



# LABOUR STATISTICS AUSTRALIA



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# **LABOUR STATISTICS**

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PHONE INQUIRIES	• <i>about these statistics</i> —contact Mr Roy Wilson on Canberra (062) 52 6693 or any ABS State office.
	• <i>about other statistics and ABS services</i> —contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	• <i>write to</i> Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ELECTRONIC SERVICES	• on VIATEL — key *656#.
	• on AUSSTATS — phone (062) 52 6017. • on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404.

## CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
.. List of Tables and Charts .....	v
.. General Information .....	x
.. Preface .....	xi
.. Introduction — Recent ABS Developments in Labour Statistics .....	xii
.. Summary of Findings .....	xiv
<b>1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION</b>	
Resident Population .....	1
Permanent Arrivals .....	3
Projected Population : 1985-2021 .....	5
Migrants .....	6
Internal Migration .....	8
Family Status .....	9
Educational Attainment .....	10
<b>2 LABOUR FORCE</b>	
Participation Rates .....	11
Labour Force Status .....	13
Labour Force Experience .....	15
Educational Attendance .....	16
Leavers from Educational Institutions .....	16
Educational Attainment .....	20
Family Status .....	22
Re-entrants into the Labour Force .....	27
Exits from The Labour Force .....	29
Retirement .....	31
Retirement Intentions .....	31
<b>3 EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT</b>	
Employed Persons .....	35
Employment/Population Ratios .....	38
Status of Worker .....	39
Industry .....	40
Occupation .....	43
Full-time and Part-time Status .....	44
Educational Attainment .....	45
Employment Experience .....	46
Labour Mobility .....	46
Wage and Salary Earners .....	48
Multiple Jobholders .....	51
Employed Leavers .....	52
Apprentices .....	53
Underemployment .....	54
<b>4 UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Unemployed Persons .....	59
Whether Looking for Full-time or Part-time Work .....	60
Unemployment Rates .....	60
Birthplace .....	62
Duration .....	63
Industry and Occupation of Last Full-time Job .....	65
Difficulties in Finding Work .....	65
Steps Taken to Find Work .....	67
Weeks Spent Looking for Work .....	68
Educational Attainment .....	68
Job Attainment .....	70
Family Status .....	73
Job Vacancies .....	75



# CONTENTS—continued

Chapter		Page
<b>5</b>	<b>PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE</b>	
	Details of Persons Not in the Labour Force . . . . .	76
	Age . . . . .	76
	Family Status . . . . .	78
	Main Activity . . . . .	78
	Educational Institution Attendance . . . . .	79
	Educational Attainment . . . . .	80
	Marginal Attachment to the Labour Force . . . . .	81
<b>6</b>	<b>AWARD RATES, EARNINGS, INCOME AND LABOUR COSTS</b>	
	Indexes of Award Rates of Pay . . . . .	85
	Average Weekly Earnings . . . . .	89
	Hourly Earnings . . . . .	95
	Distribution of Weekly Earnings . . . . .	96
	Weekly Earnings in Main and Second Job . . . . .	100
	Major Labour Costs . . . . .	101
<b>7</b>	<b>NON-WAGE BENEFITS</b>	
	Benefits Received . . . . .	103
	Annual and Long-Service Leave . . . . .	108
<b>8</b>	<b>HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION</b>	
	Hours Worked . . . . .	110
	Hours Paid . . . . .	113
	Industry . . . . .	113
	Overtime Hours . . . . .	114
	Shiftworkers . . . . .	116
	Preferred Working Arrangements . . . . .	117
<b>9</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS</b>	
	Industrial Disputes . . . . .	118
	Trade Unions . . . . .	124
	Union Membership . . . . .	124
	Incidence of Industrial Awards . . . . .	126
<b>10</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS</b>	
	Estimated Population . . . . .	129
	Civilian Labour Force . . . . .	129
	Labour Force Participation . . . . .	131
	Civilian Employment/Population Ratios . . . . .	131
	Civilian Employment . . . . .	131
	Unemployment Rates . . . . .	134
	Indexes of Wages . . . . .	136
	Hours of Work . . . . .	137
	Industrial Disputes . . . . .	138
	APPENDIX I : Data Sources . . . . .	140
	APPENDIX II : Technical Notes . . . . .	142

## LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

### CHAPTER 1 : SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.1 Estimated Resident Population : Age	1
1.2 Permanent Arrivals : Age by Sex	3
1.3 Permanent Arrivals : Country of Birth by Age	4
1.4 Migrants Who Arrived in Australia After 1960 Aged 18 and Over : Migration Category and Labour Force Status	6
1.5 Migrants Who Arrived in Australia After 1960 Aged 18 and Over : Labour Force Status and Year of Arrival	7
1.6 Persons Who Changed Residence : Labour Force Status by Age	8
1.7 Persons Who Changed Residence : Type of Move by Reason	8
1.8 Persons Who Changed Residence for Employment Reasons : Age	9
1.9 Persons Who Changed Residence for Employment Reasons : Type of Move and States	9
1.10 Civilian Population Aged 15 and Over : Educational Attainment by Age	10

#### *Chart*

1a Estimated Resident Population : Age	2
1b Estimated Resident Population : Components of Growth	2
1c Projected Population, Australia, 1986 to 2021	5
1d Projected Population : Age 15-24, 1986 to 2021	5
1e Projected Population : Age 25-49, 1986 to 2021	5
1f Projected Population : Age 50-64, 1986 to 2021	5
1g Migrants Who Arrived in Australia After 1960 Aged 18 and Over : Place of Last Residence and Period of Arrival	6
1h Migrants Who Arrived in Australia After 1960 Aged 18 and Over : Migration Category, Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate	7
1i Family Status	9

### CHAPTER 2 : THE LABOUR FORCE

#### *Table*

2.1 Labour Force Participation Rates : Age	12
2.2 Population Aged 15 and Over: Labour Force Status	13
2.3 Labour Force Status : States and Territories	14
2.4 Labour Force Status : Birthplace	14
2.5 Labour Force Experience : Participation at Some Time During Reference Periods by Age	15
2.6 Labour Force Experience : During the Year Ending February and Marital Status	15
2.7 Persons Aged 15-64 : Whether Attended an Educational Institution, Type of Attendance, Whether Continuing Full-time Education, Labour Force Status and Age	16
2.8 Persons Aged 15-24 : Whether Attended an Educational Institution Full-time in Previous Year and Whether Continuing Full-time Education	16
2.9 Persons Aged 15-17 : Whether Attending School, Type of Attendance and Labour Force Status	17
2.10 Leavers Aged 15-64 : Educational Institution Attended and Labour Force Status	18
2.11 School Leavers : Type of School Attended and Labour Force Status	19
2.12 Persons Aged 15 and Over : Educational Attainment and Labour Force Status	20
2.13 Family Status and Labour Force Status	23
2.14 Family Status of Full-time and Part-time Workers	24
2.15 Families : Type of Family, Number of Dependents Present, and Employment Status	25
2.16 Married-couple Families : Labour Force Status of Husband and Wife, and Age of Youngest Dependent	26
2.17 Other Families : Labour Force Status of Family Head and Age of Youngest Dependent	26
2.18 Population Aged 15 and Over : Whether in the Labour Force and Whether Re-entered the Labour Force	27
2.19 Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force : Summary of Characteristics and Whether Working or Looking For Work	27
2.20 Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force : Details of Previous Job and Whether Working or Looking for Work	28
2.21 Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force : Duration in the Labour Force, Whether Intended to Return and Age	29
2.22 Persons Who Left the Labour Force : Whether Intended to Return and Summary of Characteristics	30
2.23 Persons Aged 45 and Over : Age and Whether Had Retired or Intended to Retire From Full-time Work	31
2.24 Persons Who Had Retired from Full-time Work : Age and Age at Retirement	31
2.25 Persons Who Had Retired From Full-time Work at Age 45 or More : Summary of Characteristics	32
2.26 Persons Aged 45 and Over Who Intended to Retire From Full-time Work : Summary of Characteristics and Age Intended to Retire	34

## LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS—continued

### CHAPTER 2 : THE LABOUR FORCE—continued

Chart	Page
2a <i>Participation Rates</i>	11
2b <i>Participation Rates : Age</i>	12
2c <i>Persons Aged 15-64 : Attendance at an Educational Institution and Labour Force Status</i>	18
2d <i>Persons Aged 15 and Over : Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment</i>	21
2e <i>Labour Force Status of Husband, Wife or Family Head</i>	22
2f <i>Persons Who Had Retired From Full-time Work at Age 45 or More : Main Source of Income</i>	31
2g <i>Persons Aged 45 and Over : Whether Intended to Retire From Full-time Work and Age Intended to Retire</i>	33
2h <i>Persons Aged 45 and Over Who Intended to Retire From Full-time Work : Whether Intended to Retire Early, Labour Force Status and Status of Worker</i>	33

### CHAPTER 3 : EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Table	Page
3.1 <i>Employed Persons : Full-time and Part-time Workers</i>	36
3.2 <i>Employed Persons : Full-time and Part-time Workers by Age</i>	36
3.3 <i>Employed Persons : Annual Change by Marital Status and Sex</i>	38
3.4 <i>Employed Persons : Employment/Population Ratios</i>	38
3.5 <i>Employed Persons : Status of Worker</i>	39
3.6 <i>Employed Persons : Industry</i>	40
3.7 <i>Employed Persons : Proportions by Industry</i>	41
3.8 <i>Employed Persons : Major and Minor Occupation Groups</i>	43
3.9 <i>Full-time Workers Who Worked Less Than 35 Hours : Reasons</i>	44
3.10 <i>Part-time Workers : Whether Preferred to Work More Hours by Age</i>	44
3.11 <i>Employed Persons : Educational Attainment</i>	45
3.12 <i>Persons Who Worked At Some Time During the Year Ending February : Jobs Held and Time Worked</i>	46
3.13 <i>Persons Who Had a Job at the Time of the Survey : Duration of Current Job</i>	46
3.14 <i>Persons Who Left a Job During the Year Ending February : Reason For Leaving, Status of Worker and Labour Force Status</i>	47
3.15 <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Sector</i>	48
3.16 <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Sector and Industry</i>	50
3.17 <i>Multiple Jobholders : Second Jobs, Proportion of Total Jobs by Industry</i>	51
3.18 <i>Employed Leavers Aged 15-24 : Industry, Full-time or Part-time Status</i>	52
3.19 <i>Apprentices : Field of Trade and Year of Apprenticeship</i>	53
3.20 <i>Apprentices : Summary of Characteristics and Year of Apprenticeship</i>	53
3.21 <i>Underemployment : Numbers and Underemployment Rates</i>	54
3.22 <i>Civilian Population : Labour Force Status and Whether Fully Employed or Underemployed</i>	54
3.23 <i>Employed Persons : Comparative Profile of Underemployed and Fully Employed</i>	56
3.24 <i>Underemployed Part-time Workers : Summary of Characteristics</i>	57

Chart	Page
3a <i>Employed Persons : Marital Status and Sex</i>	35
3b <i>Employed Persons : Annual Change</i>	37
3c <i>Employed Persons : Industry Indexes</i>	42
3d <i>Employed Persons : Educational Attainment</i>	45
3e <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Percentage Growth in Each Sector</i>	48
3f <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Private Sector by Industry and Employer Size</i>	49
3g <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Private Sector by Employer Size and Industry</i>	49
3h <i>Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Sector and Industry</i>	50
3i <i>Multiple Jobholders : Proportion of Labour Force</i>	51
3j <i>Employed Leavers Aged 15-24 : Industry</i>	52
3k <i>Underemployment : Full-time and Part-time Workers</i>	55
3l <i>Underutilisation, Underemployment and Unemployment Rates</i>	58

### CHAPTER 4 : UNEMPLOYMENT

Table	Page
4.1 <i>Unemployed Persons : Looking for Full-time or Part-time Work</i>	60
4.2 <i>Unemployed Persons : Unemployment Rates by Age</i>	61
4.3 <i>Unemployed Persons : Birthplace by Age</i>	62
4.4 <i>Unemployed Persons : Duration of Unemployment</i>	63
4.5 <i>Unemployed Persons : Industry and Occupation of Last Full-time Job</i>	65

## LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS—continued

### CHAPTER 4 : UNEMPLOYMENT—continued

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
4.6 Unemployed Persons : Main Difficulty in Finding Work	65
4.7 Unemployed Persons : Active Steps Taken to Find Work	67
4.8 Unemployed Persons : Whether Would Move Interstate or Intrastate if Offered a Suitable Job	67
4.9 Unemployed Persons : Educational Attainment and Unemployment Rates	68
4.10 Unemployed Persons : Educational Attainment and Age	69
4.11 Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment and Whether Out of Work Prior to Starting	70
4.12 Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment and Educational Attainment	70
4.13 Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment and Age	71
4.14 Persons Who Started a New Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment and Labour Force Status	72
4.15 Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment, Whether First Job and Whether Preferred Occupation	72
4.16 Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Role of CES in Attainment and Full-time or Part-time Status	73
4.17 All Families With One or More Members Unemployed : Type of Family and Employment Status	73
4.18 Family Status of Unemployed Persons : Duration of Unemployment	74

#### *Chart*

4a Unemployed Persons	59
4b Unemployment Rates	60
4c Unemployed Persons : Age	62
4d Unemployed Persons : Average Duration of Unemployment and Age	63
4e Unemployed Persons : Duration of Unemployment	64
4f Unemployed Persons : Main Difficulty in Finding Work	66
4g Unemployed Persons : Main Difficulty in Finding Work and Duration of Unemployment	66
4h Persons Looking for Work : Weeks Spent Looking for Work and Age	68
4i Persons Who Started a Wage or Salary Earner Job : Method of Attainment and Whether Out of Work Prior to Starting	71
4j Unemployed Persons : Family Status and Unemployment Rates	74
4k Job Vacancies : Industry	75

### CHAPTER 5 : PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

#### *Table*

5.1 Population Aged 15 and Over : Labour Force Status	76
5.2 Persons Not in The Labour force : Age	77
5.3 Persons Not in The Labour Force : Family Status	78
5.4 Persons Not in The Labour force : Major Activity When Out of The Labour Force	78
5.5 Persons Aged 15 to 64 not in the Labour Force : Attending Educational Institution and Type of Educational Institution Attending	79
5.6 Persons Not in The Labour Force : Educational Attainment and Age	80
5.7 Persons Not in The Labour Force : Who Wanted to Work But Were Not Actively Looking for Work and Reason Not Available to Start Work Within Four Weeks	81
5.8 Persons Not in The Labour Force With Marginal Attachment to the Labour Force : Summary of Characteristics	82
5.9 Persons Not in The Labour Force With Marginal Attachment to The Labour Force : Main Reason For Not Actively Looking For Work	83

#### *Chart*

5a Persons Not in The Labour Force : Age	76
5b Persons Not in The Labour Force : Main Activity	79
5c Relationship of Persons With Marginal Attachment to The Labour Force to Persons In Or Not in The Labour Force	81
5d Persons Not in The Labour Force, Wanting to Work and Available to Start Work : Reason Not Looking	84

### CHAPTER 6 : AWARD RATES, EARNINGS, INCOME AND LABOUR COSTS

#### *Table*

6.1 Award Rates of Pay Indexes	86
6.2 Award Rates of Pay Indexes : Weekly Wage and Salary Earner Series, Industries	87
6.3 Average Weekly Earnings of Employees	89
6.4 Average Weekly Earnings : Full-time Non-Managerial Employees, Composition	91

## LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS—continued

### CHAPTER 6 : AWARD RATES, EARNINGS, INCOME AND LABOUR COSTS—continued

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
6.5	Average Weekly Earnings : Non-Managerial Full-time Adult Employees, Industries	92
6.6	Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings : Non-Managerial Full-time Adult Employees, Industries	93
6.7	Average Weekly Earnings : Non-Managerial Full-time Employees, Occupation	95
6.8	Weekly Earnings of All Employees : Distribution by Marital Status	98
6.9	Weekly Earnings of All Employees : Distribution by Family Status	99
6.10	Weekly Earnings of Employees With a Second Job : Earnings in Main Job by Earnings in Second Job	100
6.11	Major Labour Costs : Private Sector, Industries	102

#### *Chart*

6a	Award Rates, Average Weekly Earnings and Consumer Prices, Annual Change	85
6b	Award Rates of Pay Indexes : Annual Change	88
6c	Award Rates of Pay Indexes : Wage and Salary Earners, Annual Percentage Change, Industries	88
6d	Average Weekly Total Earnings : Sector and Sex, Quarterly Change	89
6e	Average Weekly Earnings : Annual Percentage Change, Males	90
6f	Average Weekly Earnings : Full-time Adult Non-managerial Employees, Private Sector by Employer Size	90
6g	Average Weekly Earnings : Distribution by Sex	91
6h	Average Weekly Overtime Earnings : Non-managerial Full-time Adult Employees, Percentage of Average Weekly Total Earnings	94
6i	Hourly Earnings : Non-managerial Full-time Adult Employees, Industries	95
6j	Weekly Earnings of All Employees : Distribution by Sex	96
6k	Weekly Earnings of All Employees : Distribution by Family Status	97
6l	Weekly Earnings of Full-time Employees : Distribution by Age Group	97
6m	Weekly Earnings in Main Job : Full-time Employees, Distribution for Selected Occupation Groups	100
6n	Major Labour Costs (Excluding Earnings) Per Employee, Private Sector Industries	101
6o	Major Labour Costs As a Percentage of Earnings, Private Sector Industries	101

### CHAPTER 7 : NON-WAGE BENEFITS

#### *Table*

7.1	Type of Benefit Received By Age	104
7.2	Type of Benefit Received by Occupation	105
7.3	Type of Benefit Received and Weekly Earnings in Main Job	106
7.4	Type of Benefit Received, Industry and Sector	107
7.5	Number of Weeks of Leave Taken	108
7.6	Type of Leave Taken	108
7.7	Number of Weeks of Leave Taken and Summary of Characteristics	109

#### *Chart*

7a	Type of Employment Benefit Received (Proportions)	103
----	---	-----

### CHAPTER 8 : HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

#### *Table*

8.1	Employed Persons : Aggregate and Average Weekly Hours Worked	111
8.2	Average Weekly Hours Worked : Industry	112
8.3	Average Weekly Overtime Hours Paid For : Industry	115
8.4	Shiftworkers : Frequency of Change in Shifts, Number of Shifts Worked and Occupation	116
8.5	Preference for Permanent or Casual Work : Usual Hours Worked	117

#### *Chart*

8a	Hours Worked By Employed Persons	110
8b	Average Weekly Hours Paid : Full-time Adult Non-managerial Employees, Distribution	113
8c	Average Weekly Hours Paid : Full-time Adult Non-managerial Employees	113
8d	Overtime Hours Paid For : Selected Industries	114



## LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS—continued

### CHAPTER 9 : INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
9.1 Summary of Industrial Disputes	118
9.2 Industrial Disputes : Working Days Lost Per Thousand Employees, Industry	120
9.3 Industrial Disputes : Working Days Lost, Industry and Cause	121
9.4 Industrial Disputes : Working Days Lost, Industry and Duration	122
9.5 Industrial Disputes : Industry and Method of Settlement	123
9.6 Trade Unions : Number of Members	124
9.7 Trade Unions : Classification By Size of Membership	124
9.8 Incidence of Awards : Employee Categories by Award Coverage	126
9.9 Incidence of Awards : Occupation Group	127
9.10 Incidence of Awards : Industry	128

#### *Chart*

9a <i>Industrial Disputes : Number of Disputes and Working Days Lost</i>	119
9b <i>Industrial Disputes : Number of Employees Involved</i>	119
9c <i>Industrial Disputes : Working Days Lost</i>	120
9d <i>Industrial Disputes : Cause of Dispute</i>	121
9e <i>Industrial Disputes : Duration of Dispute</i>	122
9f <i>Industrial Disputes : Method of Settlement</i>	123
9g <i>Trade Unions : Percentage of Unions and Members According to Size of Union</i>	124
9h <i>Trade Union Membership : Age</i>	125
9i <i>Trade Union Membership : Industry and Sector</i>	125
9j <i>Award Coverage of Employees</i>	127

### CHAPTER 10 : INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

#### *Table*

10.1 Estimated Mid-year Population	129
10.2 Civilian Labour Force	129
10.3 Civilian Labour Force Participation Rates	131
10.4 Civilian Employment/Population Ratios	131
10.5 Civilian Employment	131
10.6 Distribution of Employment by Economic Sector	133
10.7 Standardised Unemployment Rates	134
10.8 Unemployment Rates : Age	134
10.9 Indexes of Wages in Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Activities	137
10.10 Hours of Work Per Week in Non-Agricultural Activities	137
10.11 Industrial Disputes : Number of Disputes, Workers Involved and Working Days Lost	139

#### *Chart*

10a <i>Civilian Labour Force : Percentage Change</i>	130
10b <i>Civilian Employment : Percentage Change</i>	130
10c <i>Civilian Employment : Percentage Change and Economic Sector by Sex</i>	132
10d <i>Unemployment Rates by Sex</i>	135
10e <i>Percentage Change in Consumer Price Indexes and Wages</i>	136
10f <i>Industrial Disputes : Proportion of Working Days Lost in Selected Industries</i>	138

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Symbols

The following *symbols*, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables mean:

- n.a. not available
- . . not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses
- p preliminary figure subject to revision
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

### Other

In tables, totals may differ slightly from the sum of the items because of rounding.

## **PREFACE**

This publication, which is the tenth in the series, presents a statistical summary of the operations of the Australian labour market. Topics covered include employment and underemployment, unemployment; award rates, earnings, income and labour costs; hours of work; and industrial relations. International comparisons of the more important labour statistics series are also provided.

The publication has primarily been developed as a reference document, offering an overview of the labour market data produced by the ABS, and providing a base for analysis and research on any aspect of the labour market. It is also of value to those who only want an overall picture and to those who require an introduction to the range of ABS labour statistics. To assist readers, a 'Summary of Findings' has been presented to highlight some of the more significant features and trends within the Australian labour market.

Readers should note that the data presented in the publication do not cover the full range of labour statistics produced by the ABS. More detailed information is contained in the specific ABS publications indicated at the bottom of each chart or table and listed in Appendix I. Individual publications also contain details of ABS officers who may be contacted for further information about the statistics.

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 10 July 1987 and generally relate to the calendar year 1986. Wherever possible, a time series of the principal characteristics is provided. Details of definitions and other technical aspects are given in Appendix II.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics**  
**Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616**

**IAN CASTLES**  
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## INTRODUCTION

User demand on the ABS in the field of labour market statistics has been considerable and consistent over many years and has led to continued improvements in both the quality and comprehensiveness of the data.

Nevertheless, because pressure comes from users in both the economic and social areas and because their specific needs for data are many and varied, the demand for an even more comprehensive service continues unabated.

Broadly, and at the risk of oversimplification, users tend to be interested in the following topics:

- the social, demographic, industrial, occupational, educational and labour force characteristics of the working age population;
- income and non-wage benefits derived from the efforts of labour and award rates of pay and their relationship to overall income;
- work patterns, hours of work, job satisfaction and work preferences;
- industrial relations;
- labour costs and labour productivity;
- the relationship of labour market indicators to other social and economic data;
- conditions of the workplace including occupational health and safety and industrial accidents.

The ABS relies on a mix of household and employer based surveys and administrative data to produce the wide range of labour market statistics currently available.

### Household Surveys

*Household Surveys* include the monthly Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys carried out in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey and a set of separate special household surveys employing somewhat different methodologies.

The *Labour Force Survey* has been in existence from the early 1960s. Collection of monthly labour force data began in February 1978, prior to which it had been conducted at quarterly intervals.

*Supplementary Surveys* attached to the Labour Force Survey have been conducted since the 1960s. They enable the ABS to collect information on new topics or to obtain more detail on aspects already covered in the Labour Force Survey. Since the mid-seventies, topics which have been covered by the supplementary survey program have increased markedly and the conduct of some surveys on a regular basis has led to the development of time series of various social and labour force indicators.

*Special Supplementary Surveys* are generally large-scale omnibus surveys covering topics considered too complex or sensitive to be incorporated into a monthly supplementary survey. Some of the more recent topics concerning the labour market covered by this collection vehicle include:

- *Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, September-November 1982* (6243.0) which sought information enabling the identification of persons with trade qualifications, and whether those qualifications are being or have been used;
- *Superannuation, September-November 1982* (6319.0) which collected data on the extent of coverage of superannuation or retirement schemes and life assurance policies in conjunction with the 1982 Income and Housing Survey. This was the first ABS survey to include information on superannuation coverage and costs, on the extent of coverage of life assurance policies, and on payments (including lump sum payments) received from superannuation schemes, life assurance policies, and worker's compensation as well as current and annual income;
- *Income and Housing Survey, September-November 1982* (6502.0) which collected current and annual income, along with data on housing occupancy and costs;
- *1984 Household Expenditure Survey (HES)*, a twelve month field enumeration which began in January 1984 — the survey's main objective was to obtain data on 'household expenditure', namely expenditure on those goods and services for private consumption (for more information on the HES refer to *Information Paper: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0));
- *Alternative Working Arrangements, September-December 1986* (6341.0) which obtained information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for changes to those arrangements. It is expected that the data will be published in late 1987.

For more information on the population survey program, see *Information Paper: Population Survey Program* issued by the ABS in January 1986.

### Employer Based Surveys

For many years, estimates of civilian employees, average weekly earnings, distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours, job vacancies and overtime were based on a statistical framework constructed from lists of employers subject to payroll tax, supplemented by lists of government employers, religious and benevolent institutions and other non-profit organisations. Following a review conducted in 1981, it was concluded that the civilian employees series had substantially underestimated the rate of growth in employment because a significant number of small businesses were exempt from payroll tax. This deficiency in coverage of small businesses also adversely affected the quality of data on average weekly earnings because small businesses were under-represented in estimates based on the payroll tax framework.

In the light of the review, it was decided that the information required would be best obtained directly from employers using sample surveys based on the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Consequently, a new integrated statistical system based on the business register (which required an upgrade in the coverage of small businesses) was developed. Since May 1983, the following new or upgraded surveys have been introduced:

- Quarterly Survey of Average Weekly Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Overtime;
- Quarterly Survey of Job Vacancies;
- Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours; and
- Survey of Major Labour Costs, Private Sector.

To provide a link between the old and new statistical series, parallel surveys on the old and new systems were conducted for the Employment and Earnings and Average Weekly Earnings surveys for the September and December quarters 1983. Further details on the new statistical series outlined above have been published in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series — Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0).

The Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was conducted annually to 1981, again in 1983 and then annually from 1985 onwards.

The annual Survey of Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, was conducted for the first time in 1986, for the year ended 30 June 1986. The survey was conducted on a sample of approximately 5,000 employers in the private sector selected from the ABS register of businesses in May 1986. The public sector was excluded because it was not possible, in the time available, to carry out the investigation necessary to enable the collection of information on a basis consistent with that for the private sector.

#### A Guide to Labour Statistics

The publication of *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) was released in early 1986. The Guide provides an overview of:

- the development of labour statistics in Australia;
- major International Labour Organisation conventions providing the rationale for such statistics;
- the concepts, methodology and sources of ABS labour market data;
- the comparability between different ABS and non-ABS data sources.

The development of the Guide grew out of a recognition by the ABS that users required more than the ongoing issue of ABS labour market data. The Guide is

structured according to subject matter topics similar to chapter headings used in this publication, and is intended as a companion volume to this publication.

#### Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

The First Edition of ASCO was released in September 1986 as the result of a project undertaken by the ABS in partnership with the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR). ASCO is designed as a standard classification to be used in ABS and for other statistical collections.

ASCO is a skill-based classification which groups occupations according to their similarity in terms of the level and specialisation of skill required to perform primary tasks. The classification is hierarchical in structure and is composed of four levels: major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. At major group level, groups are separated principally according to skill level; at the lower levels the skill specialisation criterion is applied in successively finer degrees of detail.

Progressively from September 1986, ASCO has been used in the presentation of ABS statistics, starting with the May 1986 Labour Force Survey, the 1986 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and the 1986 Population Census. Data on occupation in ABS labour statistics released before September 1986 were coded using the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO). While the titles of some of the groups in the two classifications are similar, the content of these groups is different because occupations are not grouped according to the same criteria in CCLO as in ASCO. Extreme caution must therefore be exercised in attempting to compare data coded to CCLO with that coded to ASCO.

A matrix of the two classifications at the major group level was presented in Table 41 of the August 1986 issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). The estimates contained in this matrix were derived from a sub-sample of respondents in the May 1986 Labour Force Survey. The matrix was produced by coding occupation responses to both ASCO and CCLO and cross-classifying ASCO major groups by CCLO major groups. A more detailed analysis of the relationship between ASCO and CCLO will be published with the results of the 1986 Population Census.

The following priced documents about ASCO are available from the ABS:

1. *ASCO Statistical Classification* (1222.0) outlines the conceptual basis and structure of ASCO, and provides definitions of all the occupation groups in the classification. It is intended principally as an aid in interpreting ABS statistics.
2. *ASCO Coding System (unit Group Level)* details the procedures and provides the indexes required for the accurate coding of survey responses to ASCO. Other indexes contained in the *Statistical Classification* and the *ASCO Dictionary*, produced by DEIR (now the responsibility of the Department of Employment, Education and Training), are not suitable for this purpose.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Population

The population of Australia at 30 June 1986 was 16.0 million, an increase of about 200,000 over the previous twelve months. Over the ten years to 30 June 1986, the population grew by 1.9 million, representing an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent.

The population aged 15 to 64 grew by 1.6 million over the ten years to 30 June 1986, an average annual increase of 1.7 per cent.

### Labour force

Female participation in the labour force increased over the ten years to August 1986, from 43.0 per cent to 47.6 per cent. Over the same ten year period, the male participation rate declined from 80.0 per cent to 75.2 per cent. The total labour force in Australia at August 1986 comprised 7,481,400 persons.

### Employment

Total employment in Australia at August 1986 was 6,885,700, which included 4,179,800 males and 2,705,900 females.

The employment/population ratio was 56.3 per cent for all persons, 69.4 per cent for males and 43.6 per cent for females at August 1986.

The growth rate for full-time employees has been higher for females than for males. While the number of full-time female workers increased by 4.8 per cent over the twelve months to August 1986, the number of males increased by only 1.7 per cent. Female full-time employment increased by 22.6 per cent over the ten years to August 1986, compared with an increase of 6.4 per cent for males.

There has been a shift in the industry composition of employment. The Community Services industry, which comprised 14.5 per cent of total employment in August 1976, has increased to 17.7 per cent of employment in August 1986. Over the same period employment in the Manufacturing industry declined sharply from 21.7 per cent of total in August 1976 to 16.4 per cent in August 1986.

### Unemployment

Of the 595,600 persons who were unemployed in August 1986, 348,000 were males and 247,600 were females. The unemployment rates were 7.7 per cent for males and 8.4 per cent for females. Young persons were most affected by unemployment with the unemployment rate for persons aged 15-19 being 18.7 per cent.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was 48.8 weeks in August 1986 for all persons.

The number of job vacancies in Australia in November 1986 was 51,900, which was virtually identical to the level 12 months earlier.

### Persons not in the labour force

In September 1986, 37.6 per cent of the working age population were not in the labour force, of which nearly

70 per cent were females. In September 1986, 749,400 persons were classified as having marginal attachment to the labour force (ie they were not unemployed, but they wanted to and were available for work). Of these 584,000 were females.

### Award rates, earnings, income and labour costs

Between December 1985 and 1986, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 9.8 per cent. During the same period weekly award rates of pay increased by 2.3 per cent (full-time adult male wage and salary earners), while average weekly earnings for males increased by 7.8 per cent.

The increase in award rates of pay was smaller in 1986 than in the previous two years. Weekly award rates of pay for male full-time adult wage and salary earners increased by 2.3 per cent between December 1985 and 1986 compared with 6.5 per cent in the previous year and 4.4 per cent in the year before that. Year-to-year movements are affected by the timing of National Wage Case decisions.

Average weekly earnings vary across industries. In May 1986, the average weekly earnings for non-managerial full-time adult males was highest in the mining industry (\$659.50) and lowest in the retail trade industry (\$331.00).

More males than females are in the high earnings groups. For full-time employees, 55.8 per cent of males had weekly earnings over \$360 in August 1986, while only 32.4 per cent of females had weekly earnings over \$360.

Total annual major labour costs per employee in 1985-86, including earnings, were \$19,190.

For each dollar private sector employers paid out for employee earnings, an additional 3.8 cents was paid in payroll tax, 3.2 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes, and 3.0 cents in workers' compensation costs. Together, these costs added 10.0 cents to labour costs over and above each dollar of employee earnings, and represented an average annual cost of \$1,740 per employee.

Overall, the average annual costs excluding earnings per employee in the private sector amounted to \$670 for payroll tax, \$510 for workers' compensation and \$560 for superannuation. Only 32 per cent of employees were covered by superannuation, so that the average employer contribution in 1985-86 for each employee actually in a superannuation scheme was \$1,720. Mining had the highest proportion of employees covered by superannuation (78 per cent) while Recreation had the lowest with only 7 per cent in schemes.

### Non-wage benefits

Some 39.4 per cent of employees were covered by employer superannuation schemes in August 1986. The coverage for males was much higher than for females with 49.2 per cent of male employees covered by employer superannuation schemes compared with only 25.2 per cent of females. Employees with high earnings are more likely to have superannuation coverage. Only 14.7 per cent of employees with weekly earnings in their main job

less than \$280 were covered by superannuation, while for those whose weekly earnings were greater than \$360, the coverage was 60.9 per cent.

#### **Hours of work, work patterns, work preferences and job satisfaction**

Average hours of work have declined over the last ten years due largely to the greater emphasis on part-time work. The average weekly hours worked declined from 36.7 hours in August 1976 to 35.8 hours in August 1986, although over the same period the average hours worked by full-time workers remained virtually unchanged (40.5 hours per week in August 1985). The average weekly hours worked by part-time workers were 15.5 hours in August 1986 and 15.7 hours in August 1976.

Average hours of work were higher for males than females. For full-time female workers, the average weekly hours worked were 37.8 hours in August 1986, compared with 41.6 hours for full-time male workers.

Some 18.7 per cent of employees worked overtime in a particular week in November 1986. For those employees who worked overtime, the average weekly overtime hours paid were 6.9 hours.

#### **Industrial relations**

The number of workers involved in industrial disputes during 1986 was 691,700 (down from 2,189,900 during 1976), while the total number of working days lost

during 1986 was 1,390,700 days (compared with 3,799,200 days in 1976).

The level of industrial disputation varied widely across industries with the Coal Mining industry losing 10,773 working days per thousand employees during 1986, and the Construction industry losing 458 working days per thousand employees. Over all industries, 242 working days per thousand employees were lost during 1986.

Membership of trade unions remained virtually unchanged over the past ten years, with 55 per cent of employees being members of trade unions in June 1986. There were substantial differences between male and female membership. The percentage of male employees who were members of trade unions in June 1986 was 63 per cent, while at the same time only 44 per cent of females were union members.

The majority of employees are covered by industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements. In May 1983, only 16.4 per cent of male employees and 10.3 per cent of female employees were not covered by awards.

#### **International comparisons**

The average unemployment rate in Australia during 1986 was 8.0 per cent. This compared with rates of 6.9 per cent for USA, 2.8 per cent for Japan, 11.5 per cent for the United Kingdom and 2.7 per cent for Sweden.

## CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

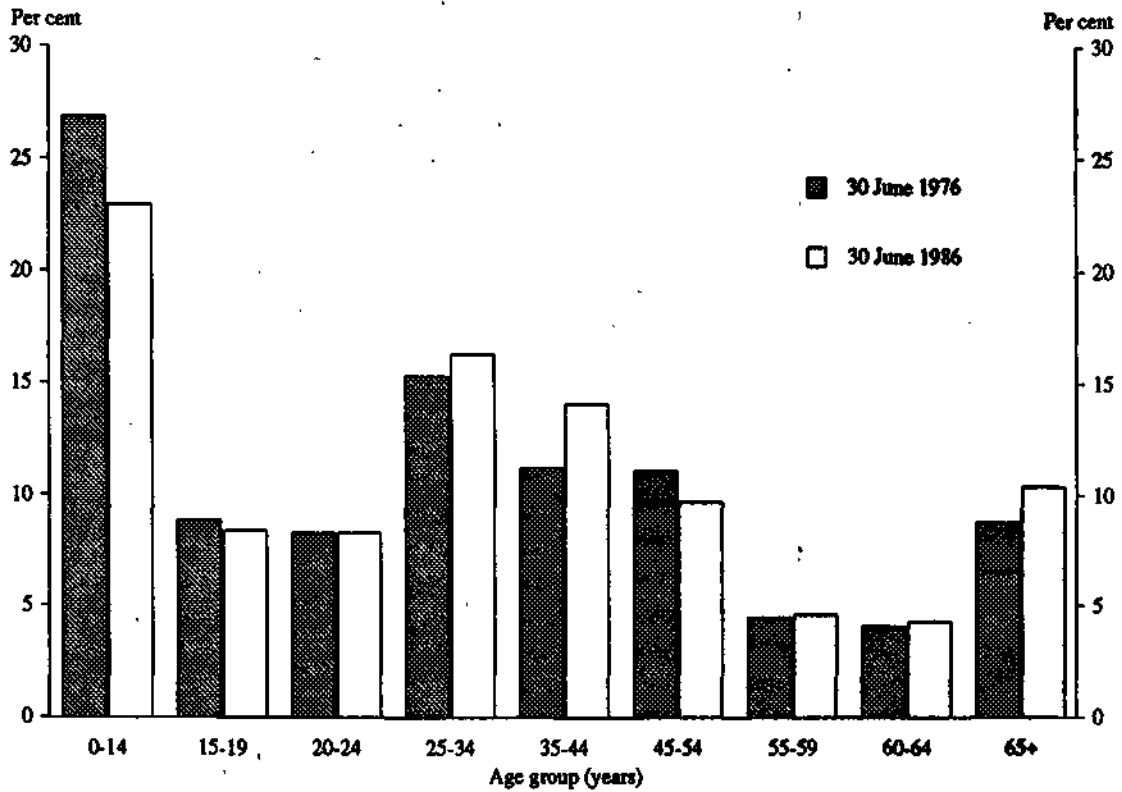
This chapter presents a brief summary of the more important population statistics which impact on the present or future structure and activities of the labour market. Important factors highlighted in the statistics include the age composition of the population and its future trends, population growth rates (including its components — natural increase and overseas migration), internal migration and the birthplace composition of the population, particularly those of prime working age. The origin of arriving settlers provides a further pointer to the future make-up of the population. Other population related factors which are included in the statistics presented include the family background of the population, levels of educational attainment, and characteristics of migrants.

TABLE 1.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1976 TO 30 JUNE 1986  
( ' 000)

Age group (years)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986p
MALES											
0-4	632.3	610.4	596.5	584.5	579.9	583.2	591.3	599.2	605.4	612.1	616.0
5-9	656.0	672.5	679.4	675.8	667.2	649.1	632.0	619.8	607.5	601.9	603.2
10-14	652.3	643.9	638.8	641.2	650.5	672.2	691.6	699.3	696.0	688.7	668.9
15-19	643.7	658.8	667.1	670.5	666.5	660.8	659.4	656.8	660.8	669.3	690.0
20-24	592.8	601.6	612.9	629.3	644.0	659.8	674.6	681.5	685.6	686.5	683.2
25-29	599.6	592.0	596.4	601.8	610.6	622.4	634.1	642.2	650.1	662.2	674.9
30-34	502.8	539.4	566.0	582.8	599.8	622.3	623.4	628.0	631.9	636.9	643.2
35-39	433.6	441.7	451.2	466.4	485.3	504.2	545.7	579.7	601.1	620.5	642.0
40-44	385.7	391.1	396.7	404.5	414.7	427.2	444.3	456.9	473.3	496.1	515.7
45-49	411.3	402.6	394.0	386.2	380.1	377.3	382.1	390.3	403.2	415.4	430.7
50-54	393.5	395.7	398.0	398.1	396.5	395.5	392.0	384.5	377.5	374.8	373.0
55-59	321.9	331.6	344.3	357.9	365.9	370.1	373.1	377.6	380.8	379.9	381.5
60-64	281.1	283.2	283.0	279.0	282.3	291.8	303.4	317.2	331.4	341.4	346.2
65-69	218.2	224.3	230.5	238.7	245.8	250.1	252.2	251.3	248.5	251.5	261.6
70 and over	307.3	316.1	326.6	337.1	349.0	362.1	377.0	390.9	408.0	423.6	438.6
All Ages	7,032.0	7,104.7	7,181.3	7,253.8	7,338.1	7,448.3	7,576.3	7,675.3	7,761.2	7,860.8	7,968.6
FEMALES											
0-4	605.6	583.3	568.1	557.6	552.3	556.4	563.4	569.8	575.8	583.7	586.5
5-9	625.1	643.6	652.7	647.7	639.3	620.5	603.0	589.9	579.3	573.1	574.6
10-14	615.8	610.1	607.6	611.7	621.8	644.1	663.0	670.8	666.0	658.3	638.0
15-19	617.1	630.7	638.7	643.1	641.0	636.3	631.8	627.9	631.5	639.7	660.2
20-24	580.6	587.6	597.2	610.7	625.1	642.0	657.2	664.0	666.0	664.3	659.1
25-29	583.7	579.9	585.4	591.5	599.4	607.6	620.0	627.9	637.2	649.4	663.6
30-34	472.6	510.9	542.0	561.6	580.7	604.7	606.4	614.0	618.8	626.5	631.9
35-39	409.6	418.7	427.2	443.8	465.2	484.9	525.8	558.9	582.0	600.8	623.8
40-44	363.6	370.2	377.9	386.5	395.2	406.6	422.8	434.7	451.0	475.9	495.2
45-49	384.2	377.2	370.5	364.9	361.4	358.3	363.7	372.1	385.9	395.7	410.0
50-54	382.9	381.9	382.4	381.0	378.0	379.1	374.7	368.5	361.5	360.3	357.2
55-59	328.3	340.1	352.1	363.9	371.0	370.5	371.0	372.7	374.9	371.5	374.1
60-64	304.5	306.2	306.6	304.0	308.4	321.3	332.0	343.4	353.8	362.6	361.5
65-69	247.9	257.3	265.5	275.2	282.8	286.1	289.9	291.2	290.8	294.0	307.1
70 and over	479.4	489.8	504.2	518.7	535.7	556.7	577.3	597.5	620.1	641.7	662.3
All Ages	7,001.0	7,087.5	7,178.0	7,262.0	7,357.3	7,475.0	7,602.2	7,703.3	7,794.7	7,897.6	8,005.3
PERSONS											
0-4	1,237.9	1,193.6	1,164.6	1,142.1	1,132.2	1,139.6	1,154.7	1,169.0	1,181.2	1,195.8	1,202.5
5-9	1,281.1	1,316.1	1,332.1	1,323.5	1,306.6	1,269.6	1,235.0	1,209.6	1,186.8	1,175.0	1,177.8
10-14	1,268.1	1,254.0	1,246.4	1,252.8	1,272.2	1,316.4	1,354.6	1,370.1	1,362.0	1,346.9	1,306.9
15-19	1,260.8	1,289.5	1,305.8	1,313.6	1,307.6	1,297.0	1,291.2	1,284.7	1,292.3	1,309.0	1,350.2
20-24	1,173.4	1,189.2	1,210.1	1,240.0	1,269.1	1,301.9	1,331.8	1,345.5	1,351.6	1,350.8	1,342.3
25-29	1,183.3	1,171.9	1,181.8	1,193.3	1,209.9	1,230.0	1,254.1	1,270.2	1,287.4	1,311.6	1,338.5
30-34	975.4	1,050.3	1,108.0	1,144.4	1,180.5	1,226.9	1,229.8	1,242.1	1,250.7	1,263.4	1,275.1
35-39	843.2	860.3	878.4	910.2	950.5	989.1	1,071.5	1,138.5	1,183.1	1,221.4	1,265.8
40-44	749.3	761.3	774.6	791.0	809.8	833.8	867.0	891.6	924.4	971.9	1,010.9
45-49	795.5	779.8	764.5	751.1	741.5	735.7	745.8	762.4	789.0	811.2	840.8
50-54	776.4	777.6	780.4	779.1	774.5	774.6	766.7	753.0	739.0	735.0	730.1
55-59	650.2	671.7	696.3	721.8	736.8	740.6	744.1	750.3	755.7	751.4	755.6
60-64	585.7	589.4	589.6	583.0	590.7	613.1	635.4	660.6	685.1	704.0	707.7
65-69	466.1	481.6	496.0	513.9	528.6	536.2	542.2	542.5	539.2	545.5	568.7
70 and over	786.7	805.9	830.8	855.8	884.7	918.8	954.3	988.5	1,028.1	1,065.3	1,100.9
All Ages	14,033.1	14,192.2	14,359.3	14,515.7	14,695.4	14,923.3	15,178.4	15,378.6	15,555.8	15,758.4	15,973.9

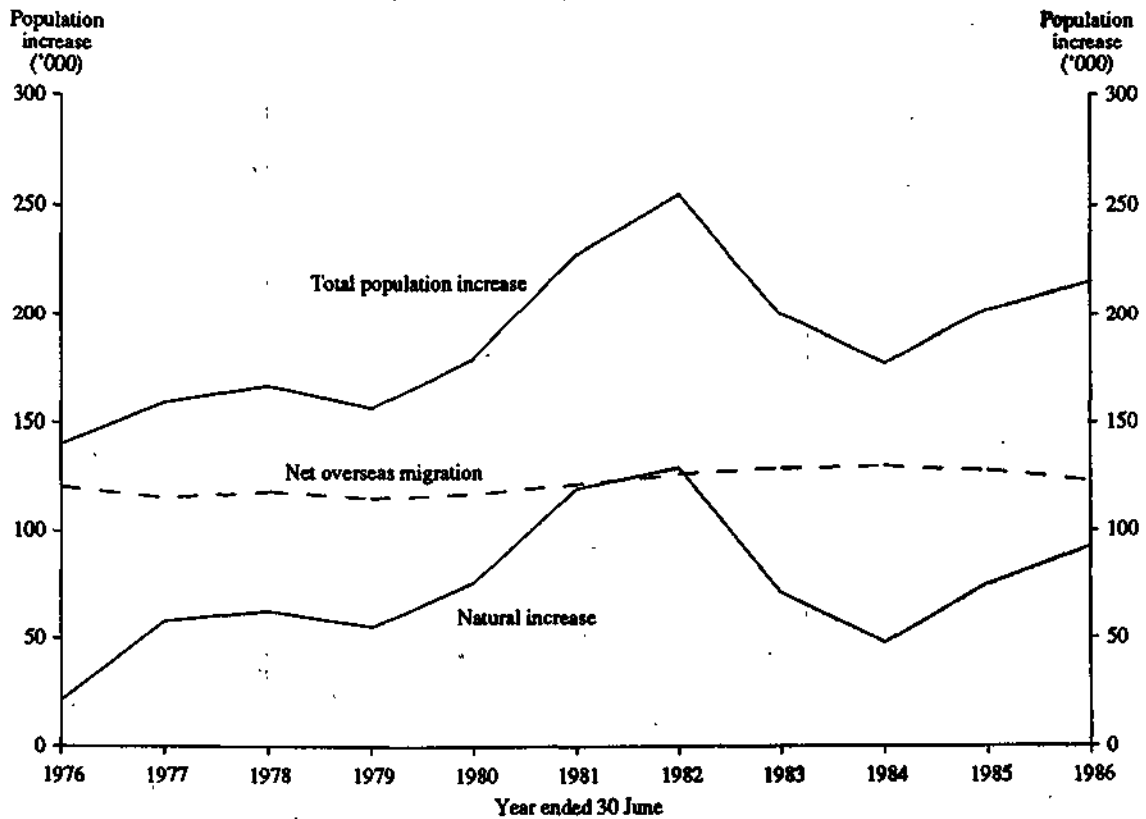
Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

**CHART 1.a. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: AGE, AUSTRALIA**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

**CHART 1.b. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: COMPONENTS OF GROWTH**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

TABLE 1.2. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS) : AGE BY SEX, 1976 TO 1986

	Age group (years)						
Year	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	15-64	65 and over	Total
MALES							
1976	9,540	11,750	4,360	890	17,000	1,190	27,720
1977	12,430	16,300	6,040	1,550	23,880	1,340	37,650
1978	11,350	15,050	5,550	1,110	21,710	1,380	34,430
1979	11,820	15,750	5,790	1,140	22,680	1,340	35,840
1980	15,350	22,160	8,080	1,230	31,470	1,680	48,500
1981	19,620	28,300	10,720	1,440	40,460	1,790	61,870
1982	17,940	24,070	10,170	1,420	35,660	1,780	55,370
1983	12,630	16,750	7,330	1,440	25,520	1,710	39,830
1984	10,750	15,120	6,540	1,560	23,220	1,560	35,530
1985	12,230	18,180	7,730	1,520	27,430	1,540	41,200
1986	14,570	22,360	10,070	1,990	34,420	2,000	51,000
FEMALES							
1976	9,410	13,420	4,590	1,640	19,650	1,540	30,600
1977	11,420	16,610	5,910	2,240	24,770	1,800	37,990
1978	9,710	15,460	5,180	1,880	22,520	1,750	33,990
1979	10,680	16,800	5,290	1,830	23,920	1,800	36,400
1980	13,930	21,040	6,760	2,140	29,940	2,150	46,010
1981	17,690	26,080	8,750	2,200	37,030	2,150	56,870
1982	15,800	23,380	8,410	2,150	33,940	2,060	51,800
1983	11,090	17,040	6,180	2,260	25,480	2,010	38,560
1984	10,250	16,480	6,470	2,430	25,380	1,980	37,580
1985	10,880	18,680	7,200	2,170	28,050	1,870	40,800
1986	13,490	24,380	9,450	2,740	36,570	2,270	52,330
PERSONS							
1976	18,960	25,170	8,940	2,530	36,640	2,720	58,320
1977	23,850	32,910	11,950	3,790	48,650	3,150	75,640
1978	21,060	30,510	10,730	2,990	44,230	3,130	68,420
1979	22,510	32,550	11,070	2,970	46,600	3,140	72,240
1980	29,280	43,190	14,830	3,380	61,460	3,830	94,500
1981	37,310	54,390	19,460	3,640	77,500	3,930	118,740
1982	33,740	47,440	18,580	3,570	69,600	3,840	107,170
1983	23,720	33,790	13,510	3,700	51,000	3,720	78,390
1984	21,010	31,570	13,020	3,980	48,570	3,520	73,110
1985	23,120	36,860	14,930	3,690	55,480	3,410	82,000
1986	28,060	46,740	19,520	4,730	70,990	4,280	103,330

Source : Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0).

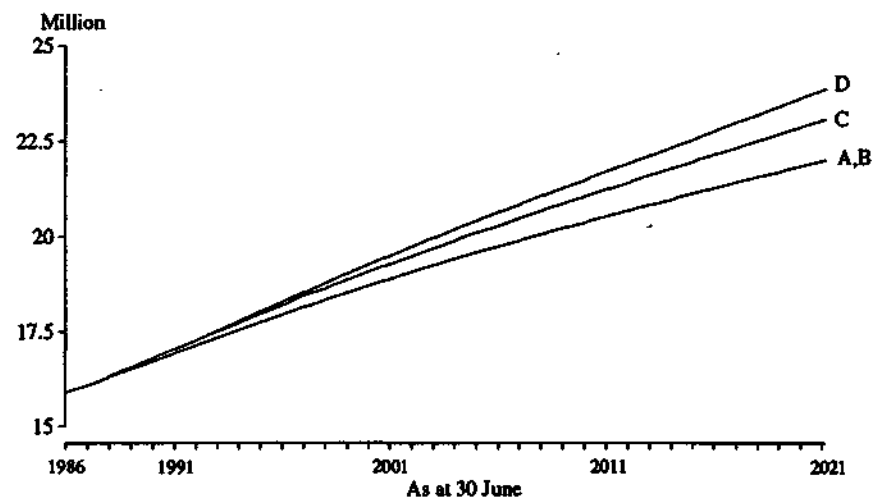


**TABLE 1.3. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS) : COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY AGE,  
YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1986**

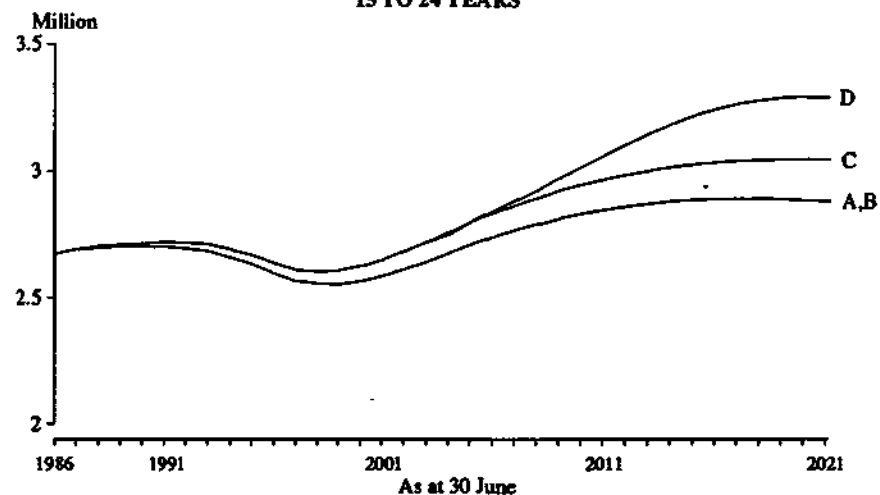
<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
<b>Africa</b>				
Egypt	220	600	30	850
Mauritius	270	640	10	920
South Africa	1,570	2,500	110	4,180
Other Africa	350	1,020	20	1,390
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>7,350</b>
<b>America</b>				
Canada	380	570	10	960
Chile	620	1,210	40	1,880
United States of America	590	1,140	60	1,790
Other America	690	1,220	60	1,970
<b>Total America</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6,600</b>
<b>Asia</b>				
China	320	2,040	320	2,680
Cyprus	110	310	20	430
Hong Kong	1,150	2,080	30	3,260
India	420	1,580	140	2,140
Indonesia	290	820	40	1,150
Israel	170	230	10	410
Kampuchea	160	700	20	880
Korea	640	760	30	1,430
Lebanon	750	2,020	60	2,830
Malaysia	820	1,980	40	2,830
Philippines	1,160	3,550	150	4,850
Singapore	360	700	30	1,080
Sri Lanka	560	1,420	100	2,080
Taiwan	270	390	—	670
Thailand	450	360	10	810
Turkey	200	860	30	1,080
Vietnam	1,810	5,350	150	7,310
Other Asia	1,020	2,760	80	3,860
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>27,890</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>39,770</b>
<b>Europe</b>				
France	110	280	10	400
Germany	300	870	90	1,260
Greece	250	620	30	890
Italy	140	380	50	570
Netherlands	150	440	40	630
United Kingdom and Ireland	4,950	13,760	1,960	20,670
Yugoslavia	550	1,480	60	2,090
Other Europe	1,580	4,560	200	6,350
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>22,380</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>32,840</b>
<b>Oceania</b>				
Fiji	350	810	20	1,180
New Zealand	3,840	10,080	220	14,140
Other Oceania	490	920	40	1,450
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>16,760</b>
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>28,060</b>	<b>70,990</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>103,330</b>

*Source: Unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics, Demography Section ABS.*

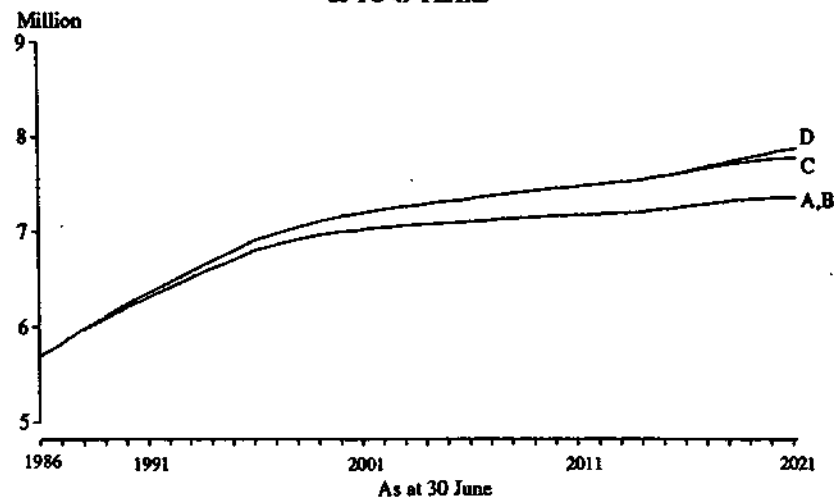
**CHART 1.c. PROJECTED POPULATION: TOTAL ALL AGES**



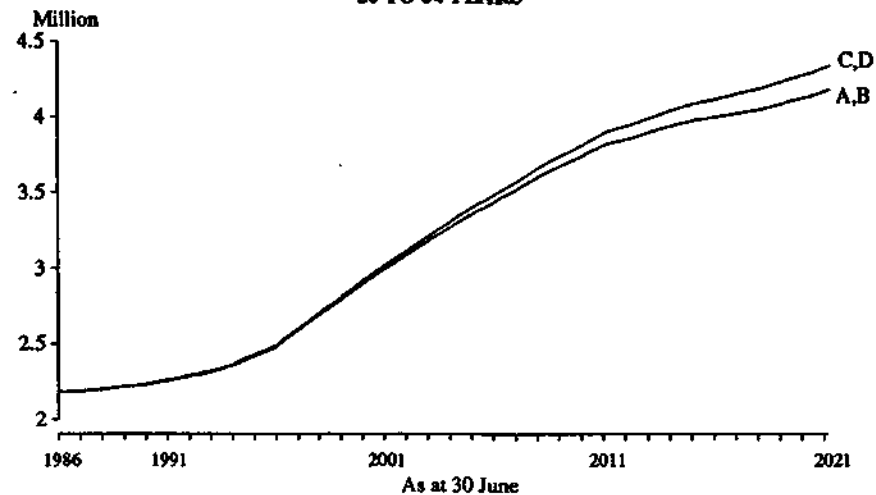
**CHART 1.d. PROJECTED POPULATION: YOUNG WORKING AGES, 15 TO 24 YEARS**



**CHART 1.e. PROJECTED POPULATION: PRIME WORKING AGES, 25 TO 49 YEARS**



**CHART 1.f. PROJECTED POPULATION: OLDER WORKING AGES, 50 TO 64 YEARS**



Note: The four projections A, B, C and D are based on different assumptions concerning immigration and fertility rates. See Appendix II.

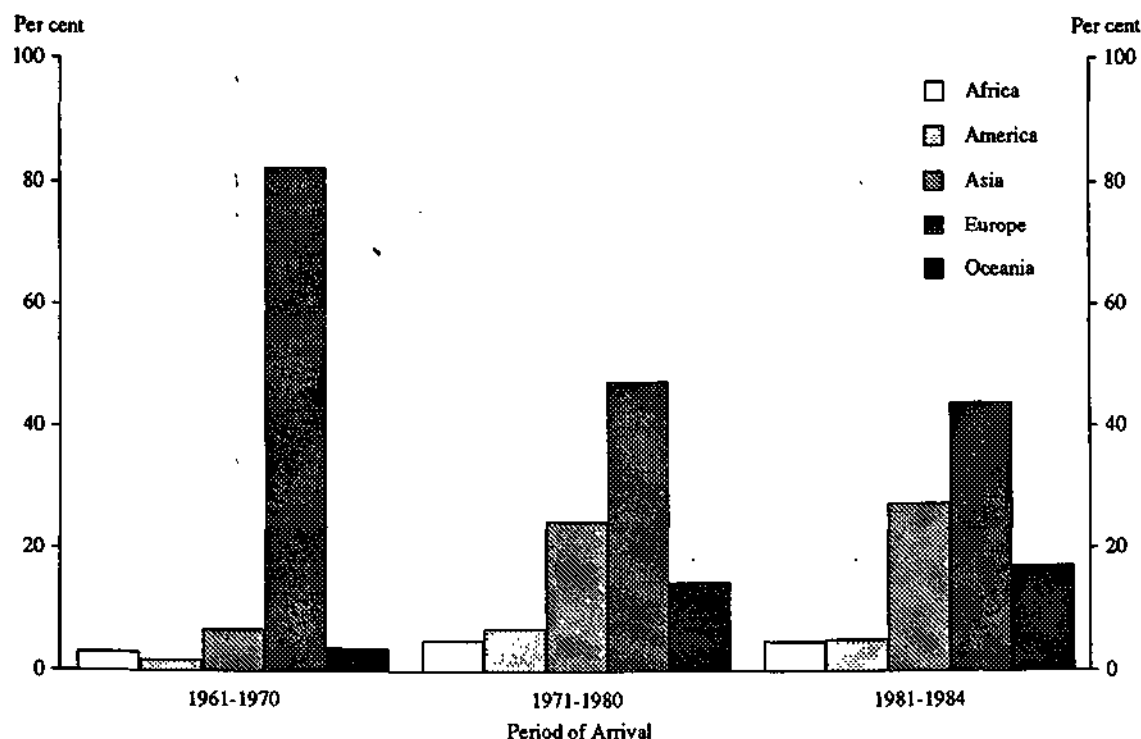
Source: Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1984 to 2021 (3222.0).

**TABLE 1.4. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : MIGRATION CATEGORY AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MARCH 1984**

Migration category	Employed			Unem- ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	— '000 —								
MALES									
Sponsored by	157.3	3.3	160.6	21.5	182.0	36.7	218.7	11.8	83.2
Family	82.1	*	83.6	13.3	96.9	27.8	124.7	13.8	77.7
Employer	39.0	*	39.4	3.0	42.3	*	45.0	7.0	94.0
Other organisation	36.2	*	37.6	5.2	42.8	6.2	49.0	12.1	87.3
Un-sponsored	323.3	10.8	334.1	41.7	375.7	47.2	422.9	11.1	88.8
New Zealander	52.0	*	54.7	5.0	59.6	*	62.3	8.3	95.7
Refugee	25.1	*	26.2	10.3	36.5	5.8	42.3	28.2	86.3
Other	246.2	7.0	253.2	26.4	279.6	38.7	318.4	9.5	87.8
Total	480.5	14.1	494.6	63.1	557.8	83.9	641.7	11.3	86.9
FEMALES									
Sponsored by	27.6	11.1	38.7	5.2	43.9	54.5	98.4	11.8	44.6
Family	19.7	6.8	26.5	4.3	30.8	45.2	76.0	14.0	40.6
Employer	*	*	*	*	3.1	*	4.8	*	63.6
Other organisation	6.1	3.5	9.6	*	10.0	7.5	17.5	*	57.1
Un-sponsored	62.3	18.3	80.6	11.1	91.6	54.7	146.3	12.1	62.6
New Zealander	19.0	5.2	24.2	3.2	27.4	9.6	37.0	11.6	74.1
Refugee	6.5	*	6.6	*	8.7	3.9	12.6	*	69.0
Other	36.8	12.9	49.7	5.8	55.5	41.2	96.7	10.5	57.4
Wife accompanying husband	113.4	63.7	177.1	27.8	204.9	186.4	391.3	13.6	52.4
Total	203.4	93.0	296.4	44.0	340.5	295.6	636.0	12.9	53.5

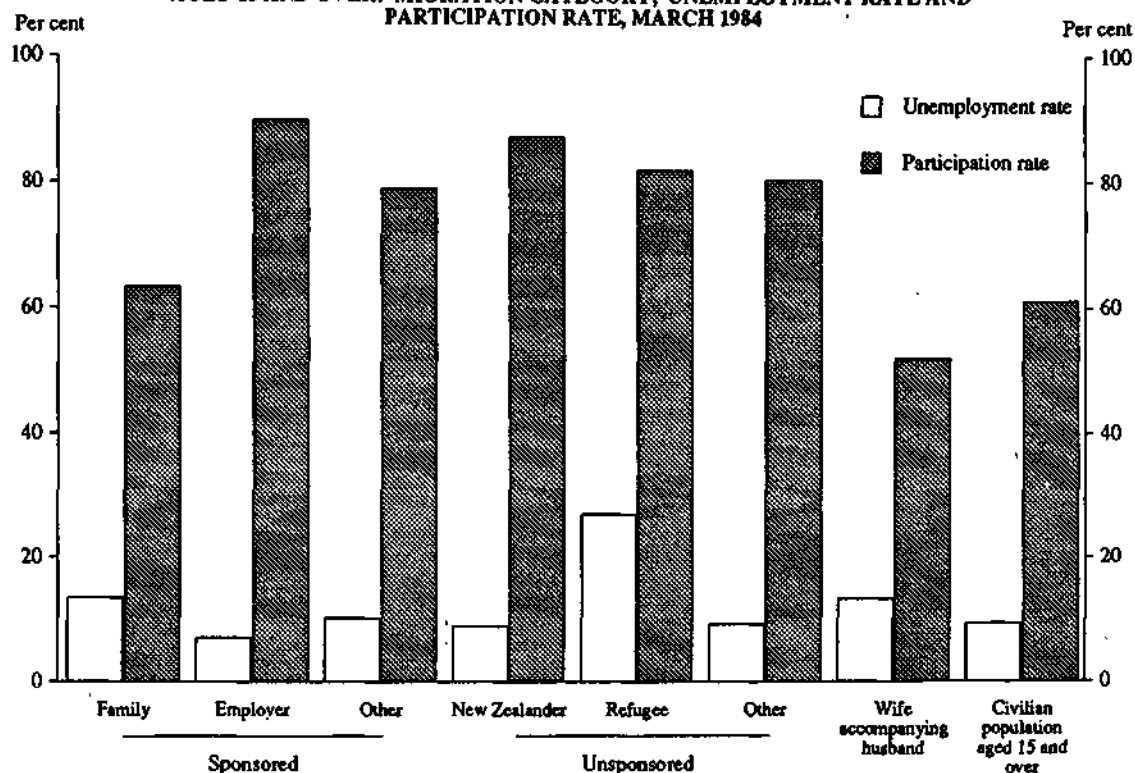
Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

**CHART 1.g. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER: PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, MARCH 1984**



Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years And Over At Time Of Arrival And Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

CHART 1.b. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960  
AGED 18 AND OVER: MIGRATION CATEGORY, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND  
PARTICIPATION RATE, MARCH 1984



Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years And Over at Time Of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

TABLE 1.5. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS  
AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, MARCH 1984

Year of arrival	Employed			Unem- ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	— '000 —								
MALES									
1961-1970	220.1	5.2	225.3	23.8	249.1	46.4	295.5	9.5	84.3
1971-1980	193.8	4.7	198.5	21.9	220.4	22.9	243.3	9.9	90.6
1981-1984	66.6	4.2	70.8	17.5	88.2	14.6	102.9	19.8	85.8
Total	480.5	14.1	494.6	63.1	557.8	83.9	641.7	11.3	86.9
FEMALES									
1961-1970	75.6	39.8	115.4	12.0	127.4	135.1	262.5	9.4	48.5
1971-1980	98.0	40.9	138.9	17.0	155.9	111.8	267.8	10.9	58.2
1981-1984	29.8	12.3	42.1	15.0	57.1	48.6	105.7	26.3	54.0
Total	203.4	93.0	296.4	44.0	340.5	295.6	636.0	12.9	53.5
PERSONS									
1961-1970	295.7	45.0	340.8	35.8	376.5	181.5	558.0	9.5	67.5
1971-1980	291.7	45.7	337.4	38.9	376.3	134.8	511.1	10.3	73.6
1981-1984	96.4	16.4	112.9	32.5	145.3	63.2	208.6	22.3	69.7
Total	683.9	107.1	791.0	107.2	898.2	379.5	1,277.7	11.9	70.3

Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

**TABLE 1.6. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 1986**

Age group	Current labour force status							
	Males				Females			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total
NUMBER (' 000)								
15-19	55.4	14.6	28.5	98.5	62.5	22.6	38.4	123.6
20-24	177.0	19.6	14.9	211.4	160.3	17.8	65.5	243.6
25-29	162.1	18.5	6.8	187.3	104.9	9.8	58.7	173.5
30-34	122.4	10.4	6.0	138.7	66.3	6.7	49.7	122.7
35-44	135.2	11.5	8.6	155.3	70.0	9.3	48.1	127.4
45-54	47.4	5.8	9.1	62.4	27.1	3.3	27.1	57.5
55-64	20.1	*	21.1	43.0	9.6	*	32.4	42.3
65 and over	*	*	27.3	28.6	*	*	36.7	37.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>720.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>925.2</b>	<b>501.2</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>356.7</b>	<b>927.8</b>
MOBILITY RATE(a)								
15-19	166	214	111	149	198	313	151	192
20-24	337	363	268	333	368	447	409	384
25-29	286	463	253	295	283	382	244	272
30-34	218	343	239	225	193	271	200	199
35-44	132	267	170	139	104	220	126	116
45-54	69	174	132	79	68	201	79	76
55-64	47	*	80	60	64	*	57	58
65 and over	*	*	45	43	*	*	44	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>155</b>

(a) Movers per 1,000 population of the same sex/age group and labour force status category.

Source: Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 31 May 1986 (3408.0).

**TABLE 1.7. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE : TYPE OF MOVE BY REASON FOR MOVE, YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 1986 (' 000)**

Reason for move	Moved intrastate				Moved interstate				Total
	Within metro- politan area	Within non-metro- politan area	From metro- politan to non-metro- politan area	From non-metro- politan to metro- politan area	Between metro- politan areas	Between non-metro- politan areas	From metro- politan to non-metro- politan areas	From non-metro- politan to metro- politan areas	
Had to move out/ forced move	114.4	47.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	169.5
Financial reasons	56.8	38.4	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	107.3
Employment	21.0	82.3	27.7	36.7	33.2	14.9	12.5	18.5	246.6
Location	168.4	91.6	23.2	26.5	16.5	8.0	10.7	9.7	354.5
Moved out from home/to be independent	67.7	35.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	112.2
Housing	341.1	165.1	6.1	3.4	*	*	*	*	518.1
Marital status change	88.5	48.2	4.9	6.0	*	*	3.7	*	157.7
Retirement/health	10.9	13.7	7.7	*	*	2.9	5.1	*	44.1
Other	63.7	35.6	5.4	8.4	10.5	5.9	5.2	8.3	143.0
Total movers	932.4	557.6	84.0	87.9	68.4	36.7	42.7	43.2	1,853.0

Source: Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 31 May 1986 (3408.0).



**TABLE 1.8. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS :  
AGE, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 1986**  
( ' 000)

	Age group (years)						Total(a)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-64	
Males	16.3	30.9	27.2	25.0	29.3	14.3	143.1
Females	11.2	27.0	21.7	17.7	18.8	7.1	103.6
Persons	27.5	57.9	48.9	42.7	48.1	21.5	246.6

(a) Total includes ages 65 years and over.

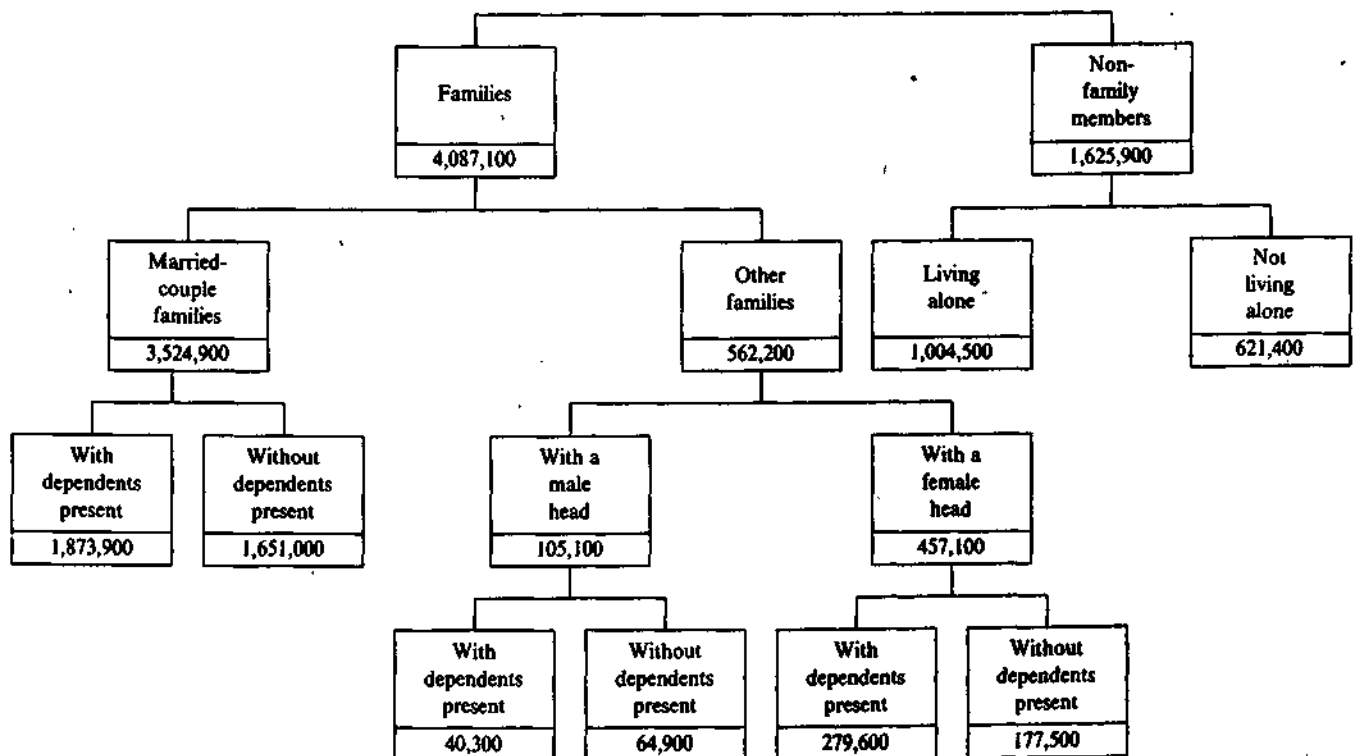
Source: Unpublished Statistics, ABS Internal Migration Survey, Year Ended 31 May 1986 (3408.0).

**TABLE 1.9. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS : TYPE  
OF MOVE AND STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 1986**  
( ' 000)

Type of move	State of usual residence								Australia
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	
Moved within State	51.6	26.5	44.2	13.3	25.4	4.6	1.9	*	167.6
Moved into State	18.0	17.3	15.2	7.1	7.2	2.7	5.2	6.4	79.0
Moved out of State	24.0	15.7	14.7	6.4	6.2	3.2	4.8	4.0	79.0

Source: Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 31 May 1986 (3408.0).

**CHART 1.1. FAMILY STATUS, JUNE 1986**



Source: Labour Force Status and other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

TABLE 1.10. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER(a) : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1986

Educational attainment	Age group						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	'000	Per cent
	— '000—							
MALES								
With post-school qualifications	32.0	250.6	671.5	608.7	386.8	489.1	2,438.8	40.9
Degree	*	34.0	172.2	156.4	79.5	84.1	526.2	8.8
Trade; technical or other certificate	25.9	207.9	484.5	439.4	299.9	396.7	1,854.4	31.1
Other	6.1	8.7	14.8	12.9	7.5	8.3	58.2	1.0
Without post-school qualifications	395.6	407.2	612.1	519.4	407.4	926.6	3,268.3	54.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	140.0	154.6	167.7	94.4	48.8	85.8	691.3	11.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	255.6	252.1	442.3	423.4	354.8	831.3	2,559.5	43.0
Left at age—								
18 and over	*	8.6	18.3	9.3	*	4.6	47.5	0.8
16 or 17	139.0	136.4	185.1	110.6	56.1	86.6	713.8	12.0
14 or 15	112.2	102.8	224.6	254.5	228.8	533.8	1,456.7	24.5
13 and under	*	*	14.4	49.0	66.2	206.2	341.4	5.7
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	*	9.5	17.6	0.3
Still at school(b)	249.9	*	..	..	..	..	250.6	4.2
Total	677.6	658.4	1,283.6	1,128.1	794.3	1,415.6	5,957.7	100.0
FEMALES								
With post-school qualifications	61.0	242.9	546.1	416.0	218.2	290.4	1,774.6	28.9
Degree	*	44.1	140.2	83.2	33.1	37.6	338.6	5.5
Trade; technical or other certificate	55.1	186.7	385.4	310.1	174.4	235.1	1,346.9	21.9
Other	5.5	12.1	20.5	22.6	10.7	17.8	89.1	1.5
Without post-school qualifications	343.9	410.5	735.7	685.3	543.6	1,402.5	4,121.6	67.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	135.4	138.7	153.9	86.7	51.1	117.7	683.5	11.1
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	208.5	270.7	580.3	595.2	487.4	1,265.2	3,407.4	55.5
Left at age—								
18 and over	*	7.1	11.8	5.2	5.4	6.6	39.7	0.6
16 or 17	110.4	154.3	261.7	167.6	80.7	148.7	923.5	15.0
14 or 15	92.6	105.7	287.6	363.4	319.5	869.3	2,038.1	33.2
13 and under	*	*	19.3	59.0	81.9	240.6	406.1	6.6
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	5.1	19.5	30.7	0.5
Still at school(b)	245.9	*	..	..	..	..	247.2	4.0
Total	650.9	654.7	1,281.7	1,101.3	761.9	1,692.9	6,143.4	100.0
PERSONS								
With post-school qualifications	93.1	493.5	1,217.6	1,024.7	605.1	779.5	4,213.4	34.8
Degree	*	78.1	312.4	239.7	112.6	121.7	864.8	7.1
Trade; technical or other certificate	81.1	394.6	870.0	749.5	474.4	631.8	3,201.3	26.5
Other	11.6	20.8	35.3	35.5	18.2	26.0	147.3	1.2
Without post-school qualifications	739.5	817.7	1,347.7	1,204.8	951.1	2,329.0	7,389.9	61.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	275.5	293.3	321.6	181.1	99.9	203.5	1,374.8	11.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	464.1	522.8	1,022.6	1,018.6	842.2	2,096.6	5,966.9	49.3
Left at age—								
18 and over	6.7	15.7	30.0	14.5	9.1	11.3	87.2	0.7
16 or 17	249.5	290.7	446.8	278.2	136.8	235.4	1,637.3	13.5
14 or 15	204.8	208.5	512.2	617.9	548.3	1,403.1	3,494.8	28.9
13 and under	*	7.9	33.6	108.0	148.1	446.8	747.6	6.2
Never attended school	*	*	*	5.1	9.0	29.0	48.2	0.4
Still at school(b)	495.8	*	..	..	..	..	497.8	4.1
Total	1,328.4	1,313.1	2,565.3	2,229.4	1,556.2	3,108.6	12,101.1	100.0

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils. Details of educational attainment were not obtained for these persons. (b) Aged 15 to 20 only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).

## CHAPTER 2

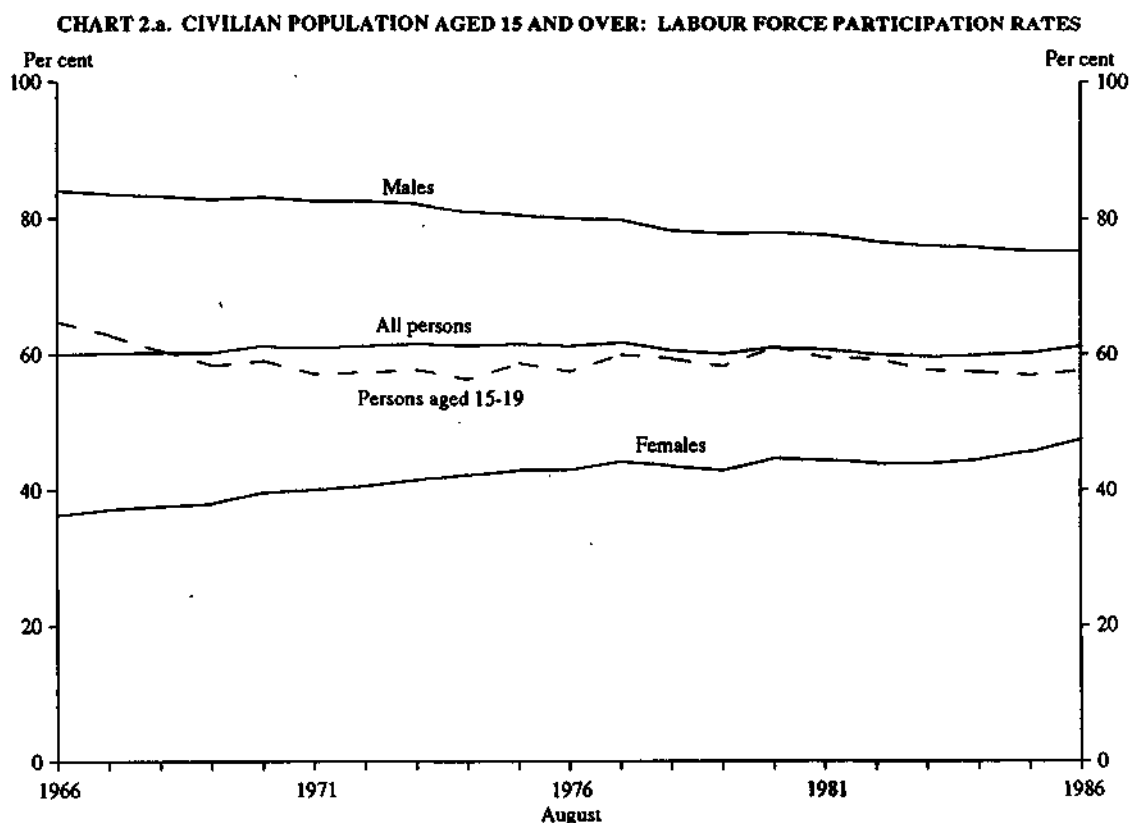
### THE LABOUR FORCE

Fundamental to the measurement of employment and unemployment is the concept of the labour force. The labour force is defined broadly as those persons who, during a particular week, are either employed or unemployed. The labour force represents the total supply of labour available to the labour market during a given week.

This chapter presents some summary statistics on the civilian labour force. The most important labour force measure is the participation rate, which represents the proportion of the working age population (defined to be those aged 15 and over) who are in the labour force. Analysis of the participation rates provides a basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of labour supply, particularly in terms of age, sex and marital status. Other characteristics of the labour force such as birthplace, educational attainment and family characteristics are also of interest.

The principal source for statistics on the civilian labour force is the ABS population survey, which consists of the monthly labour force survey and attached supplementary surveys. The labour force survey collects information on the labour force status of individuals (i.e. whether they are employed, unemployed or not in the labour force) together with a range of demographic and other characteristics. It has provided the basis for an analysis of underemployment and labour underutilisation, a topic included in Chapter 3. The supplementary surveys cover a range of topics including the Survey of Labour Force Experience, conducted in February in each year, which examines the movements into and out of the labour force over twelve months.

Members of the permanent Defence Forces are excluded from the labour force survey. Their numbers totalled 64,493 males and 5,556 females at the end of June 1986.



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 2.1. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**  
(per cent)

August	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1976	60.2	90.8	96.9	96.8	94.0	86.9	64.0	14.3	80.0
1977	62.1	91.2	96.9	97.0	93.2	86.3	62.2	13.7	79.8
1978	61.0	89.6	95.9	95.6	91.6	81.9	59.7	12.0	78.2
1979	61.4	90.2	95.8	95.6	91.2	82.0	53.5	11.5	77.8
1980	62.8	90.5	95.5	95.9	91.4	83.3	50.2	11.1	77.9
1981	61.8	91.3	95.3	95.2	91.3	81.1	51.2	10.6	77.5
1982	62.4	89.3	94.9	95.1	90.0	79.1	47.7	9.2	76.6
1983	58.2	89.6	95.4	95.0	90.4	78.2	42.8	8.6	75.9
1984	59.1	89.4	95.1	94.7	90.1	76.8	43.5	9.0	75.7
1985	57.8	89.7	94.5	94.8	90.0	76.4	42.7	8.9	75.2
1986(a)	58.6	89.1	94.8	94.4	90.0	75.7	45.2	8.4	75.2
FEMALES									
1976	54.7	66.4	48.2	54.7	48.8	31.5	15.1	3.5	43.0
1977	57.6	68.7	50.4	55.9	48.3	31.6	15.2	3.5	44.2
1978	57.5	66.9	51.0	56.7	47.5	30.2	13.8	2.8	43.5
1979	55.0	69.2	50.3	57.1	46.8	26.2	13.2	2.4	42.9
1980	59.2	71.1	52.8	58.7	47.6	29.1	13.5	2.9	44.7
1981	57.1	70.7	52.9	58.1	49.0	29.8	12.0	2.6	44.4
1982	56.1	70.0	53.6	58.0	49.5	26.0	9.1	2.5	44.0
1983	57.0	70.8	52.8	58.0	48.5	28.3	12.1	2.1	44.0
1984	55.7	71.7	54.9	58.7	50.1	27.6	11.5	2.5	44.6
1985	56.1	73.6	57.7	61.4	50.2	27.2	11.2	2.0	45.7
1986(a)	56.6	74.4	60.1	64.6	54.5	28.7	12.7	2.0	47.6
PERSONS									
1976	57.5	78.5	72.7	76.1	71.8	59.0	38.8	8.2	61.3
1977	59.9	79.8	73.7	76.8	71.2	58.8	38.0	7.9	61.8
1978	59.3	78.2	73.6	76.5	70.0	55.8	35.8	6.7	60.6
1979	58.3	79.7	73.1	76.7	69.5	53.8	32.5	6.2	60.1
1980	61.1	80.8	74.2	77.6	70.0	56.0	31.0	6.4	61.0
1981	59.5	81.0	74.2	76.9	70.6	55.4	30.7	5.9	60.7
1982	59.3	79.6	74.3	76.9	70.2	52.5	27.9	5.3	60.0
1983	57.6	80.2	74.1	76.8	69.9	53.4	26.9	4.8	59.7
1984	57.4	80.6	75.0	76.9	70.5	52.4	27.0	5.2	59.9
1985	56.9	81.7	76.1	78.3	70.5	52.0	26.5	4.9	60.2
1986(a)	57.6	81.8	77.5	79.7	72.6	52.4	28.6	4.7	61.2

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

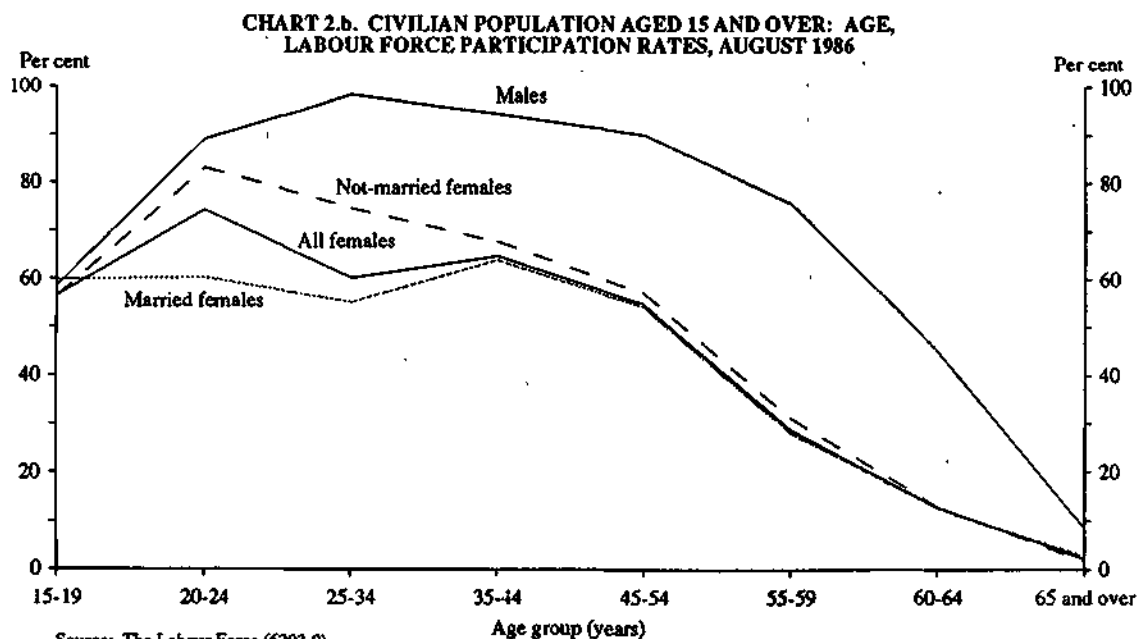


TABLE 2.2. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1986

August	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
MALES										
1966	3,240.2	3,365.5	37.0	*	38.9	3,404.6	650.6	4,055.2	1.1	84.0
1967	3,272.8	3,410.0	38.2	*	42.4	3,452.5	681.9	4,134.4	1.2	83.5
1968	3,346.2	3,478.2	30.8	4.9	35.8	3,514.0	711.3	4,225.3	1.0	83.2
1969	3,409.2	3,546.7	30.9	*	34.1	3,580.8	750.4	4,331.2	1.0	82.7
1970	3,533.4	3,647.7	33.4	*	36.7	3,684.4	749.0	4,433.4	1.0	83.0
1971	3,600.4	3,712.7	39.9	*	43.8	3,756.5	799.6	4,556.1	1.2	82.5
1972	3,632.3	3,757.7	67.7	7.0	74.8	3,832.5	813.8	4,646.2	2.0	82.5
1973	3,697.5	3,839.6	38.3	13.0	51.3	3,891.0	847.9	4,738.8	1.3	82.1
1974	3,710.9	3,847.1	60.0	7.9	67.9	3,914.9	920.5	4,835.4	1.7	81.0
1975	3,668.4	3,820.6	122.5	16.3	138.8	3,959.4	956.6	4,916.0	3.5	80.5
1976	3,665.6	3,836.3	142.7	13.9	156.6	3,992.9	1,000.1	4,993.0	3.9	80.0
1977	3,682.6	3,866.8	168.5	21.6	190.1	4,056.9	1,024.9	5,081.8	4.7	79.8
1978	3,642.5	3,850.9	207.9	14.3	222.2	4,073.1	1,137.7	5,210.8	5.5	78.2
1979	3,715.9	3,921.2	184.0	13.5	197.5	4,118.7	1,177.6	5,296.3	4.8	77.8
1980	3,773.8	3,982.8	193.9	15.7	209.6	4,192.4	1,193.2	5,385.6	5.0	77.9
1981	3,835.6	4,057.9	187.8	12.7	200.5	4,258.4	1,236.6	5,494.9	4.7	77.5
1982	3,782.5	4,024.3	250.4	21.3	271.7	4,296.0	1,314.6	5,610.6	6.3	76.6
1983	3,663.4	3,903.6	409.5	20.2	429.7	4,333.3	1,379.2	5,712.5	9.9	75.9
1984	3,767.3	4,012.4	359.0	22.5	381.5	4,393.9	1,411.5	5,805.4	8.7	75.7
1985	3,836.0	4,089.0	324.5	23.7	348.1	4,437.1	1,459.7	5,896.9	7.8	75.2
1986(a)	3,901.6	4,179.8	319.9	28.1	348.0	4,527.8	1,492.4	6,020.2	7.7	75.2
FEMALES										
1966	1,108.6	1,458.2	28.8	10.8	39.7	1,497.9	2,627.2	4,125.1	2.6	36.3
1967	1,150.4	1,523.0	31.8	12.5	44.4	1,567.3	2,646.6	4,214.0	2.8	37.2
1968	1,178.6	1,577.5	29.9	15.4	45.3	1,622.8	2,684.3	4,307.1	2.8	37.7
1969	1,201.1	1,636.2	27.4	17.5	44.8	1,681.1	2,731.1	4,412.2	2.7	38.1
1970	1,292.5	1,747.8	24.5	17.0	41.5	1,789.3	2,728.1	4,517.5	2.3	39.6
1971	1,339.2	1,803.0	30.2	18.7	48.9	1,851.9	2,783.1	4,635.0	2.6	40.0
1972	1,356.1	1,852.1	43.4	25.9	69.3	1,921.4	2,811.6	4,733.0	3.6	40.6
1973	1,395.4	1,943.3	28.8	25.6	54.5	1,997.8	2,826.8	4,824.6	2.7	41.4
1974	1,416.9	2,008.1	45.8	27.2	73.1	2,081.2	2,851.8	4,933.0	3.5	42.2
1975	1,378.5	2,020.8	93.0	46.6	139.7	2,160.3	2,859.6	5,019.9	6.5	43.0
1976	1,371.3	2,061.5	94.1	42.0	136.1	2,197.6	2,909.8	5,107.4	6.2	43.0
1977	1,411.9	2,128.6	114.8	54.4	169.2	2,297.8	2,904.3	5,202.1	7.4	44.2
1978	1,402.9	2,154.4	126.5	49.6	176.1	2,330.5	3,029.1	5,359.7	7.6	43.5
1979	1,397.2	2,157.4	131.8	48.1	179.9	2,337.4	3,117.0	5,454.4	7.7	42.9
1980	1,477.3	2,298.5	140.7	44.2	184.9	2,483.4	3,071.7	5,555.1	7.4	44.7
1981	1,501.5	2,335.8	135.9	44.2	180.1	2,515.9	3,154.6	5,670.5	7.2	44.4
1982	1,503.4	2,355.0	137.2	52.5	189.7	2,544.7	3,242.8	5,787.5	7.5	44.0
1983	1,486.9	2,337.4	197.9	59.3	257.1	2,594.6	3,299.1	5,893.7	9.9	44.0
1984	1,547.5	2,449.9	165.1	57.9	223.1	2,673.0	3,315.5	5,988.5	8.3	44.6
1985	1,603.2	2,557.1	162.4	60.7	223.0	2,780.1	3,302.7	6,082.8	8.0	45.7
1986(a)	1,680.7	2,705.9	170.8	76.9	247.6	2,953.6	3,253.1	6,206.7	8.4	47.6
PERSONS										
1966	4,348.8	4,823.9	65.9	12.7	78.6	4,902.5	3,277.9	8,180.3	1.6	59.9
1967	4,423.2	4,933.0	70.1	16.7	86.8	5,019.8	3,328.6	8,348.4	1.7	60.1
1968	4,524.8	5,055.6	60.7	20.4	81.1	5,136.8	3,395.5	8,532.3	1.6	60.2
1969	4,610.3	5,183.0	58.3	20.6	78.9	5,261.9	3,481.5	8,743.3	1.5	60.2
1970	4,825.9	5,395.6	57.9	20.3	78.2	5,473.8	3,477.1	8,950.9	1.4	61.2
1971	4,939.6	5,515.7	70.1	22.6	92.7	5,608.4	3,582.7	9,191.1	1.7	61.0
1972	4,988.4	5,609.9	111.1	32.9	144.0	5,753.9	3,625.3	9,379.2	2.5	61.3
1973	5,092.9	5,783.0	67.2	38.6	105.8	5,888.7	3,674.7	9,563.4	1.8	61.6
1974	5,127.8	5,855.2	105.8	35.1	140.9	5,996.1	3,772.3	9,768.4	2.4	61.4
1975	5,046.8	5,841.3	215.5	62.9	278.4	6,119.7	3,816.2	9,935.9	4.6	61.6
1976	5,036.9	5,897.8	236.8	55.9	292.7	6,190.5	3,909.8	10,100.4	4.7	61.3
1977	5,049.6	5,995.4	283.3	76.0	359.3	6,354.7	3,929.2	10,283.9	5.7	61.8
1978	5,045.3	6,005.4	334.4	63.9	398.3	6,403.7	4,166.8	10,570.5	6.2	60.6
1979	5,113.1	6,078.5	315.8	61.7	377.5	6,456.0	4,294.6	10,750.7	5.9	60.1
1980	5,251.1	6,281.4	334.6	59.9	394.5	6,675.9	4,264.9	10,940.7	5.9	61.0
1981	5,337.1	6,393.7	323.7	56.9	380.6	6,774.3	4,391.2	11,165.5	5.6	60.7
1982	5,285.9	6,379.3	387.6	73.8	461.4	6,840.7	4,557.4	11,398.1	6.7	60.0
1983	5,150.3	6,241.1	607.4	79.5	686.8	6,927.9	4,678.3	11,606.2	9.9	59.7
1984	5,314.8	6,462.3	524.2	80.5	604.6	7,066.9	4,727.0	11,793.9	8.6	59.9
1985	5,439.2	6,646.1	486.8	84.3	571.2	7,217.2	4,762.5	11,979.7	7.9	60.2
1986(a)	5,582.4	6,885.7	490.7	105.0	595.6	7,481.4	4,745.6	12,226.9	8.0	61.2

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 2.3. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1986

State or Territory	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Un-employment rate	Partici-pation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
— '000—					—per cent—					
MALES										
New South Wales	1,337.0	1,430.4	118.1	9.1	127.1	1,557.5	537.2	2,094.7	8.2	74.4
Victoria	1,038.6	1,109.1	66.4	8.1	74.5	1,183.6	396.3	1,579.9	6.3	74.9
Queensland	620.7	668.8	61.0	4.1	65.1	733.9	230.1	964.0	8.9	76.1
South Australia	329.6	352.9	31.7	2.2	33.9	386.8	137.8	524.6	8.8	73.7
Western Australia	364.6	390.9	29.2	2.6	31.8	422.7	122.1	544.8	7.5	77.6
Tasmania	107.3	114.1	8.7	*	9.5	123.7	43.5	167.2	7.7	74.0
Northern Territory	37.4	41.1	3.8	*	4.1	45.2	8.4	53.6	9.1	84.3
Australian Capital Territory	66.5	72.4	*	*	2.0	74.4	17.0	91.4	2.6	81.4
Australia	3,901.6	4,179.8	319.9	28.1	348.0	4,527.8	1,492.4	6,020.2	7.7	75.2
FEMALES										
New South Wales	583.2	914.0	63.3	23.6	86.9	1,000.9	1,166.5	2,167.5	8.7	46.2
Victoria	463.4	724.6	38.7	19.5	58.2	782.7	860.4	1,643.2	7.4	47.6
Queensland	258.1	420.8	31.7	15.7	47.4	468.2	516.5	984.7	10.1	47.5
South Australia	132.3	237.5	16.8	5.4	22.2	259.7	288.5	548.2	8.5	47.4
Western Australia	147.2	255.8	13.2	8.8	22.0	277.8	266.7	544.5	7.9	51.0
Tasmania	38.9	70.2	5.0	1.9	6.9	77.1	95.7	172.8	8.9	44.6
Northern Territory	19.3	26.0	*	*	*	27.2	21.3	48.5	*	56.1
Australian Capital Territory	38.4	57.0	*	1.8	2.9	59.9	37.5	97.4	4.8	61.5
Australia	1,680.7	2,705.9	170.8	76.9	247.6	2,953.6	3,253.1	6,206.7	8.4	47.6
PERSONS										
New South Wales	1,920.2	2,344.4	181.4	32.7	214.1	2,558.5	1,703.7	4,262.2	8.4	60.0
Victoria	1,502.0	1,833.7	105.1	27.6	132.7	1,966.3	1,256.7	3,223.0	6.7	61.0
Queensland	878.8	1,089.6	92.7	19.8	112.5	1,202.1	746.5	1,948.6	9.4	61.7
South Australia	462.0	590.4	48.5	7.6	56.1	646.5	426.3	1,072.8	8.7	60.3
Western Australia	511.8	646.7	42.5	11.3	53.8	700.5	388.8	1,089.3	7.7	64.3
Tasmania	146.1	184.4	13.7	2.7	16.4	200.8	139.2	340.0	8.2	59.1
Northern Territory	56.7	67.1	4.8	*	5.3	72.4	29.7	102.1	7.4	70.9
Australian Capital Territory	104.9	129.5	2.1	2.7	4.8	134.3	54.6	188.9	3.6	71.1
Australia	5,582.4	6,885.7	490.7	105.0	595.6	7,481.4	4,745.6	12,226.9	8.0	61.2

Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

TABLE 2.4. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS: BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1986

Birthplace	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate		
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
								— '000 —	
								— per cent —	
Born in Australia	4,130.7	5,147.9	353.7	433.0	5,580.8	7.8	62.4		
Born outside Australia	1,451.6	1,737.9	136.9	162.7	1,900.5	8.6	61.8		
Africa	55.7	66.5	*	3.5	70.0	5.0	67.8		
America	41.6	50.4	*	5.0	55.4	9.0	64.1		
Asia	215.7	253.0	31.2	38.1	291.1	13.1	60.3		
Lebanon	14.6	17.1	6.2	6.5	23.6	27.5	52.9		
Vietnam	37.1	40.6	7.7	8.9	49.4	17.9	64.7		
Europe	1,015.9	1,219.2	86.4	100.0	1,319.2	7.6	60.4		
Germany	54.3	64.5	4.8	5.4	69.9	7.7	65.0		
Greece	66.1	79.0	7.1	7.4	86.4	8.6	59.8		
Italy	128.7	145.9	6.5	7.1	153.0	4.7	54.6		
Malta	23.0	26.3	*	*	28.1	*	59.9		
Netherlands	46.6	58.8	*	4.2	62.9	6.6	62.5		
Poland	22.3	25.1	*	3.8	28.9	13.1	45.7		
U.K. and Ireland	503.8	619.2	43.2	51.0	670.2	7.6	62.3		
Yugoslavia	82.9	94.9	10.5	11.7	106.6	11.0	66.0		
Oceania	122.6	148.8	13.5	16.1	164.9	9.8	75.0		
New Zealand	106.0	126.1	10.6	12.0	138.1	8.7	76.6		

Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

**TABLE 2.5. CIVILIAN POPULATION : PROPORTION WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD(a) AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1976 TO FEBRUARY 1986**  
(per cent)

Survey conducted in February—	Age group at the time of the survey								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1976	65.4	95.0	98.6	98.6	96.6	91.6	77.2	23.9	84.8
1981	78.4	97.2	98.4	97.3	93.3	85.6	59.8	15.7	83.2
1982	76.8	98.0	98.2	97.5	93.2	87.9	56.7	13.6	82.8
1983	75.8	97.6	98.4	97.1	94.0	84.1	59.4	12.9	82.4
1984	73.8	96.3	98.1	97.7	94.3	83.5	54.6	13.3	81.8
1985	72.3	95.9	97.6	96.9	92.7	82.1	53.4	12.3	80.8
1986	73.8	96.6	97.2	96.6	92.2	82.3	50.7	10.7	80.0
FEMALES									
1976	61.6	76.3	57.4	61.0	53.6	36.1	20.9	5.1	49.9
1981	73.5	81.8	65.9	65.8	54.0	34.0	17.7	3.8	53.6
1982	73.7	81.8	65.5	67.9	58.1	34.7	14.8	3.6	54.1
1983	72.4	81.7	66.8	67.7	54.7	36.0	16.7	3.8	54.3
1984	71.1	82.2	65.9	66.7	55.9	34.7	15.9	3.1	53.9
1985	72.0	82.4	68.4	69.3	57.9	33.6	15.6	2.8	54.5
1986	72.6	84.1	70.9	71.6	58.3	36.1	15.8	3.0	55.1
PERSONS									
1976	63.5	85.7	78.4	80.1	75.5	63.3	48.0	13.1	67.2
1981	76.0	89.6	82.1	81.9	74.1	59.7	38.1	9.0	68.2
1982	75.3	89.9	81.7	83.0	76.0	61.4	35.2	7.9	68.3
1983	74.1	89.7	82.5	82.7	74.9	59.9	37.2	7.8	68.2
1984	72.5	89.2	82.0	82.0	75.7	59.3	34.4	7.7	67.7
1985	72.1	89.2	83.0	83.3	75.6	58.0	34.0	6.9	67.5
1986	73.2	90.3	84.0	84.3	75.6	59.4	32.8	6.2	67.4

(a) Persons who participated in the labour force at some time during the reference period as a proportion of the civilian population in each group.

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0).

**TABLE 2.6. CIVILIAN POPULATION : LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1986 AND MARITAL STATUS**  
( ' 000)

	Married			Not married			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Out of the labour force for the whole year</i>	726.4	1,695.3	2,421.7	465.8	1,062.4	1,528.2	1,192.1	2,757.8	3,949.9
<i>In the labour force at some time during the year</i>	2,977.3	1,987.4	4,964.7	1,788.2	1,398.2	3,186.4	4,765.5	3,385.6	8,151.2
Time in the labour force during the year(weeks)—									
1 and under 4	7.5	73.9	81.4	46.4	47.0	93.3	53.9	120.8	174.7
4 and under 13	18.8	127.2	146.0	133.9	125.9	259.9	152.7	253.1	405.8
13 and under 26	25.8	132.1	158.0	63.0	88.3	151.3	88.8	220.4	309.3
26 and under 39	49.3	142.5	191.8	72.8	85.1	157.9	122.1	227.6	349.7
39 and under 49	140.5	225.8	366.3	104.9	109.3	214.2	245.4	335.2	580.5
49 and under 52	158.9	141.8	300.6	83.9	65.3	149.1	242.7	207.1	449.8
52	2,576.5	1,144.2	3,720.7	1,283.4	877.3	2,160.7	3,859.9	2,021.5	5,881.4
Worked at some time during the year	2,894.2	1,861.6	4,755.9	1,625.7	1,257.4	2,883.2	4,520.0	3,119.1	7,639.0
Full-time/part-time status of weeks worked—									
All were full-time	2,714.8	948.4	3,663.3	1,373.6	853.5	2,227.1	4,088.4	1,801.9	5,890.3
More full-time than part-time	85.1	79.0	164.1	65.2	57.1	122.2	150.3	136.0	286.3
More part-time than full-time	11.4	58.8	70.2	30.1	44.9	74.9	41.5	103.7	145.2
All were part-time	82.9	775.5	858.3	156.9	302.0	458.9	239.8	1,077.5	1,317.3
Time worked during the year(weeks)—									
1 and under 4	9.7	46.1	55.8	46.9	43.4	90.3	56.5	89.5	146.1
4 and under 13	33.2	109.8	143.0	127.9	103.7	231.6	161.1	213.5	374.6
13 and under 26	51.4	137.2	188.6	88.6	101.3	189.9	139.9	238.5	378.5
26 and under 39	91.1	147.4	238.5	112.6	116.8	229.5	203.7	264.3	468.0
39 and under 49	195.7	238.0	433.6	151.9	134.8	286.7	347.6	372.8	720.3
49 and under 52	166.2	144.1	310.3	92.2	67.3	159.5	258.3	211.4	469.8
52	2,347.1	1,038.9	3,386.0	1,005.7	690.1	1,695.8	3,352.8	1,729.1	5,081.8
Looked for work at some time during the year	286.5	275.3	561.8	470.6	391.4	862.0	757.1	666.6	1,423.7
Number of spells of looking for work—									
One	239.2	230.8	470.0	386.2	322.3	708.5	625.4	553.1	1,178.5
Two	24.0	22.3	46.4	46.4	39.4	85.8	70.5	61.7	132.1
Three	8.3	6.2	14.6	15.8	12.5	28.4	24.2	18.8	42.9
Four or more	14.9	15.9	30.8	22.1	17.2	39.3	37.1	33.1	70.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,703.6</b>	<b>3,482.8</b>	<b>7,386.4</b>	<b>2,254.0</b>	<b>2,460.6</b>	<b>4,714.7</b>	<b>5,957.7</b>	<b>6,143.4</b>	<b>12,101.1</b>

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1986 (6206.0).

**TABLE 2.7. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: WHETHER ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ATTENDANCE IN PREVIOUS YEAR, WHETHER CONTINUING FULL-TIME EDUCATION, LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND AGE MAY 1981(a) TO MAY 1986 ('000)**

	1981(a)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(b)
<b>AGED 15 TO 24</b>						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	1,214.4	1,179.5	1,193.9	1,257.3	1,304.6	1,328.3
Attended full-time in previous year	930.8	926.8	941.0	1,003.7	1,047.1	1,088.6
Continuing full-time education at May	642.7	635.0	671.9	716.8	743.2	778.3
Leavers	288.2	291.8	269.2	286.9	304.0	310.3
Employed	230.8	221.7	184.6	208.5	230.9	237.0
Full-time	208.1	195.5	152.8	179.6	200.7	206.2
Part-time	22.7	26.2	31.8	28.9	30.2	30.9
Unemployed	42.2	51.3	67.0	62.5	58.5	55.7
Not in the labour force	15.2	18.9	17.6	15.8	14.5	17.6
Attended part-time in previous year	283.6	252.7	252.9	253.6	257.5	239.6
Attending an educational institution at May	154.7	144.1	142.7	139.4	133.8	123.4
Full-time	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.3	6.6	10.0
Part-time	147.6	137.4	134.4	132.1	127.1	113.4
Not attending an educational institution at May	128.9	108.6	110.2	114.2	123.7	116.2
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	1,545.5	1,371.0	1,384.5	1,340.5	1,289.1	1,302.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,759.9</b>	<b>2,550.5</b>	<b>2,578.4</b>	<b>2,597.7</b>	<b>2,593.7</b>	<b>2,631.1</b>
<b>AGED 25 TO 64</b>						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	453.4	497.4	536.8	570.8	592.6	667.7
Attended full-time in previous year	51.7	58.8	61.8	65.7	67.8	74.7
Continuing full-time education at May	22.2	23.3	22.7	24.6	26.5	28.7
Leavers	29.5	35.5	39.1	41.1	41.4	46.0
Employed	25.9	25.6	28.8	28.6	33.2	36.2
Full-time	22.6	22.1	24.2	23.6	27.4	29.7
Part-time	*	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.5
Unemployed	*	4.0	4.2	5.3	*	4.3
Not in the labour force	*	5.8	6.2	7.2	4.0	5.5
Attended part-time in previous year	401.7	438.6	475.0	505.1	524.8	593.0
Attending an educational institution at May	171.9	193.4	210.9	220.5	220.7	244.1
Full-time	*	6.9	3.9	6.9	9.2	7.8
Part-time	168.5	186.5	207.0	213.6	211.5	236.2
Not attending an educational institution at May	229.8	245.3	264.2	284.5	304.0	348.9
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	6,318.8	6,661.1	6,812.2	6,943.2	7,051.6	7,128.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,772.2</b>	<b>7,158.5</b>	<b>7,349.0</b>	<b>7,514.0</b>	<b>7,644.2</b>	<b>7,796.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Attended an educational institution in previous year	1,667.8	1,676.9	1,730.7	1,828.1	1,897.1	1,995.9
Attended full-time in previous year	982.6	985.6	1,002.8	1,069.4	1,114.9	1,163.3
Continuing full-time education at May	664.9	658.3	694.5	741.3	769.6	807.0
Leavers	317.7	327.3	308.3	328.1	345.3	356.3
Employed	256.7	247.3	213.4	237.2	264.1	273.3
Full-time	230.7	217.6	176.9	203.2	228.1	235.9
Part-time	26.0	29.8	36.3	34.0	36.0	37.4
Unemployed	43.7	55.3	71.3	67.9	62.5	60.0
Not in the labour force	17.3	24.7	23.8	23.1	18.6	23.1
Attended part-time in previous year	685.2	691.3	727.9	758.7	782.2	832.6
Attending an educational institution at May	326.6	337.4	353.6	359.9	354.4	367.5
Full-time	10.5	13.5	12.2	14.2	15.8	17.8
Part-time	316.1	323.9	341.4	345.7	338.6	349.7
Not attending an educational institution at May	358.7	353.9	374.3	398.8	427.8	465.1
Did not attend an educational institution in previous year	7,864.3	8,032.1	8,196.7	8,283.6	8,340.7	8,431.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,532.1</b>	<b>9,709.8</b>	<b>9,927.4</b>	<b>10,111.7</b>	<b>10,237.9</b>	<b>10,427.0</b>

(a) Estimates for 1981 are for the age groups 15 to 25 and 26 to 64. (b) Estimates for May 1986 are based on a revised definition of employment introduced in the April 1986 labour force survey. See paragraph 34 of Appendix 11 for further information.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).

**TABLE 2.8. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24: WHETHER ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME IN PREVIOUS YEAR AND WHETHER CONTINUING FULL-TIME EDUCATION, MAY 1981(a) TO MAY 1986**

	Attended an educational institution full-time in the previous year			Total	Did not attend an educational institution full-time in the previous year	Total
	Continuing full-time education					
	Leavers	Number	Proportion of total			
	— '000—		(per cent)			
1981(a)	288.2	642.7	69.0	930.8	1,829.1	2,759.9
1982	291.9	635.0	68.5	926.8	1,623.7	2,550.5
1983	269.2	671.9	71.4	941.0	1,637.4	2,578.4
1984	286.9	716.8	71.4	1,003.7	1,594.1	2,597.7
1985	304.0	743.2	71.0	1,047.1	1,546.6	2,593.7
1986	310.3	778.3	71.5	1,088.6	1,542.4	2,631.1

(a) Estimates for 1981 are for persons aged 15 to 25.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).



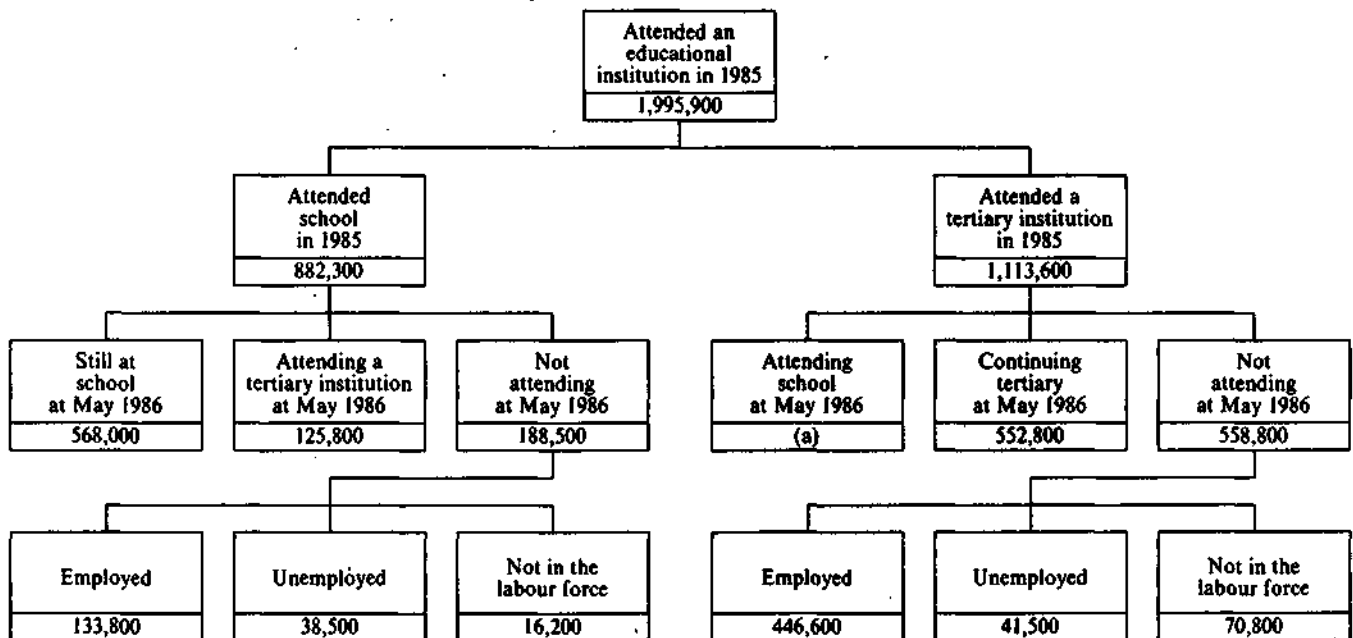
**TABLE 2.9. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 17: WHETHER ATTENDING SCHOOL, TYPE OF ATTENDANCE  
AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1986**

	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
<b>MALES</b>				
—'000—				
Attending school	236.4	250.9	266.4	275.7
Full-time	236.1	250.0	265.9	275.1
Part-time	*	*	*	*
Not attending school	148.3	150.9	148.9	149.8
In the labour force	133.2	134.6	133.8	134.0
Employed	99.0	103.4	104.6	106.4
Unemployed	34.2	31.2	29.2	27.6
Not in the labour force	15.1	16.2	15.0	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.8</b>	<b>401.8</b>	<b>415.3</b>	<b>425.5</b>
—per cent—				
Proportion attending school	61.4	62.4	64.1	64.8
<b>FEMALES</b>				
—'000—				
Attending school	225.4	243.2	260.8	266.4
Full-time	224.6	242.6	259.7	266.4
Part-time	*	*	*	*
Not attending school	137.7	132.2	129.6	140.3
In the labour force	115.2	106.8	111.3	119.6
Employed	85.4	80.1	88.5	94.0
Unemployed	29.8	26.7	22.9	25.7
Not in the labour force	22.5	25.3	18.3	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>390.4</b>	<b>406.7</b>
—per cent—				
Proportion attending school	62.1	64.8	66.8	65.5
<b>PERSONS</b>				
—'000—				
Attending school	461.8	494.1	527.2	542.1
Full-time	460.6	492.6	525.6	541.5
Part-time	*	*	*	*
Not attending school	286.1	283.0	278.5	290.1
In the labour force	248.4	241.4	245.2	253.6
Employed	184.5	183.5	193.1	200.4
Unemployed	64.0	57.9	52.1	53.2
Not in the labour force	37.6	41.6	33.3	36.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>747.9</b>	<b>777.2</b>	<b>805.7</b>	<b>832.2</b>
—per cent—				
Proportion attending school	61.7	63.6	65.4	65.1

(a) Estimates for May 1986 are based on a revised definition of employment introduced in the April 1986 labour force survey. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 and May 1986* (6227.0).

**CHART 2.c. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN 1985 AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS AT MAY 1986**



(a) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).

**TABLE 2.10. LEAVERS AGED 15 TO 64: TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED-FULL-TIME IN PREVIOUS YEAR AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1981 TO MAY 1986**

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
— '000—						
Attended school full-time	185.9	187.2	174.4	188.1	199.1	212.2
Labour force status—						
In the labour force	176.3	174.7	162.1	176.7	190.2	198.8
Employed	144.9	140.0	116.5	133.3	152.2	157.4
Unemployed	31.4	34.7	45.5	43.4	38.0	41.4
Not in the labour force	9.6	12.5	12.4	11.4	8.9	13.4
— per cent—						
Unemployment rate	17.8	19.8	28.1	24.6	20.0	20.8
Participation rate	94.8	93.3	92.9	94.0	95.5	93.7
— '000—						
Attended tertiary full-time	131.8	140.2	133.9	140.0	146.1	144.2
Labour force status—						
In the labour force	124.1	128.0	122.5	128.3	136.5	134.5
Employed	111.7	107.3	96.8	103.9	111.9	115.8
Unemployed	12.4	20.6	25.7	24.4	24.5	18.7
Not in the labour force	7.6	12.2	11.4	11.7	9.7	9.7
— per cent—						
Unemployment rate	10.0	16.1	21.0	19.0	18.0	13.9
Participation rate	94.2	91.3	91.5	91.7	93.4	93.3
— '000—						
<b>Total</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>345.3</b>	<b>356.3</b>

(a) Estimates for May 1986 are based on a revised definition of employment introduced in the April 1986 labour force survey. See paragraph 34 of Appendix 11 for further information.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).

TABLE 2.11. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1985 BUT NOT IN MAY 1986: TYPE OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED, LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND WHETHER ATTENDING A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, MAY 1986

Type of school last attended	Employed			Unem- ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	— '000—								
ATTENDING TERTIARY INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males—									
Government/state	*	4.1	5.8	*	7.5	16.8	24.3	*	30.8
Non-government	*	6.0	6.3	*	7.7	6.1	13.8	*	56.1
Total	*	10.1	12.0	*	15.2	22.9	38.1	*	40.0
Females—									
Government/state	*	11.2	11.4	*	14.8	17.0	31.8	*	46.5
Non-government	*	6.5	6.5	*	7.4	6.6	14.0	*	52.8
Total	*	17.6	17.9	4.3	22.2	23.6	45.8	19.3	48.4
Persons—									
Government/state	*	15.3	17.2	5.1	22.3	33.8	56.1	22.8	39.7
Non-government	*	12.5	12.7	*	15.1	12.7	27.8	*	54.5
Total	*	27.8	29.9	7.5	37.4	46.5	83.9	20.0	44.6
ATTENDING TERTIARY INSTITUTION PART-TIME									
Males—									
Government/state	19.7	*	20.4	*	21.3	*	21.5	*	99.0
Non-government	4.5	*	5.0	*	5.5	*	5.5	*	100.0
Total	24.2	*	25.4	*	26.7	*	26.9	*	99.2
Females—									
Government/state	7.4	*	8.1	*	9.5	*	10.2	*	93.4
Non-government	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	9.2	*	10.9	*	13.0	*	13.7	*	95.0
Persons—									
Government/state	27.1	*	28.5	*	30.8	*	31.7	*	97.2
Non-government	6.3	*	7.8	*	8.9	*	8.9	*	100.0
Total	33.4	*	36.3	*	39.7	*	40.6	*	97.8
NOT ATTENDING TERTIARY INSTITUTION									
Males—									
Government/state	40.8	4.3	45.1	17.2	62.3	4.5	66.8	27.6	93.3
Non-government	12.2	*	13.1	*	15.3	*	15.6	*	97.9
Total	53.1	5.2	58.2	19.4	77.6	4.8	82.4	25.0	94.2
Females—									
Government/state	46.2	7.9	54.1	16.6	70.7	7.6	78.3	23.5	90.3
Non-government	10.2	*	12.5	*	15.0	*	15.8	*	95.0
Total	56.4	10.1	66.5	19.2	85.7	8.4	94.1	22.4	91.1
Persons—									
Government/state	87.0	12.2	99.2	33.8	133.0	12.1	145.1	25.4	91.7
Non-government	22.5	*	25.6	4.7	30.3	*	31.4	15.6	96.5
Total	109.5	15.3	124.8	38.5	163.3	13.2	176.5	23.6	92.5
TOTAL									
Males—									
Government/state	62.2	9.1	71.3	19.8	91.1	21.5	112.6	21.7	80.9
Non-government	16.9	7.5	24.4	4.1	28.5	6.4	34.9	14.4	81.7
Total	79.1	16.6	95.7	23.9	119.6	27.9	147.5	20.0	81.1
Females—									
Government/state	53.8	19.8	73.6	21.4	95.0	25.3	120.3	22.5	79.0
Non-government	12.1	9.7	21.7	4.1	25.8	7.4	33.2	15.9	77.8
Total	65.9	29.5	95.3	25.5	120.8	32.7	153.5	21.1	78.7
Persons—									
Government/state	116.0	28.9	144.9	41.2	186.1	46.8	232.9	22.1	79.9
Non-government	29.0	17.1	46.1	8.2	54.4	13.8	68.1	15.1	79.8
Total	145.0	46.0	191.0	49.4	240.4	60.6	301.0	20.5	79.9

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986 (6227.0).

TABLE 2.12. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS  
FEBRUARY 1986

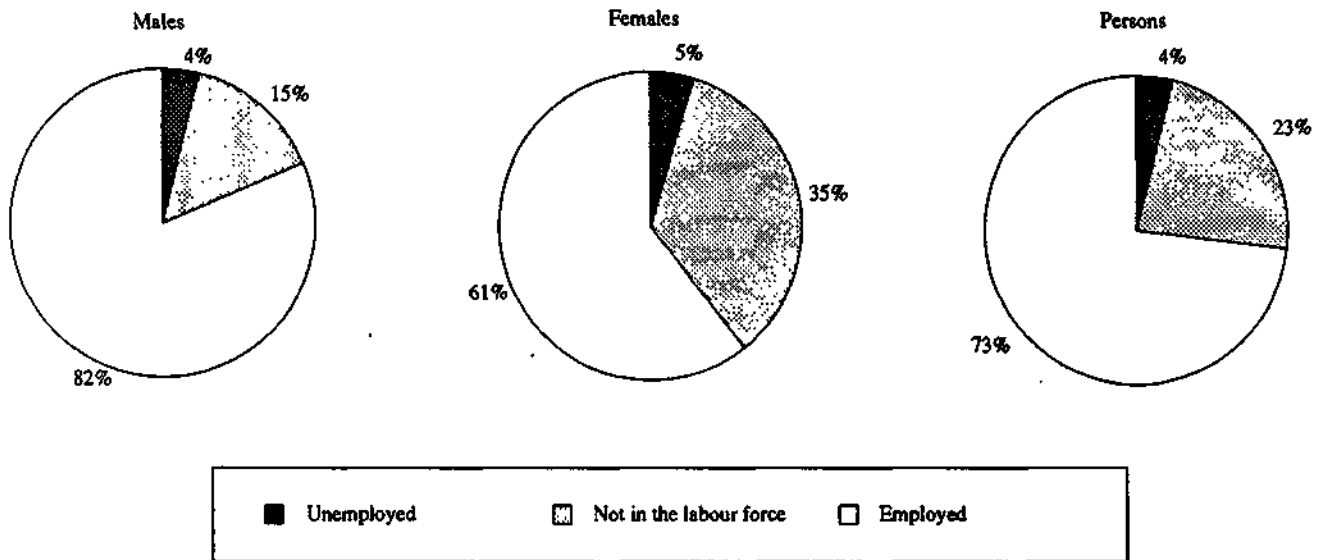
Educational attainment	Employed			Unem- ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Partici- pation rate(a)	Unem- ployment rate
	Full- time	Part- time	Total						
	— '000 —								
MALES									
With post-school qualifications	1,921.3	70.3	1,991.6	88.7	2,080.4	358.4	2,438.8	85.3	4.3
Degree	436.4	20.3	456.7	12.7	469.4	56.7	526.2	89.2	2.7
Trade; technical or other certificate	1,443.0	47.4	1,490.4	70.0	1,560.4	294.0	1,854.4	84.1	4.5
Other	41.8	*	44.5	6.0	50.5	7.7	58.2	86.8	11.8
Without post-school qualifications	2,021.2	126.2	2,147.4	262.2	2,409.7	858.7	3,268.3	73.7	10.9
Attended highest level of secondary school available	460.8	41.6	502.4	54.0	556.3	134.9	691.3	80.5	9.7
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	1,555.3	84.2	1,639.5	207.6	1,847.1	712.3	2,559.5	72.2	11.2
Left at age—									
18 and over	34.4	*	36.7	*	40.2	7.3	47.5	84.6	*
16 or 17	529.4	24.8	554.2	66.1	620.2	93.6	713.8	86.9	10.7
14 or 15	845.7	46.6	892.3	120.9	1,013.3	443.4	1,456.7	69.6	11.9
13 and under	145.8	10.5	156.4	17.1	173.5	168.0	341.4	50.8	9.9
Never attended school	5.0	*	5.5	*	6.1	11.4	17.6	35.0	*
Still at school(b)	*	39.7	41.5	17.0	58.5	192.1	250.6	23.3	29.0
Total	3,944.3	236.2	4,180.5	367.9	4,548.5	1,409.2	5,957.7	76.3	8.1
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications	739.5	335.9	1,075.4	83.1	1,158.5	616.1	1,774.6	65.3	7.2
Degree	182.7	55.0	237.7	14.8	252.5	86.1	338.6	74.6	5.8
Trade; technical or other certificate	529.0	263.6	792.6	60.6	853.3	493.6	1,346.9	63.4	7.1
Other	27.8	17.3	45.1	7.7	52.8	36.3	89.1	59.2	14.6
Without post-school qualifications	959.3	553.1	1,512.4	193.0	1,705.4	2,416.2	4,121.6	41.4	11.3
Attended highest level of secondary school available	250.7	105.1	355.8	45.6	401.5	282.0	683.5	58.7	11.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	706.1	446.7	1,152.8	145.9	1,298.7	2,108.7	3,407.4	38.1	11.2
Left at age—									
18 and over	14.1	*	18.0	*	21.5	18.2	39.7	54.1	*
16 or 17	296.8	153.1	449.9	60.7	510.6	412.9	923.5	55.3	11.9
14 or 15	346.2	259.0	605.2	72.9	678.1	1,360.0	2,038.1	33.3	10.7
13 and under	48.9	30.6	79.5	8.9	88.4	317.7	406.1	21.8	10.0
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	5.3	25.4	30.7	17.2	*
Still at school(b)	*	58.6	59.1	19.2	78.3	169.0	247.2	31.6	24.5
Total	1,699.3	947.6	2,646.8	295.3	2,942.2	3,201.2	6,143.4	47.9	10.0
PERSONS									
With post-school qualifications	2,660.8	406.3	3,067.0	171.8	3,238.9	974.5	4,213.4	76.9	5.3
Degree	619.1	75.3	694.4	27.5	721.9	142.9	864.8	83.5	3.8
Trade; technical or other certificate	1,972.1	311.0	2,283.0	130.6	2,413.7	787.6	3,201.3	75.4	5.4
Other	69.6	20.0	89.6	13.7	103.3	44.0	147.3	70.1	13.3
Without post-school qualifications	2,980.5	679.3	3,659.8	455.2	4,115.0	3,274.9	7,389.9	55.7	11.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	711.6	146.7	858.2	99.6	957.8	417.0	1,374.8	69.7	10.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	2,261.4	530.9	2,792.3	353.5	3,145.8	2,821.1	5,966.9	52.7	11.2
Left at age—									
18 and over	48.5	6.2	54.7	6.9	61.6	25.5	87.2	70.7	11.3
16 or 17	826.2	177.9	1,004.1	126.8	1,130.9	506.4	1,637.3	69.1	11.2
14 or 15	1,192.0	305.6	1,497.6	193.8	1,691.4	1,803.4	3,494.8	48.4	11.5
13 and under	194.8	41.1	235.9	26.0	261.9	485.7	747.6	35.0	9.9
Never attended school	7.5	*	9.3	*	11.4	36.8	48.2	23.7	*
Still at school(b)	*	98.2	100.6	36.2	136.8	361.1	497.8	27.5	26.4
Total	5,643.6	1,183.8	6,827.4	643.3	7,490.6	4,610.4	12,101.1	61.9	8.9

(a) Because it is not practicable to ascertain details of educational attainment for persons in institutions and boarding school pupils, participation rates have been calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions and boarding school pupils. Participation rates and estimates of persons not in the labour force therefore differ from those given in other tables and charts. (b) Aged 15 to 20 only.

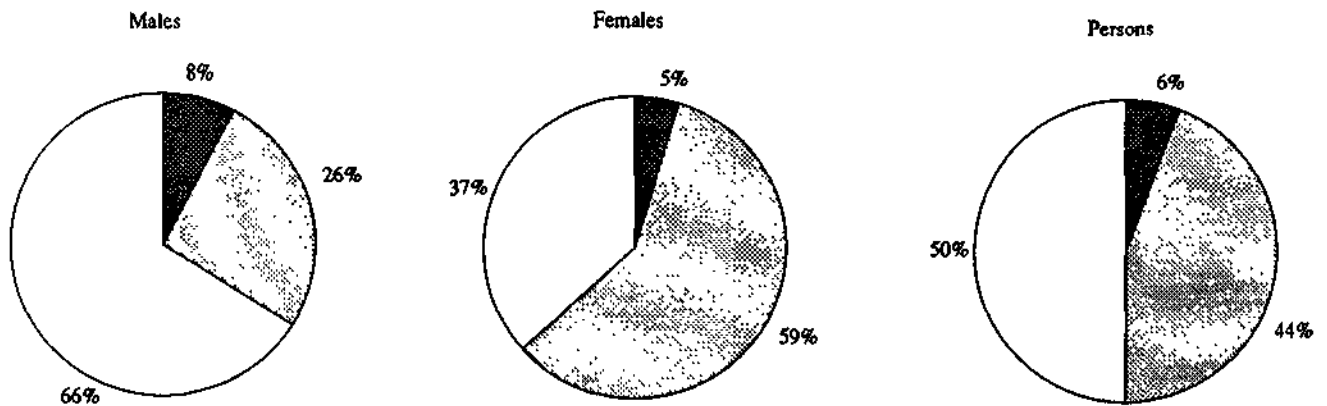
Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).

**CHART 2.d. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT<sup>(a)</sup>  
FEBRUARY 1986**

**With post-school qualifications**



**Without post school qualifications**

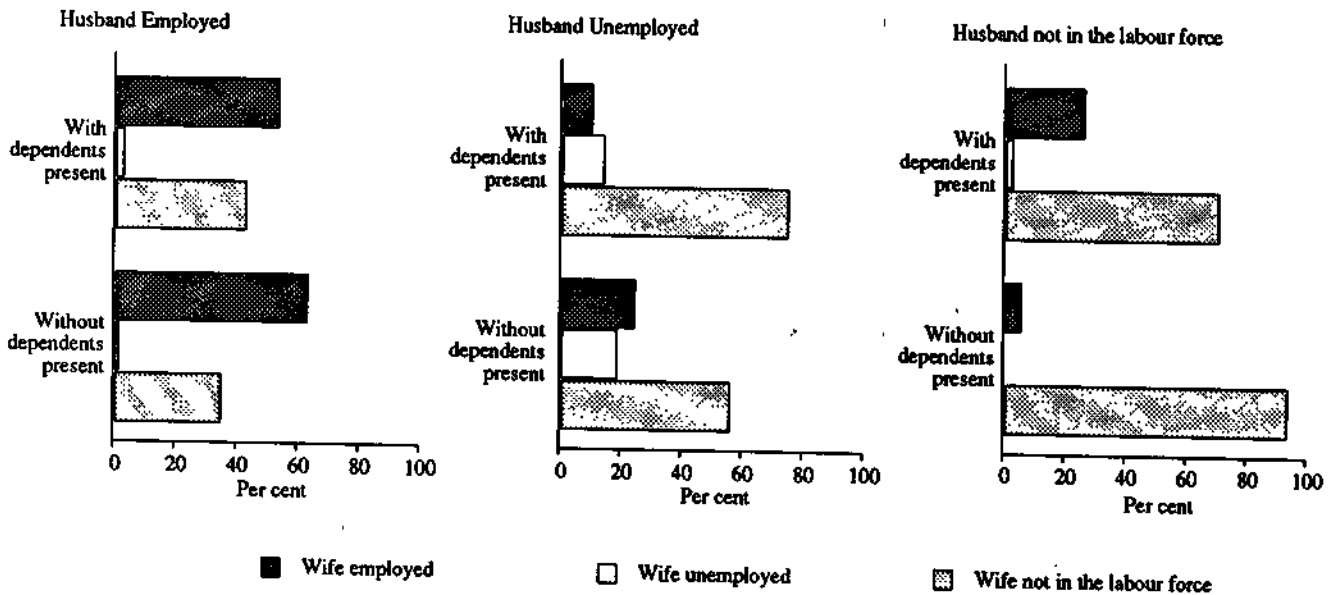


<sup>(a)</sup> Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils from whom details of educational attainment were not obtained and persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

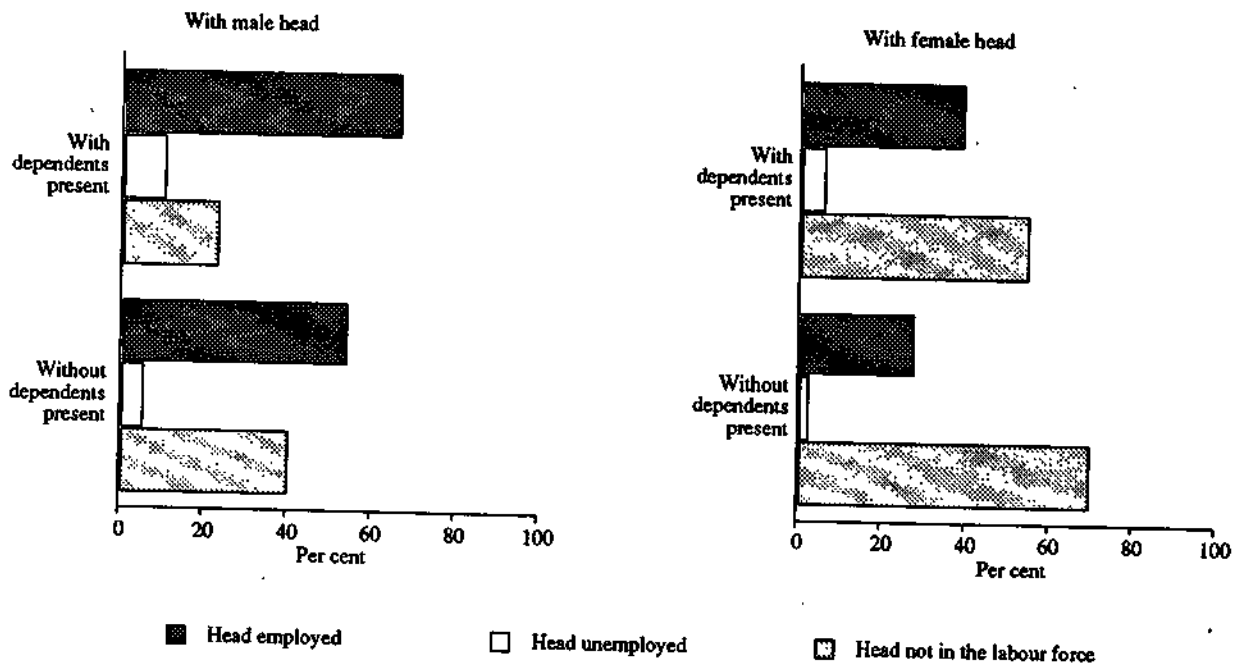
Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).

CHART 2.e. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND, WIFE OR FAMILY HEAD, JUNE 1986

## (a) MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES



## (b) OTHER FAMILIES



Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

TABLE 2.13. FAMILY STATUS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), JUNE 1986

	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
—'000—					—per cent—					
MALES										
Member of a family	3,279.5	227.4	3,506.9	224.5	245.8	3,752.6	1,112.0	4,864.6	6.5	77.1
Husband	2,593.6	102.2	2,695.8	120.9	124.9	2,820.7	740.4	3,561.1	4.4	79.2
With dependents present	1,681.2	42.4	1,723.6	83.0	84.5	1,808.1	93.0	1,901.1	4.7	95.1
Without dependents present	912.4	59.8	972.2	37.8	40.5	1,012.7	647.4	1,660.0	4.0	61.0
Not-married family head	57.5	4.0	61.6	6.6	7.8	69.4	35.1	104.5	11.3	66.4
With dependents present	24.6	*	26.8	*	4.2	31.0	9.4	40.4	13.4	76.8
Without dependents present	32.9	*	34.8	3.5	3.7	38.4	25.7	64.1	9.6	59.9
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	4.6	80.6	85.2	4.3	17.7	102.9	252.7	355.6	17.2	28.9
Other child(c) of family head	577.6	37.0	614.7	83.7	86.2	700.8	52.0	752.8	12.3	93.1
Other relative	46.1	3.6	49.7	9.1	9.1	58.8	31.9	90.6	15.5	64.8
Not a member of a family	502.5	39.8	542.2	45.4	48.7	590.9	176.5	767.4	8.2	77.0
Living alone	240.7	17.8	258.5	17.1	18.5	277.0	134.9	411.9	6.7	67.2
Not living alone	261.8	21.9	283.7	28.2	30.3	314.0	41.6	355.5	9.6	88.3
Total	3,781.9	267.2	4,049.1	269.9	294.5	4,343.6	1,288.5	5,632.1	6.8	77.1
FEMALES										
Member of a family	1,301.8	954.5	2,256.3	122.2	191.3	2,447.5	2,439.3	4,886.9	7.8	50.1
Wife	833.3	753.1	1,586.3	49.6	91.6	1,678.0	1,815.6	3,493.6	5.5	48.0
With dependents present	393.5	538.4	931.9	30.2	67.2	999.2	852.8	1,852.0	6.7	54.0
Without dependents present	439.8	214.7	654.4	19.4	24.4	678.8	962.8	1,641.6	3.6	41.4
Not-married family head	102.4	55.0	157.5	14.0	21.6	179.0	275.7	454.7	12.0	39.4
With dependents present	66.1	42.9	109.0	10.3	17.1	126.1	152.8	279.0	13.6	45.2
Without dependents present	36.3	12.2	48.5	3.7	4.4	52.9	122.8	175.8	8.4	30.1
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	*	98.4	100.5	3.9	21.1	121.6	227.0	348.6	17.4	34.9
Other child(c) of family head	339.4	43.5	382.9	48.5	50.6	433.5	39.4	472.9	11.7	91.7
Other relative	24.6	4.4	29.1	6.1	6.3	35.4	81.7	117.1	17.9	30.2
Not a member of a family	290.0	60.5	350.6	26.7	31.3	381.8	476.6	858.4	8.2	44.5
Living alone	128.3	25.7	154.0	7.7	9.0	162.9	429.7	592.6	5.5	27.5
Not living alone	161.7	34.9	196.6	19.0	22.3	218.9	46.9	265.9	10.2	82.3
Total	1,591.8	1,015.0	2,606.8	148.8	222.5	2,829.4	2,916.0	5,745.3	7.9	49.2
PERSONS										
Member of a family	4,581.2	1,181.9	5,763.1	346.7	437.0	6,200.2	3,551.3	9,751.5	7.0	63.6
Husband or wife	3,426.9	855.3	4,282.1	170.5	216.6	4,498.7	2,556.0	7,054.7	4.8	63.8
With dependents present	2,074.7	580.8	2,655.5	113.2	151.7	2,807.3	945.8	3,753.0	5.4	74.8
Without dependents present	1,352.2	274.4	1,626.6	57.3	64.9	1,691.5	1,610.2	3,301.7	3.8	51.2
Not-married family head	160.0	59.1	219.1	20.6	29.4	248.5	310.8	559.2	11.8	44.4
With dependents present	90.7	45.1	135.8	13.4	21.3	157.1	162.2	319.3	13.6	49.2
Without dependents present	69.3	14.0	83.2	7.1	8.1	91.4	148.6	239.9	8.9	38.1
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	6.7	179.0	185.7	8.2	38.8	224.5	479.7	704.2	17.3	31.9
Other child(c) of family head	917.0	80.5	997.5	132.2	136.8	1,134.3	91.3	1,225.7	12.1	92.5
Other relative	70.7	8.0	78.7	15.2	15.4	94.1	113.6	207.7	16.4	45.3
Not a member of a family	792.5	100.3	892.8	72.0	80.0	972.8	653.1	1,625.9	8.2	59.8
Living alone	369.0	43.5	412.5	24.8	27.4	439.9	564.6	1,004.5	6.2	43.8
Not living alone	423.5	56.8	480.3	47.2	52.6	532.9	88.5	621.4	9.9	85.8
Total	5,373.7	1,282.2	6,655.9	418.7	517.0	7,173.0	4,204.4	11,377.4	7.2	63.0

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. (b) Excludes persons age 20 to 24 attending school. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.14 FAMILY STATUS OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, JUNE 1986**  
( ' 000)

	Full-time workers	Part-time workers				Total workers	Average weekly hours worked		
		Weekly hours worked					By full-time workers	By part-time workers	Total
		0(a)	1-14	15-34	Total				
MALES									
Member of a family	3,279.5	12.8	116.5	98.2	227.4	3,506.9	40.5	13.9	38.8
Husband	2,593.6	7.3	35.9	59.0	102.2	2,695.8	41.3	16.7	40.4
With dependents present	1,681.2	*	12.8	26.4	42.4	1,723.6	42.1	18.1	41.5
Without dependents present	912.4	4.1	23.1	32.6	59.8	972.2	39.9	15.8	38.4
Not-married family head	57.6	*	*	*	4.0	61.6	39.6	18.0	38.1
With dependents present	24.6	*	*	*	*	26.8	39.9	16.8	38.0
Without dependents present	32.9	*	*	*	*	34.8	39.3	19.4	38.3
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	4.6	3.7	67.4	9.5	80.6	85.2	32.0	7.7	9.0
Other child(c) of family head	577.6	*	10.4	25.6	37.0	614.7	37.3	19.1	36.2
Other relative of family head	46.1	*	*	*	3.6	49.7	38.1	15.0	36.4
Not a member of a family	502.5	*	14.3	23.6	39.8	542.2	39.4	17.5	37.8
Living alone	240.7	*	7.1	10.2	17.8	258.5	40.1	16.4	38.5
Not living alone	261.8	*	7.2	13.5	21.9	283.7	38.8	18.3	37.3
Total	3,781.9	14.6	130.8	121.8	267.2	4,049.1	40.4	14.5	38.7
FEMALES									
Member of a family	1,301.8	45.3	423.1	486.1	954.5	2,256.3	36.4	15.0	27.3
Wife	833.3	37.2	303.8	412.1	753.1	1,586.3	36.9	15.6	26.7
With dependents present	393.5	24.3	230.9	283.1	538.4	931.9	37.2	15.1	24.4
Without dependents present	439.8	12.8	72.9	129.0	214.7	654.4	36.5	16.8	30.0
Not married family head	102.4	*	21.4	30.7	55.0	157.5	36.7	16.0	29.5
With dependents present	66.1	*	18.3	22.9	42.9	109.0	36.7	15.6	28.4
Without dependents present	36.3	*	*	7.8	12.2	48.5	36.6	17.4	31.8
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	*	4.4	85.2	8.9	98.4	100.5	39.8	7.7	8.3
Other child(c) of family head	339.4	*	11.8	31.1	43.5	382.9	35.3	19.7	33.5
Other relative of family head	24.6	*	*	*	4.4	29.1	36.5	18.9	33.8
Not a member of a family	290.0	*	21.8	35.4	60.5	350.6	36.7	16.6	33.3
Living alone	128.3	*	9.2	14.8	25.7	154.0	36.8	16.5	33.4
Not living alone	161.7	*	12.6	20.6	34.9	196.6	36.7	16.8	33.2
Total	1,591.8	48.6	444.9	521.5	1,015.0	2,606.8	36.5	15.1	28.1
PERSONS									
Member of a family	4,581.2	58.0	539.6	584.3	1,181.9	5,763.1	39.3	14.8	34.3
Husband or wife	3,426.9	44.4	339.7	471.1	855.3	4,282.1	40.2	15.7	35.3
With dependents present	2,074.7	27.5	243.8	309.6	580.8	2,655.5	41.2	15.3	35.5
Without dependents present	1,352.2	16.9	96.0	161.5	274.4	1,626.6	38.8	16.5	35.0
Not-married family head	160.0	*	22.5	33.2	59.1	219.1	37.7	16.2	31.9
With dependents present	90.7	*	19.2	24.0	45.1	135.8	37.6	15.7	30.3
Without dependents present	69.3	*	*	9.2	14.0	83.2	37.9	17.7	34.5
Full-time student aged 15-24(b)	6.7	8.0	152.6	18.3	179.0	185.7	34.4	7.7	8.7
Other child(c) of family head	917.0	*	22.3	56.7	80.5	997.5	36.5	19.4	35.1
Other relative of family head	70.7	*	*	5.0	8.0	78.7	37.5	17.2	35.4
Not a member of a family	792.5	5.2	36.1	59.0	100.3	892.8	38.5	17.0	36.0
Living alone	369.0	*	16.3	24.9	43.5	412.5	38.9	16.5	36.6
Not living alone	423.5	*	19.8	34.1	56.8	480.3	38.0	17.4	35.6
Total	5,373.7	63.2	575.7	643.3	1,282.2	6,655.9	39.2	14.9	34.5

(a) Persons who had a job in which they usually worked part time, i.e. less than 35 hours per week, but were not at work during the survey week. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (c) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).



**TABLE 2.15. ALL FAMILIES : TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PRESENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) OF FAMILY MEMBERS, JULY 1985 AND JUNE 1986**  
(<sup>000</sup> families)

Number of dependents present	None employed		One employed		Two or more employed		Total	
	July 1985	June 1986(b)	July 1985	June 1986(b)	July 1985	June 1986(b)	July 1985	June 1986(b)
<b>MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES</b>								
None	556.0	556.8	358.9	352.5	681.3	741.7	1,596.2	1,651.0
One or more	120.2	116.5	768.9	710.5	995.3	1,046.9	1,884.4	1,873.9
One	42.7	38.4	208.6	200.2	344.7	357.2	596.1	595.9
Two	41.3	37.3	334.7	312.3	407.8	438.8	783.8	788.3
Three	22.3	25.1	167.1	146.0	184.6	189.0	374.1	360.5
Four or more	13.8	15.7	58.5	52.0	58.2	62.0	130.5	129.7
Total	676.2	673.4	1,127.8	1,063.0	1,676.6	1,788.5	3,480.6	3,524.9
<b>OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD</b>								
None	11.3	12.1	20.1	21.5	27.8	31.2	59.2	64.9
One or more	7.9	11.9	23.1	23.1	6.4	5.2	37.4	40.3
One	4.9	8.2	13.5	15.6	5.0	4.1	23.5	27.9
Two	*	3.5	6.4	5.8	*	*	9.3	8.9
Three	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7	*
Four or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	19.2	24.0	43.2	44.6	34.2	36.5	96.6	105.1
<b>OTHER FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD</b>								
None	50.1	43.3	71.7	79.8	55.1	54.3	176.8	177.5
One or more	153.9	146.0	100.1	103.0	25.1	30.6	279.0	279.6
One	76.4	68.1	54.2	58.5	12.9	19.0	143.5	145.7
Two	49.3	47.5	32.5	35.5	9.4	9.0	91.2	91.6
Three	19.9	22.1	10.3	7.3	*	*	32.6	31.4
Four or more	8.3	8.1	*	*	*	*	11.7	11.0
Total	204.0	189.3	171.7	182.8	80.1	84.9	455.9	457.1
<b>OTHER FAMILIES : TOTAL</b>								
None	61.4	55.5	91.8	101.3	82.8	85.5	236.1	242.3
One or more	161.8	157.9	123.2	126.1	31.5	35.9	316.4	319.9
One	81.3	76.4	67.7	74.1	18.0	23.1	167.0	173.6
Two	51.0	49.9	38.9	40.9	10.6	9.8	100.5	100.5
Three	20.6	23.3	13.1	8.7	*	*	36.2	34.3
Four or more	8.9	8.3	*	*	*	*	12.6	11.5
Total	223.2	213.3	215.0	227.4	114.3	121.4	552.5	562.2
<b>ALL FAMILIES</b>								
None	617.4	612.3	450.7	453.7	764.1	827.2	1,832.2	1,893.3
One or more	282.0	274.4	892.1	836.7	1,026.8	1,082.8	2,200.9	2,193.8
One	124.1	114.8	276.4	274.4	362.6	380.4	763.1	769.5
Two	92.3	87.2	373.6	353.1	418.4	448.5	884.3	888.9
Three	42.9	48.4	180.3	154.7	187.2	191.3	410.3	394.4
Four or more	22.7	24.0	61.8	54.4	58.6	62.6	143.2	141.1
Total	899.4	886.7	1,342.8	1,290.4	1,790.9	1,910.0	4,033.1	4,087.1

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only. (b) Estimates for June 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.16. MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES : LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT PRESENT, JUNE 1986**  
( ' 000 families)

	Wife employed			Wife unemployed	Wife in the labour force	Wife not in the labour force	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
HUSBAND EMPLOYED FULL-TIME							
Families with dependents present	370.0	515.9	886.0	52.5	938.4	718.7	1,657.1
Age of youngest dependent							
0- 4	92.5	184.6	277.1	23.2	300.3	404.2	704.5
5- 9	94.2	144.1	238.4	14.0	252.4	132.9	385.3
10-14	124.1	130.8	254.9	10.2	265.1	116.1	381.2
15-24	59.2	56.4	115.6	5.0	120.6	65.4	186.1
Families without dependents present	404.7	180.3	585.0	13.8	598.7	307.4	906.1
Total	774.7	696.2	1,470.9	66.2	1,537.2	1,026.1	2,563.3
HUSBAND EMPLOYED : TOTAL							
Families with dependents present	379.5	529.5	909.0	53.5	962.5	736.1	1,698.6
Age of youngest dependent							
0- 4	96.2	190.3	286.5	23.7	310.2	414.9	725.0
5- 9	96.0	147.7	243.7	14.0	257.8	135.2	393.0
10-14	126.3	133.8	260.1	10.6	270.7	119.0	389.7
15-24	61.0	57.7	118.6	5.1	123.8	67.0	190.8
Families without dependents present	415.6	195.2	610.8	15.5	626.3	339.1	965.4
Total	795.0	724.7	1,519.7	69.0	1,588.7	1,075.2	2,664.0
HUSBAND IN THE LABOUR FORCE							
Families with dependents present	383.1	534.5	917.6	65.5	983.1	798.6	1,781.7
Age of youngest dependent							
0- 4	97.9	192.4	290.3	29.5	319.8	450.7	770.5
5- 9	97.3	149.2	246.5	18.0	264.5	149.9	414.3
10-14	126.6	134.6	261.2	12.3	273.4	127.2	400.7
15-24	61.2	58.3	119.6	5.8	125.3	70.8	196.2
Families without dependents present	422.1	198.7	620.8	23.1	643.9	361.7	1,005.6
Total	805.2	733.2	1,538.3	88.6	1,627.0	1,160.3	2,787.3
TOTAL							
Families with dependents present	396.8	545.2	942.0	68.2	1,010.2	863.8	1,873.9
Age of youngest dependent							
0- 4	100.2	195.0	295.2	30.8	326.0	467.6	793.6
5- 9	101.8	151.5	253.4	18.3	271.7	161.0	432.7
10-14	131.4	137.2	268.7	12.9	281.6	147.0	428.5
15-24	63.4	61.3	124.7	6.1	130.9	88.3	219.1
Families without dependents present	443.0	216.5	659.5	24.8	684.3	366.7	1,051.0
Total	839.9	761.6	1,601.5	93.0	1,694.5	1,230.4	3,524.9

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.17. OTHER FAMILIES : LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT PRESENT, JUNE 1986**  
( ' 000 families)

	Family head employed			Family head unemployed	Family head in the labour force	Family head not in the labour force	Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
Families with dependents present	90.7	45.3	136.0	21.2	157.3	162.6	319.9
Age of youngest dependent							
0- 4	13.1	9.3	22.4	5.7	28.1	63.3	91.4
5- 9	21.5	13.9	35.4	6.3	41.7	40.6	82.3
10-14	33.8	14.6	48.4	6.2	54.6	36.9	91.5
15-24	22.3	7.5	29.9	*	32.9	21.8	54.7
Families without dependents present	70.0	14.1	84.1	8.2	92.4	150.0	242.3
Total	160.8	59.4	220.2	29.5	249.7	312.6	562.2

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.18. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: WHETHER IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHETHER HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1985**  
(<sup>000</sup>)

<i>Whether in the labour force and whether had re-entered the labour force</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Persons aged 15 and over</i>	5,871.3	6,056.1	11,927.4
Out of the labour force	1,402.2	3,205.6	4,607.8
In the labour force	4,469.1	2,850.5	7,319.5
Persons who had re-entered the labour force	20.3	136.5	156.8
Working	14.6	97.3	111.8
Looking for work	5.7	39.3	45.0
Other	4,448.7	2,714.0	7,162.7

Source: *Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985* (6264.0).

**TABLE 2.19. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK**  
MAY 1985  
(<sup>000</sup>)

	<i>Working</i>			<i>Looking for Work</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Age group (years)—									
15-24	*	7.1	9.6	*	4.1	4.6	*	11.2	14.2
25-34	5.5	51.6	57.1	3.5	21.4	23.5	7.6	73.0	80.6
35-44	4.0	29.8	32.1	10.4	11.8	11.8	3.7	40.2	43.9
45-54	*	7.2	8.8	*	*	*	*	9.7	12.2
55 and over	*	*	4.2	*	*	5.1	3.6	*	6.0
Family status—									
Member of a family	9.7	90.0	99.7	3.7	35.6	39.3	13.4	125.7	139.1
Husband or wife	7.2	80.6	87.8	*	29.0	32.0	10.2	109.6	119.8
With children aged 0-14 present	*	70.2	73.3	*	26.8	28.3	4.5	97.1	101.6
Without children aged 0-14 present	4.2	10.3	14.5	*	*	3.7	5.7	12.5	18.2
Not married family head	*	7.4	7.8	*	6.0	6.4	*	13.4	14.2
Child of family head	*	*	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	4.3
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not a member of a family	4.5	*	7.6	*	*	*	5.9	4.4	10.2
Not family coded	*	4.2	4.5	*	*	*	*	6.5	7.5
Birthplace and year of arrival—									
Born in Australia	10.9	73.1	84.0	*	29.1	32.1	13.8	102.2	116.0
Born outside Australia	3.7	24.1	27.9	*	10.2	12.9	6.5	34.3	40.8
Arrived before 1971	*	14.5	16.6	*	6.2	8.2	4.1	20.7	24.8
Arrived 1971-1985	*	9.7	11.3	*	3.9	4.7	*	13.6	16.0
Born in Main English speaking countries(a)	*	14.4	16.3	*	5.7	7.5	3.6	20.1	23.8
Born in other countries	*	9.7	11.6	*	4.5	5.5	*	14.2	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>156.8</b>

(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

Source: *Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985* (6264.0).

**TABLE 2.20. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE: DETAILS OF PREVIOUS JOB AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK, MAY 1985**  
(000)

	Working			Looking for Work			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Full-time or part-time status in previous job—									
Previous job less than 20 years ago—									
Full-time	13.8	74.3	88.1	5.7	33.0	38.8	19.5	107.4	126.9
Part-time	*	16.5	17.2	*	4.5	4.5	*	21.0	21.7
Total(a)	14.6	92.8	107.4	5.7	37.8	43.5	20.3	130.6	150.9
Previous job 20 or more years ago	*	4.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.9	5.9
Time in previous job (years)—									
1- 2	4.5	28.0	32.5	*	10.9	12.9	6.4	38.9	45.3
3- 4		19.8	22.3	*	8.3	8.6		28.0	31.0
5- 9	4.5	33.2	35.2	*	15.1	16.4	6.2	48.3	51.6
10-19	5.7	15.6	18.9	*	4.8	5.5	3.9	20.5	24.4
20 or more		*	*	*	*	*	3.8	*	4.6
Reason left previous job—									
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	*	4.8	7.2	*	*	4.6	3.6	8.1	11.8
Returned to studies	5.0	3.6	8.6	*	*	*	5.3	4.5	9.8
Retired/did not want to work any longer	*	3.8	5.1	*	*	*	*	4.6	6.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.2	4.7
Own ill health or injury	*	4.5	7.7	*	*	4.0	5.5	6.1	11.6
To get married	*	7.3	7.3	*	3.9	3.9	*	11.2	11.2
Pregnancy/to have children	*	51.7	51.7	*	19.1	19.1	*	70.8	70.8
To look after family, house or someone else	*	4.5	4.7	*	*	*	*	7.4	7.6
Moved house/spouse transferred	*	7.0	7.3	*	*	3.6	*	10.4	10.9
Travel	*	4.5	5.5	*	*	*	*	5.6	7.0
Other	*	*	4.1	*	*	*	*	3.7	5.3
Educational attainment when left previous job—									
With post-school qualifications	5.4	38.1	43.5	*	11.8	13.9	7.6	49.8	57.4
Degree	*	8.4	10.0	*	*	*	*	10.4	12.7
Trade, technical or other certificate	3.5	28.0	31.5	*	9.5	10.9	4.9	37.5	42.4
Without post-school qualifications(b)	9.2	59.2	68.4	3.6	27.5	31.1	12.8	86.7	99.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	4.7	12.0	16.7	*	4.2	4.7	5.1	16.2	21.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	4.5	47.2	51.7	*	23.3	26.4	7.6	70.5	78.1
Left at age—									
16 or over	*	19.7	21.1	*	9.0	10.0	*	28.6	31.1
15 or under	*	27.5	30.6	*	14.3	16.4	5.2	41.8	47.0
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Still at school	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Time since previous job (years)—									
1- 2	8.7	28.9	37.6	3.7	9.2	12.9	12.4	38.1	50.5
3- 4	3.9	21.5	25.4	*	5.5	6.4	4.9	26.9	31.8
5- 9	*	25.1	26.7	*	14.6	15.4	*	39.7	42.1
10-19	*	17.3	17.7	*	8.6	8.8	*	25.9	26.5
20 or more	*	4.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.9	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>156.8</b>

(a) Includes varied/did not know. (b) Includes other.

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985 (6264.0).

**TABLE 2.21. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS: DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING, WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND AGE, NOVEMBER 1985**  
( ' 000)

	Age group				
	15-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	Total
MALES					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	11.7	18.1	17.1	31.1	78.0
Intended to return to the labour force	10.6	12.4	5.9	*	31.1
Did not intend to return to the labour force	*	*	6.9	25.3	34.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	4.4		4.3	*	12.2
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	35.9	12.8	4.8	6.3	59.9
Intended to return to the labour force	32.2	9.2	*	*	45.3
Did not intend to return to the labour force	*	*	*	4.1	8.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	*	*	*	*	5.8
Total	47.6	31.0	21.9	37.4	137.9
Intended to return to the labour force	42.8	21.6	8.6	*	76.4
Did not intend to return to the labour force	6.0		8.0	29.4	43.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	*	5.8	5.3	4.4	18.0
FEMALES					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	30.5	82.3	27.7	12.6	153.0
Intended to return to the labour force	17.1	43.9	6.1	*	67.8
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.1	20.8	17.6	11.0	57.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	5.3	17.5	4.0	*	27.8
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	53.4	95.0	18.5	*	170.3
Intended to return to the labour force	41.0	48.3	9.0	*	99.1
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.2	24.7	7.2	*	41.8
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	4.3	21.9	*	*	29.5
Total	83.9	177.3	46.2	16.0	323.4
Intended to return to the labour force	58.0	92.3	15.1	*	166.8
Did not intend to return to the labour force	16.3	45.5	24.8	12.7	99.2
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	9.6	39.5	6.3	*	57.3
PERSONS					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	42.2	100.4	44.8	43.7	231.1
Intended to return to the labour force	27.6	56.3	12.0	*	98.9
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.6	22.8	24.5	36.3	92.2
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	5.9	21.3	8.3	4.4	40.0
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	89.4	107.8	23.3	9.7	230.2
Intended to return to the labour force	73.2	57.6	11.7	*	144.4
Did not intend to return to the labour force	10.0	26.3	8.3	5.8	50.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	6.1	23.9	5.2		35.3
Total	131.5	208.2	68.2	53.4	461.3
Intended to return to the labour force	100.8	113.9	23.7	4.9	243.3
Did not intend to return to the labour force	18.6	49.1	32.9	42.1	142.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	12.1	45.3	11.6	6.4	75.3

Source: Persons Who have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985 (6267.0).

**TABLE 2.22. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, NOVEMBER 1985**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Whether Intended to return to the Labour Force									
	Intended to return			Did not intend to return			Un- decided	Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
Family status—										
Member of a family	58.9	141.2	200.1	34.8	88.7	123.5	63.9	106.6	280.9	387.5
Husband or wife	20.0	97.6	117.6	31.5	77.6	109.1	52.3	60.1	218.8	278.9
With children aged 0-14 present	9.7	74.0	83.7	*	43.0	45.8	35.2	16.5	148.2	164.7
Without children aged 0-14 present	10.3	23.5	33.8	28.7	34.6	63.3	17.1	43.6	70.6	114.3
Not married family head	*	17.2	19.3	*	6.3	6.9	6.8	*	29.4	33.0
With children aged 0-14 present	*	14.4	15.7	*	4.2	4.4	5.0	*	23.2	25.1
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2	7.9
Child of family head	35.0	25.2	60.2	*	4.1	6.1	4.1	39.5	30.8	70.3
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3
Not a member of a family	11.3	11.1	22.4	6.4	5.7	12.1	7.5	22.1	19.8	41.9
Living alone	4.1	*	6.8	4.6	*	8.4	5.1	12.3	8.0	20.3
Not living alone	7.1	8.4	15.6	*	*	*	*	9.8	11.9	21.7
Not family coded	6.3	14.5	20.8	*	4.8	7.1	*	9.2	22.6	31.8
Birthplace—										
Born in Australia	58.9	130.1	188.9	29.3	73.8	103.1	54.0	99.7	246.3	346.0
Born outside Australia	17.6	36.8	54.3	14.2	25.4	39.6	21.3	38.2	77.0	115.3
Area—										
Metropolitan	53.3	106.4	159.7	29.0	57.5	86.4	43.8	94.4	195.5	289.9
Non-metropolitan	23.1	60.5	83.6	14.5	41.8	56.3	31.5	43.5	127.9	171.4
Duration of continuous period in the labour force before leaving (years)—										
Less than 1	45.3	99.1	144.4	8.7	41.8	50.5	35.3	59.9	170.3	230.2
1 and under 3	11.2	27.2	38.5	*	12.5	15.2	8.7	15.5	46.8	62.4
3 and under 5	5.0	11.5	16.5	*	7.9	9.8	7.3	8.7	24.8	33.5
5 and under 10	5.3	16.5	21.8	*	12.7	13.9	11.0	8.3	38.4	46.7
10 and under 20	*	11.0	14.4	5.2	16.8	22.0	7.1	10.6	32.8	43.4
20 or more	6.2	*	7.8	23.7	7.6	31.3	5.9	34.9	10.2	45.0
Time since last left the labour force (weeks)—										
1 and under 4	11.7	22.2	33.9	*	10.1	13.5	7.5	16.1	38.8	54.9
4 and under 8	11.4	25.3	36.8	*	10.3	13.0	7.2	15.3	41.6	56.9
8 and under 13	10.1	26.3	36.3	5.2	9.6	14.8	10.1	18.0	43.2	61.2
13 and 26	11.9	35.6	47.5	13.5	21.8	35.3	16.2	29.2	69.8	99.0
26 and under 39	12.1	24.3	36.3	9.9	22.3	32.2	17.6	26.3	59.9	86.2
39 and under 52	19.3	33.1	52.4	8.8	25.1	33.9	16.7	33.0	70.1	103.1
Main source of income—										
Investments/savings	15.9	9.8	25.6	8.2	6.3	14.5	5.0	26.2	18.9	45.1
Superannuation	*	*	*	8.6	*	10.7	*	10.4	*	13.7
TEAS(a)	9.6	6.2	15.8	*	*	*	*	10.7	6.7	17.4
Unemployment/sickness benefit	13.0	8.7	21.7	*	*	7.3	4.9	20.1	13.8	33.9
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	*	16.5	18.8	12.5	14.2	26.7	9.9	17.4	37.9	55.3
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	*	*	*	5.1	*	7.1	*	6.3	*	8.9
Someone else's income	28.0	120.0	148.0	*	68.1	70.4	43.6	32.7	229.4	262.1
Other(b)	5.9	4.6	10.6	*	*	5.4	9.0	14.2	10.8	24.9
Total	76.4	166.8	243.3	43.5	99.2	142.7	75.3	137.9	323.4	461.3

(a) Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. (b) Includes life assurance, other retirement schemes; and persons permanently unable to work who were not asked their main source of income.

Source: *Persons Who Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985* (6267.0).

**TABLE 2.23. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER: AGE AT NOVEMBER 1986 AND WHETHER HAD RETIRED OR INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK, NOVEMBER 1986**  
(<sup>' 000</sup>)

Age at November 1986	Whether had retired or intended to retire from full-time work				Total
	Had retired	Intended to retire	Did not intend to retire	Had never had a full-time job and did not intend to work full-time	
45-49	212.4	543.1	42.2	41.9	839.5
50-54	233.6	419.7	34.9	45.8	734.0
55-59	313.3	332.8	32.3	51.4	729.7
60-64	452.9	157.0	23.2	77.2	710.3
65-69	451.6	18.8	13.8	79.6	563.8
70 and over	731.3	5.5	13.3	193.5	943.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,395.0</b>	<b>1,476.9</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>489.4</b>	<b>4,521.1</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>936.6</b>	<b>1,099.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>2,175.9</b>
<b>Females</b>	<b>1,458.4</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>2,345.1</b>

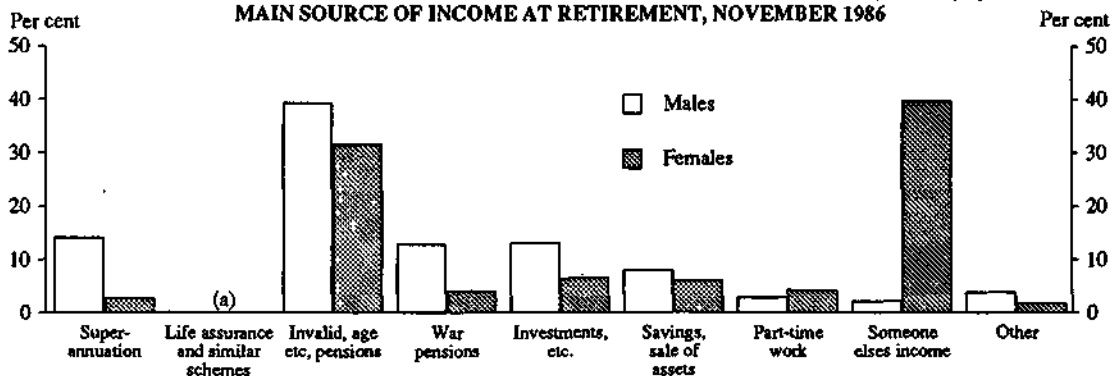
Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**TABLE 2.24. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK: AGE AT RETIREMENT AND AGE AT NOVEMBER 1986**  
(<sup>' 000</sup>)

	Age at November 1986						
Age at retirement	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total
MALES							
Less than 45	16.8	13.7	7.9	4.8	*	*	49.0
45-49	7.3	12.6	8.7	4.1	*	*	36.7
50-54	..	12.2	25.3	22.1	6.7	6.7	73.0
55-59	..	..	33.7	71.1	36.2	20.0	160.9
60-64	..	..	..	84.7	119.4	114.9	319.1
65-69	..	..	..	..	62.1	199.8	261.9
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	36.0	36.0
Total	24.1	38.5	75.7	186.8	229.4	382.1	936.6
FEMALES							
Less than 45	169.6	138.8	140.2	136.2	108.3	185.5	878.6
45-49	18.7	34.1	24.9	17.6	13.8	9.7	118.9
50-54	..	22.1	47.2	38.4	22.4	22.0	152.1
55-59	..	..	25.2	47.0	31.4	28.1	131.8
60-64	..	..	..	26.9	38.4	64.1	129.3
65-69	..	..	..	..	7.9	29.9	37.7
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9
Total	188.3	195.1	237.5	266.1	222.2	349.2	1,458.4
PERSONS							
Less than 45	186.4	152.5	148.2	141.0	111.2	188.3	927.6
45-49	26.0	46.7	33.6	21.7	15.9	11.6	155.6
50-54	..	34.3	72.5	60.5	29.1	28.7	225.1
55-59	..	..	58.9	118.1	67.6	48.1	292.8
60-64	..	..	..	111.6	157.8	179.0	448.4
65-69	..	..	..	..	70.0	229.6	299.6
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	45.9	45.9
Total	212.4	233.6	313.3	452.9	451.6	731.3	2,395.0

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**CHART 2.1. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 OR MORE: MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AT RETIREMENT, NOVEMBER 1986**



Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**TABLE 2.25. PERSONS WHO HAD RETIRED FROM FULL-TIME WORK AT AGE 45 OR MORE:  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, NOVEMBER 1986**

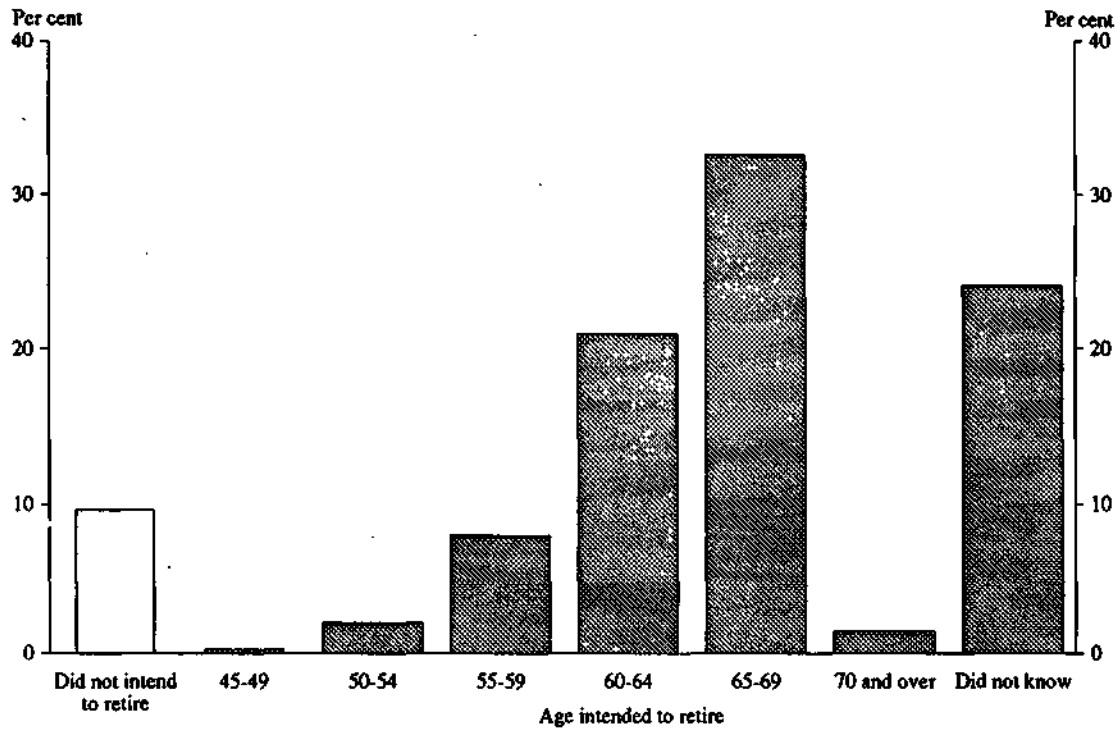
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— '000—			— per cent—		
<i>Reason for ceasing last full-time job—</i>						
Job loser	287.2	164.0	451.2	32.4	28.3	30.7
Retrenched	48.5	46.5	95.0	5.5	8.0	6.5
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	*	4.8	6.3	*	0.8	0.4
Own ill health or injury	224.8	98.1	322.8	25.3	16.9	22.0
Business closed down for economic reasons	12.5	14.7	27.1	1.4	2.5	1.8
Job leaver	600.4	415.8	1,016.2	67.6	71.7	69.3
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	5.4	13.9	19.3	0.6	2.4	1.3
Retired	489.9	152.1	642.0	55.2	26.2	43.3
Did not want to work any longer	22.6	82.1	104.7	2.5	14.2	7.1
Too old	26.8	18.7	45.5	3.0	3.2	3.1
Reached compulsory retirement age	26.7	7.8	34.5	3.0	1.3	2.4
To get married	*	12.0	12.2	*	2.1	0.8
To look after family, house or someone else	5.9	57.9	63.8	0.7	10.0	4.3
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	4.6	30.7	35.3	0.5	5.3	2.4
Business closed down or sold for other reasons	11.9	19.5	31.4	1.3	3.4	2.1
Other(a)	6.4	21.1	27.5	0.7	3.6	1.9
<i>Retirement scheme membership—</i>						
Belonged to a retirement scheme	448.4	123.2	571.6	50.5	21.2	39.0
Had superannuation cover	404.7	108.8	513.5	45.6	18.8	35.0
In last full-time job	396.7	103.1	499.8	44.7	17.8	34.1
In some previous job	8.0	5.7	13.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Had life assurance or other schemes(b)	43.7	14.4	58.1	4.9	2.5	4.0
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	439.2	456.6	895.8	49.5	78.8	61.0
<i>Type of payment from retirement scheme—</i>						
Belonged to a retirement scheme	448.4	123.2	571.6	50.5	21.2	39.0
Lump sum only	260.7	78.7	339.4	29.4	13.6	23.1
Regular payments only	80.6	17.9	98.5	9.1	3.1	6.7
Lump sum and regular payments	81.5	15.7	97.1	9.2	2.7	6.6
No lump sum or regular payments	17.0	7.0	23.9	1.9	1.2	1.6
Did not know type of payments	8.7	3.9	12.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	439.2	456.6	895.8	49.5	78.8	61.0
<i>Main source of income at retirement—</i>						
Superannuation	128.8	18.8	147.6	14.5	3.2	10.1
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	4.9	*	6.1	0.5	*	0.4
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	352.3	184.8	537.0	39.7	31.9	36.6
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	117.8	26.1	144.0	13.3	4.5	9.8
Investments/interest/stocks/debentures, etc.	119.9	40.0	159.9	13.5	6.9	10.9
Savings/sale of assets	75.1	36.9	112.1	8.5	6.4	7.6
Part-time work	29.5	26.9	56.3	3.3	4.6	3.8
Someone else's income	21.8	232.0	253.8	2.5	40.0	17.3
Other	37.5	13.0	50.5	4.2	2.2	3.4
<i>Main source of income at November 1986—</i>						
Superannuation	104.3	19.0	123.3	11.7	3.3	8.4
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	*	*	*	*	*	*
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	462.6	316.8	779.4	52.1	54.6	53.1
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	145.2	44.8	190.0	16.4	7.7	12.9
Investments/interest/stocks/debentures, etc.	121.0	48.0	169.0	13.6	8.3	11.5
Savings/sale of assets	12.6	6.6	19.2	1.4	1.1	1.3
Part-time work	16.3	23.4	39.7	1.8	4.0	2.7
Someone else's income	12.2	113.4	125.5	1.4	19.6	8.6
Other	11.7	7.0	18.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
<i>Labour force status and hours worked—</i>						
Employed part-time	43.9	50.4	94.3	4.9	8.7	6.4
Worked less than 16 hours	21.3	18.9	40.2	2.4	3.3	2.7
Worked 16-34 hours	19.5	27.9	47.4	2.2	4.8	3.2
Not at work	*	*	6.7	*	*	0.5
Unemployed and looking for part-time work	3.6	*	5.9	0.4	*	0.4
Not in the labour force	840.1	527.1	1,367.2	94.7	90.9	93.2
<i>Time since retirement(years)—</i>						
Less than 2	103.4	57.2	160.7	11.7	9.9	10.9
2 and less than 5	212.1	112.6	324.7	23.9	19.4	22.1
5 and less than 10	294.5	163.6	458.1	33.2	28.2	31.2
10 and less than 15	179.5	129.9	309.5	20.2	22.4	21.1
15 and less than 20	57.2	58.5	115.7	6.4	10.1	7.9
20 or more	40.8	57.9	98.8	4.6	10.0	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>887.6</b>	<b>579.8</b>	<b>1,467.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes returned to studies, pregnancy/to have children; and job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies. (b) Excludes persons who had superannuation cover.

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).



**CHART 2.g. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, NOVEMBER 1986**



Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**CHART 2.h. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETIRE EARLY, LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND STATUS OF WORKER, NOVEMBER 1986**



(a) Includes small number of unpaid family helpers.

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

**TABLE 2.26. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, NOVEMBER 1986**  
( ' 000 )

	Age intended to retire						Persons (a)
	Males			Females			
	45-64	65 and over	Total(a)	45-59	60 and over	Total(a)	
<i>Expected time until retirement (years)—</i>							
Less than 2	34.6	16.1	50.7	15.7	9.6	25.3	76.0
2 and less than 5	65.4	55.5	120.9	27.7	19.8	47.4	168.3
5 and less than 10	104.9	134.2	239.1	32.9	54.1	87.0	326.0
10 and less than 15	87.1	133.0	220.1	6.4	53.5	59.9	279.9
15 and less than 20	16.7	153.3	170.0	*	22.5	22.5	192.5
20 or more	*	35.2	35.2	*	*	*	37.4
Did not know	*	*	263.6	*	*	133.3	396.8
<i>Retirement scheme membership—</i>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Had superannuation cover	239.3	297.9	651.0	39.5	70.8	144.1	795.1
In job at November 1986	230.8	278.9	616.1	38.7	66.9	138.8	754.8
In some previous job	8.5	19.0	35.0	*	4.0	5.4	40.3
Had life assurance or other schemes(b)	20.1	54.0	104.9	4.5	9.2	23.8	128.7
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<i>Expected type of payment from retirement scheme—</i>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Lump sum only	123.1	184.5	370.0	26.4	39.7	88.0	458.0
Regular payments only	30.3	42.5	84.5	5.0	8.7	16.7	101.2
Lump sum and regular payments	44.6	34.8	94.2	4.5	9.6	18.3	112.5
No lump sum or regular payments	*	*	6.9	*	*	*	8.0
Did not know type of payment	59.2	87.8	200.3	7.9	21.7	43.8	244.1
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<i>Expected main source of income at retirement—</i>							
Superannuation	121.2	107.4	269.3	11.7	27.4	48.4	317.7
Life assurance, other retirement schemes	6.6	9.3	20.5	*	*	*	23.8
Invalid/age/supporting parent's/widow's pension	40.8	298.7	427.3	10.1	75.7	128.9	556.2
War disability/repatriation/service/war widow's pension	10.4	9.0	22.9	*	*	4.2	27.1
Investments/interest/stocks/debentures, etc	67.4	42.1	148.8	11.2	15.9	38.4	187.2
Savings/sale of assets	20.7	17.7	59.0	4.1	5.1	16.3	75.3
Part-time work	15.5	10.6	33.4	*	*	5.1	38.5
Someone else's income	*	*	6.8	39.7	23.9	95.9	102.7
Other	7.6	*	14.9	*	*	4.6	19.5
Did not know	15.5	26.5	96.6	*	7.2	32.4	128.9
<i>Intended disbursement of lump sum payment from retirement scheme—</i>							
Belonged to a retirement scheme	259.4	351.9	755.9	44.0	80.0	167.9	923.8
Expected to receive a lump sum payment	167.7	219.3	464.2	30.9	49.2	106.3	570.5
Purchase an annuity	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	6.7
Invest in an approved deposit fund/deferred annuity	24.9	16.9	47.3	*	3.9	8.7	56.0
Invest the money	80.6	83.8	186.6	13.3	20.0	41.0	227.6
Pay off home/pay for home improvements	11.3	23.2	38.5	*	6.2	10.7	49.2
Clear other outstanding debts	*	4.3	9.5	*	*	*	12.4
Pay for a holiday	9.7	17.3	30.9	4.4	4.3	10.8	41.7
Other	9.1	13.5	27.4	*	*	5.3	32.7
Did not know	26.7	58.2	118.0	5.5	9.9	26.1	144.1
Did not expect to receive a lump sum payment	82.6	119.0	264.1	11.3	28.4	56.5	320.6
Did not know	9.1	13.6	27.6	*	*	5.2	32.7
Did not belong to a retirement scheme	49.3	175.3	343.6	38.5	81.6	209.5	553.1
<i>Housing arrangements at November 1986—</i>							
Owned home	152.5	264.7	563.9	41.5	76.9	183.5	747.3
Paying off home	121.1	164.5	361.1	36.1	48.7	130.7	491.8
Renting	28.6	77.7	140.0	4.0	29.0	49.7	189.7
From Housing Commission	5.5	16.7	28.1	*	5.7	10.7	38.8
From other	23.1	61.0	111.9	*	23.3	39.0	151.0
Rent free	4.5	14.0	23.5	*	4.7	8.8	32.4
Other	*	6.4	11.0	*	*	4.7	15.7
<i>Expected housing arrangements at retirement—</i>							
Own home	246.7	397.9	839.4	62.5	113.8	262.3	1101.6
Paying off home	31.8	43.1	90.8	14.8	17.5	46.9	137.7
Renting	12.3	45.1	71.0	*	14.6	25.3	96.2
From Housing Commission	4.1	15.1	24.0	*	4.7	8.4	32.4
From other	8.2	29.9	47.0	*	9.8	16.9	63.9
Rent free	*	6.6	11.2	*	*	5.2	16.4
Other	*	3.9	7.2	*	*	*	10.1
Did not know	12.6	30.6	80.0	*	11.3	34.9	114.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.7</b>	<b>527.2</b>	<b>1099.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>1476.9</b>

(a) Includes persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire. (b) Excludes persons who had superannuation cover.

Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986 (6238.0).

## CHAPTER 3

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

This chapter provides a statistical summary of employment in Australia. Data on employment is obtained from two main sources — the ABS monthly labour force survey (and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers.

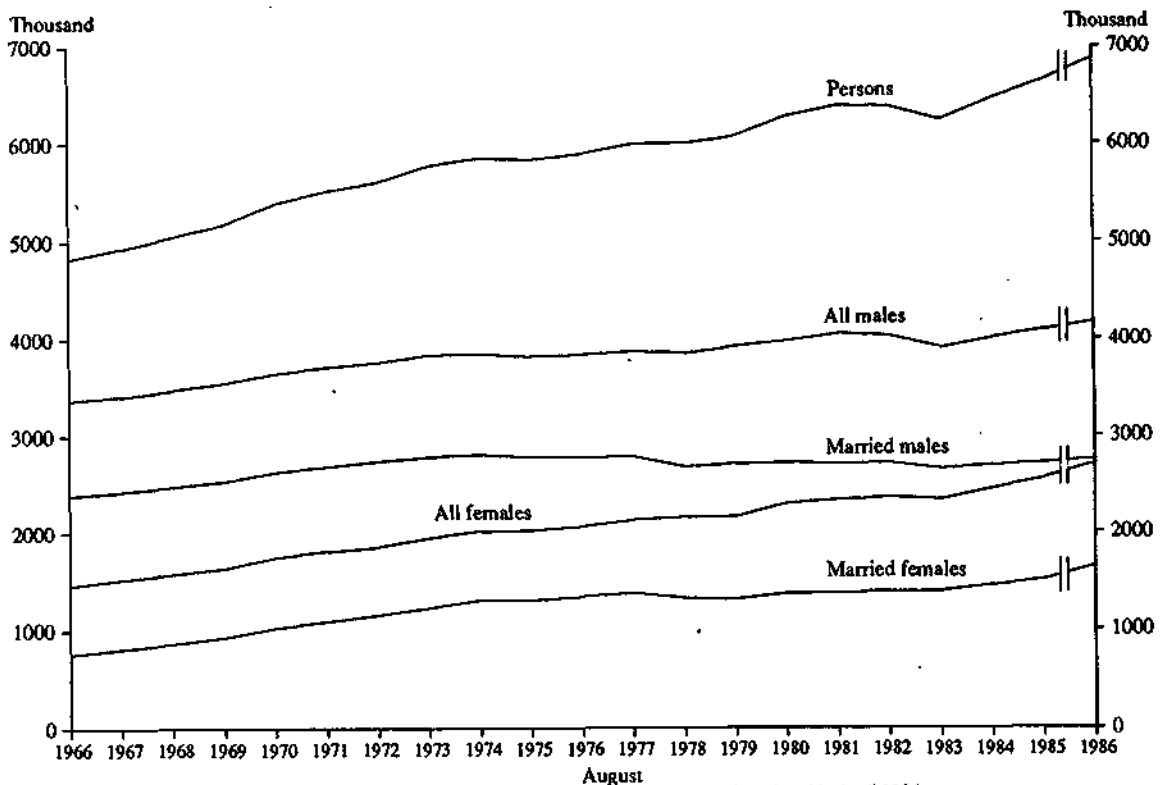
For the labour force survey a person is defined as employed if he or she does any paid work at all during a specific week (called survey week), regardless of the number of hours worked. In addition, a person is defined as employed if he or she works for one hour or more in a family business or on a farm. In this chapter, labour force survey employment is analysed according to such criteria as the demographic characteristics of employed persons, the industry in which they work, their occupation and status of worker (ie whether they are wage and salary earners, employers, etc.), the weekly hours they work and whether they are employed full-time or part-time. The nature of multiple jobholding, the job-changing behaviour of the population and the educational attainments of employed persons are also highlighted.

In the ABS surveys of employers, information is collected on the number of wage and salary earners, who are defined as those employees who received pay for a specified pay period. Employed wage and salary earner data from employer surveys are presented in this chapter and analysed according to private/public sector, industry and size of employer.

The last part of this chapter summarises the characteristics of underemployed persons. The ABS defines two categories of underemployed persons: (i) part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and (ii) full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the survey week for economic reasons. Economic reasons comprise stood down, on short time and insufficient work. The underemployment rate is defined as the number who are underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Labour underutilisation, which is also touched on in this part of the chapter, consists of the unemployed plus the underemployed. The labour underutilisation rate is the percentage of the labour force whose labour is underutilised.

**CHART 3.a. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MARITAL STATUS AND SEX**



|| Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
 || See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.  
 Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986

August	Males				Females				Persons		
	Married		Total		Married		Total				
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Total
NUMBER ('000)											
1976	2,692.0	82.2	3,665.6	170.7	781.9	555.9	1,371.3	690.2	5,036.8	860.9	5,897.8
1977	2,696.8	83.6	3,682.6	184.2	799.3	575.2	1,411.9	716.7	5,094.6	900.9	5,995.4
1978	2,584.1	90.4	3,642.5	208.5	739.1	579.5	1,402.9	751.6	5,045.3	960.0	6,005.4
1979	2,617.9	87.5	3,715.9	205.2	726.7	581.0	1,397.2	760.2	5,113.1	965.4	6,078.5
1980	2,634.5	85.3	3,773.8	209.0	743.4	626.9	1,477.3	821.2	5,251.1	1,030.3	6,281.4
1981	2,615.7	95.6	3,835.6	222.3	746.4	629.9	1,501.5	834.3	5,337.1	1,056.6	6,393.7
1982	2,610.7	99.8	3,782.5	241.9	749.6	631.6	1,503.4	851.6	5,285.9	1,093.4	6,379.3
1983	2,547.1	107.0	3,663.4	240.2	753.3	630.7	1,486.9	850.5	5,150.3	1,090.7	6,241.1
1984	2,588.7	105.6	3,767.3	245.1	786.9	659.6	1,547.5	902.5	5,314.8	1,147.5	6,462.3
1985	2,609.9	101.5	3,836.0	253.0	803.1	701.0	1,603.2	953.9	5,439.2	1,206.9	6,646.1
1986(a)	2,648.5	111.8	3,901.6	278.2	881.2	770.1	1,680.7	1,025.2	5,582.4	1,303.3	6,885.7
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)											
1976	45.6	1.4	62.2	2.9	13.3	9.4	23.3	11.7	85.4	14.6	100.0
1977	45.0	1.4	61.4	3.1	13.3	9.6	23.5	12.0	85.0	15.0	100.0
1978	43.0	1.5	60.7	3.5	12.3	9.6	23.4	12.5	84.0	16.0	100.0
1979	43.1	1.4	61.1	3.4	12.0	9.6	23.0	12.5	84.1	15.9	100.0
1980	41.9	1.4	60.0	3.3	11.8	10.0	23.5	13.1	83.6	16.4	100.0
1981	40.9	1.5	60.0	3.5	11.7	9.9	23.5	13.0	83.5	16.5	100.0
1982	40.9	1.6	59.3	3.8	11.8	9.9	23.6	13.3	82.9	17.1	100.0
1983	40.8	1.7	58.7	3.8	12.1	10.1	23.8	13.6	82.5	17.5	100.0
1984	40.1	1.6	58.3	3.8	12.2	10.2	23.9	14.0	82.2	17.8	100.0
1985	39.3	1.5	57.7	3.8	12.1	10.5	24.1	14.4	81.8	18.2	100.0
1986(a)	38.5	1.6	56.7	4.0	12.8	11.2	24.4	14.9	81.1	18.9	100.0

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

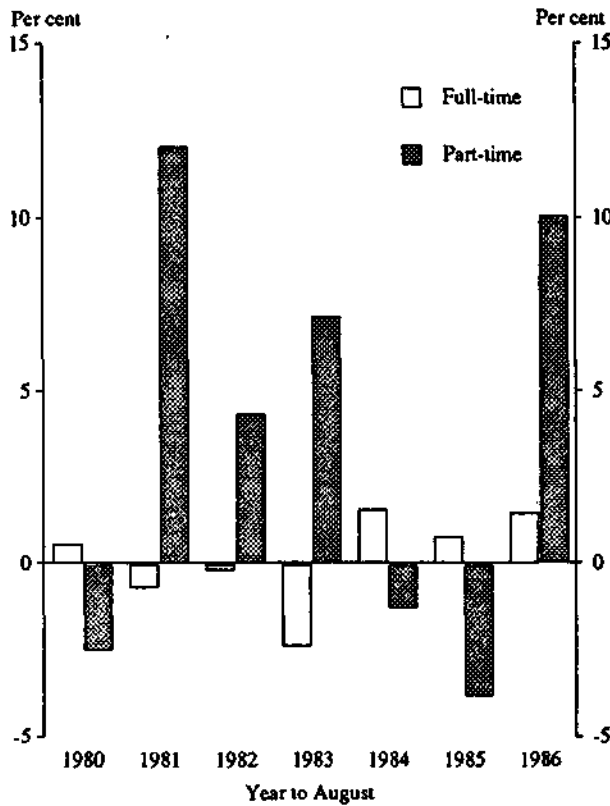
TABLE 3.2. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS BY AGE, AUGUST 1986 ('000)

	Age group (years)								
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MARRIED MALES									
Full-time	*	105.4	754.6	857.0	571.2	219.6	109.1	28.8	2,648.5
Part-time	*	4.3	20.2	20.6	20.4	14.6	14.1	17.5	111.8
Total	*	109.7	774.9	877.5	591.6	234.2	123.1	46.3	2,760.3
ALL MALES									
Full-time	238.8	476.8	1,103.4	1,006.6	658.8	252.5	130.5	34.3	3,901.6
Part-time	87.5	40.1	41.4	27.2	24.5	17.5	15.9	24.0	278.2
Total	326.3	516.9	1,144.8	1,033.8	683.3	270.0	146.4	58.3	4,179.8
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time	7.5	105.1	266.6	277.8	172.2	33.3	14.3	4.4	881.2
Part-time	*	30.8	232.9	282.7	155.8	43.8	17.0	5.7	770.1
Total	9.0	135.9	499.5	560.5	328.0	77.1	31.3	10.1	1,651.4
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time	186.2	360.8	455.3	367.7	228.9	51.1	22.2	8.5	1,680.7
Part-time	114.8	77.0	263.2	314.1	171.4	51.4	22.9	10.4	1,025.2
Total	301.1	437.8	718.4	681.8	400.3	102.5	45.1	18.9	2,705.9
PERSONS									
Full-time	425.1	837.6	1,558.6	1,374.2	887.7	303.6	152.7	42.8	5,582.4
Part-time	202.3	117.1	304.6	341.3	195.9	68.9	38.8	34.4	1,303.3
Total	627.4	954.8	1,863.2	1,715.6	1,083.6	372.5	191.5	77.2	6,885.7

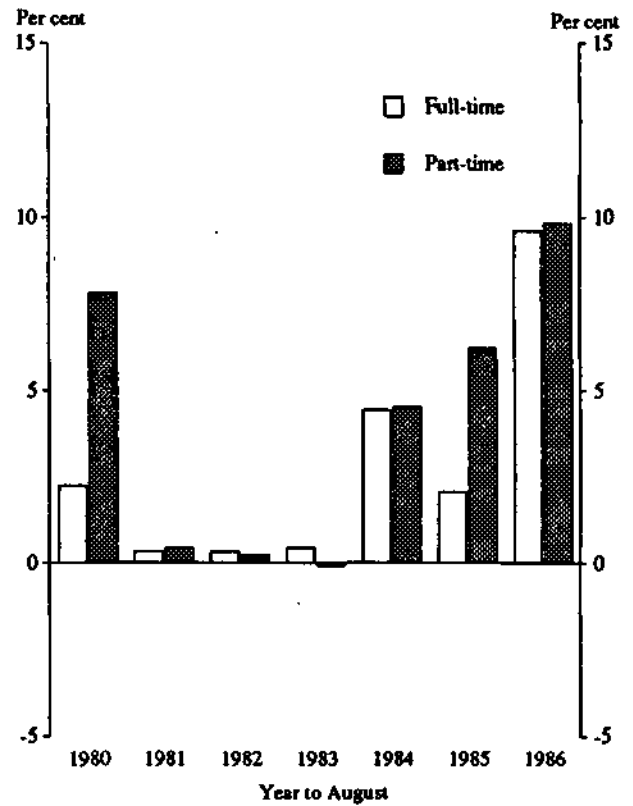
Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

CHART 3.b. ANNUAL CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

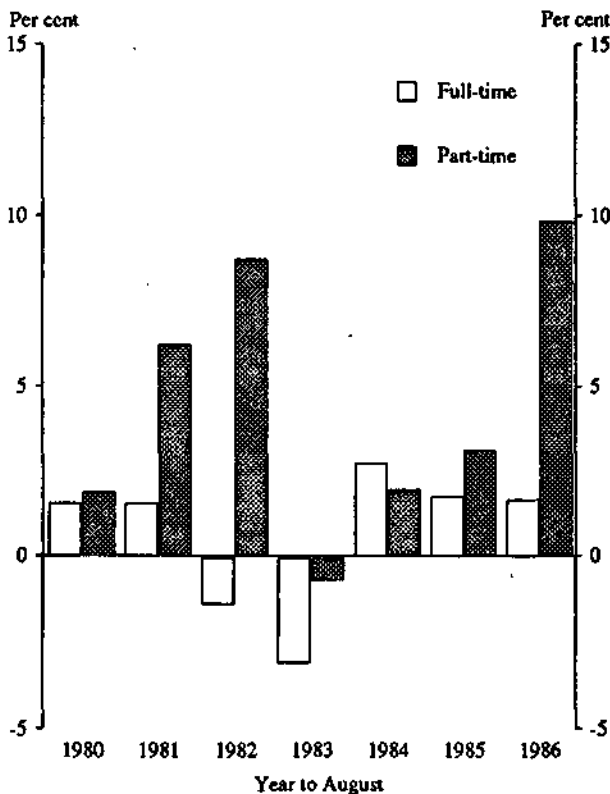
## MARRIED MALES



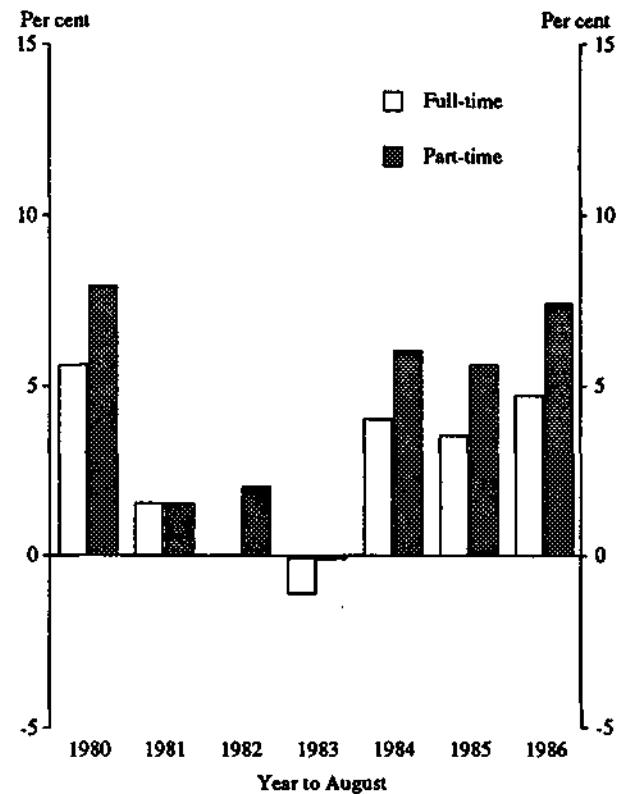
## MARRIED FEMALES



## ALL MALES



## ALL FEMALES



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.3. EMPLOYED PERSONS : ANNUAL CHANGE BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX**  
**AUGUST 1980 TO AUGUST 1986**  
 (per cent)

August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<b>MARRIED</b>									
1980	0.6	-2.5	0.5	2.3	7.9	4.8	1.0	6.5	1.9
1981	-0.7	12.1	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.5	1.9	-0.1
1982	-0.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.8	0.1
1983	-2.4	7.2	-2.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-1.8	0.9	-1.3
1984	1.6	-1.3	1.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.3	3.7	2.5
1985	0.8	-3.8	0.6	2.1	6.3	4.0	1.1	4.9	1.8
1986(a)	1.5	10.1	1.8	9.7	9.9	9.8	3.4	9.9	4.7
<b>NOT MARRIED</b>									
1980	3.8	5.2	3.9	9.5	8.4	9.2	5.9	7.1	6.1
1981	7.1	2.4	6.6	2.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	4.1	5.2
1982	-3.9	12.1	-2.4	-0.2	7.6	1.5	-2.5	9.3	-0.8
1983	-4.7	-6.2	-4.9	-2.7	-0.1	-2.1	-3.9	-2.5	-3.7
1984	5.6	4.7	5.5	3.7	10.4	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.4
1985	4.0	8.6	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.7
1986(a)	2.2	9.8	3.0	-0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	4.2	1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1980	1.6	1.9	1.6	5.7	8.0	6.5	2.7	6.7	3.3
1981	1.6	6.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.8
1982	-1.4	8.8	-0.8	0.1	2.1	0.8	-1.0	3.5	-0.2
1983	-3.1	-0.7	-3.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-0.2	-2.2
1984	2.8	2.0	2.8	4.1	6.1	4.8	3.2	5.2	3.5
1985	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.6	5.7	4.4	2.3	5.2	2.8
1986(a)	1.7	9.9	2.2	4.8	7.5	5.8	2.6	8.0	3.6

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.4. EMPLOYED PERSONS : EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS(a), AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**  
 (per cent)

Age group (years)									
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total
MALES									
1976	52.5	84.9	94.2	94.6	91.8	85.3	62.2	14.3	76.8
1977	52.3	84.6	93.8	94.2	90.8	84.4	59.8	13.6	76.1
1978	51.0	81.7	92.2	92.5	88.6	78.9	57.8	11.7	73.9
1979	52.4	82.6	92.3	93.3	89.0	79.5	52.1	11.3	74.0
1980	53.6	82.8	91.7	93.6	88.8	81.3	47.8	11.0	74.0
1981	54.9	83.7	91.5	92.9	88.7	78.3	49.1	10.4	73.8
1982	52.3	79.3	89.7	91.7	86.7	76.6	45.5	9.1	71.7
1983	44.9	74.1	86.8	89.3	85.0	73.0	39.8	8.3	68.3
1984	46.0	76.6	87.8	89.9	85.0	72.6	40.0	8.8	69.1
1985	46.6	78.5	87.7	90.6	85.6	71.1	39.3	8.6	69.3
1986(b)	47.7	78.1	88.4	90.0	85.1	71.4	42.3	8.3	69.4
FEMALES									
1976	46.1	62.2	45.7	52.5	47.2	30.8	14.8	3.4	40.4
1977	45.9	63.2	47.7	53.4	46.7	30.9	14.9	3.5	40.9
1978	47.6	60.5	47.8	54.3	45.5	29.2	13.7	2.8	40.2
1979	43.8	63.6	47.0	54.7	45.0	25.4	13.0	2.4	39.6
1980	48.1	64.6	49.8	56.2	46.0	28.3	13.2	2.9	41.4
1981	47.4	64.5	49.6	55.5	47.5	29.0	11.7	2.5	41.2
1982	46.6	63.8	50.0	55.2	47.7	25.0	9.6	2.5	40.7
1983	44.4	62.7	47.8	54.1	46.2	27.3	11.9	2.1	39.7
1984	44.7	64.3	51.1	55.4	47.8	26.6	11.4	2.5	40.9
1985	46.5	65.9	53.3	58.2	48.0	26.2	11.1	1.9	42.0
1986(b)	45.6	67.1	55.5	60.8	52.0	27.5	12.5	1.9	43.6
PERSONS									
1976	49.3	73.5	70.1	73.9	70.0	57.9	37.8	8.1	58.4
1977	49.1	73.8	70.8	74.1	69.2	57.5	36.7	7.8	58.3
1978	49.3	71.1	70.1	73.8	67.5	53.8	34.9	6.5	56.8
1979	48.2	73.1	69.7	74.3	67.5	52.3	31.7	6.2	56.5
1980	50.9	73.7	70.8	75.2	67.9	54.6	29.7	6.3	57.4
1981	51.2	74.1	70.6	74.5	68.5	53.6	29.5	5.8	57.3
1982	49.5	71.6	69.8	73.8	67.6	50.8	26.8	5.3	56.0
1983	44.6	68.4	67.3	71.9	66.0	50.3	25.3	4.7	53.8
1984	45.4	70.5	69.5	72.9	66.8	49.8	25.2	5.2	54.8
1985	46.6	72.2	70.6	74.6	67.2	48.9	24.8	4.8	55.5
1986(b)	46.6	72.7	72.0	75.6	68.9	49.5	27.1	4.6	56.3

(a) Employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.  
 (b) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.5. EMPLOYED PERSONS : STATUS OF WORKER, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986  
( ' 000)

August	Employers	Self-employed	Wage and salary earners	Unpaid family helpers	Total
MALES					
1976	238.1	411.4	3,178.4	8.5	3,836.3
1977	245.5	426.3	3,182.1	13.0	3,866.8
1978	235.2	431.4	3,173.9	10.5	3,850.9
1979	243.8	448.9	3,218.6	9.8	3,921.1
1980	261.5	460.4	3,249.2	11.7	3,982.8
1981	247.3	455.1	3,344.8	10.7	4,057.9
1982	250.3	462.2	3,301.2	10.7	4,024.3
1983	224.2	466.8	3,202.4	10.3	3,903.6
1984	241.2	488.2	3,272.7	10.3	4,012.4
1985	242.7	501.1	3,335.1	10.1	4,089.0
1986(a)	238.6	518.7	3,396.6	25.9	4,179.8
FEMALES					
1976	75.7	136.9	1,823.9	25.0	2,061.5
1977	86.1	159.1	1,860.2	23.1	2,128.6
1978	91.9	164.2	1,882.9	15.4	2,154.4
1979	95.2	169.3	1,878.2	14.7	2,157.4
1980	105.1	188.0	1,992.3	13.1	2,298.5
1981	98.0	188.0	2,033.9	16.0	2,335.8
1982	103.0	184.8	2,053.0	14.2	2,355.0
1983	96.9	186.3	2,040.1	14.2	2,337.4
1984	94.2	193.6	2,151.2	10.9	2,449.9
1985	107.0	208.6	2,223.9	17.6	2,557.1
1986(a)	104.8	226.8	2,334.2	40.1	2,705.9

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source. *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.6. EMPLOYED PERSONS : INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986  
( ' 000 )

Industry	August										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
MALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	301.4	310.0	293.0	315.2	311.5	307.0	306.0	314.3	303.3	303.8	299.4
Mining	74.4	73.6	73.5	76.8	77.1	90.0	82.0	87.4	84.8	92.9	88.4
Manufacturing	952.7	953.6	880.5	919.0	937.4	927.9	900.6	849.7	848.2	809.0	822.4
Electricity, gas and water	93.6	97.6	106.6	109.6	119.8	111.6	119.2	124.8	134.3	126.7	122.5
Construction	458.9	446.7	442.5	423.8	437.4	425.6	422.9	346.4	380.1	410.8	425.0
Wholesale and retail trade	687.2	697.2	733.6	710.4	725.2	729.0	707.2	689.4	721.6	750.8	776.7
Transport and storage	281.1	272.5	280.8	296.9	290.8	297.4	314.9	310.3	296.7	316.7	325.5
Communication	91.6	100.2	100.4	97.5	85.4	97.8	96.9	104.4	99.7	112.3	106.6
Finance, property and business services	247.6	252.1	249.5	270.1	286.7	306.7	314.7	300.3	324.4	356.5	360.8
Public administration and defence	182.3	183.8	195.1	187.6	186.0	200.1	196.3	211.0	213.9	202.0	208.8
Community services	315.1	326.2	346.9	360.1	365.5	387.4	391.3	400.0	410.7	422.9	443.1
Recreation, personal and other services	150.5	153.3	148.4	153.9	160.0	177.6	172.2	165.5	194.7	184.6	200.6
Total	3,836.3	3,866.8	3,850.9	3,921.1	3,982.8	4,057.9	4,024.3	3,903.6	4,012.4	4,089.0	4,179.8
FEMALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	83.3	90.3	81.8	83.8	95.9	108.8	104.1	97.3	96.9	110.6	115.5
Mining	5.3	6.2	5.5	4.9	7.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	8.4	9.5	7.5
Manufacturing	328.9	323.2	313.8	309.4	302.6	308.1	295.6	282.3	293.2	300.4	304.3
Electricity, gas and water	9.1	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.1	13.3	9.6	11.3	13.6	11.2	14.5
Construction	34.9	35.1	44.4	44.9	48.4	49.0	43.8	41.5	43.1	58.0	66.0
Wholesale and retail trade	469.7	487.7	514.3	522.3	549.1	545.0	541.3	527.7	549.8	568.0	606.9
Transport and storage	40.0	43.5	47.9	49.0	52.1	53.3	60.4	54.9	57.4	58.4	68.7
Communication	29.6	35.9	29.6	29.5	31.0	33.1	32.7	35.9	31.9	36.0	41.6
Finance, property and business services	208.7	215.1	220.8	218.0	228.3	252.6	272.2	274.2	294.9	307.1	338.3
Public administration and defence	95.6	94.3	90.0	83.3	96.3	99.2	90.3	103.0	107.7	121.6	115.2
Community services	537.2	569.1	578.1	587.2	649.1	641.8	665.5	677.3	727.7	732.3	773.0
Recreation, personal and other services	219.2	219.7	219.7	216.0	229.6	222.2	230.3	225.3	225.4	243.9	254.4
Total	2,061.5	2,128.6	2,154.4	2,157.4	2,298.5	2,335.8	2,355.0	2,337.4	2,449.9	2,557.1	2,705.9
PERSONS											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	384.7	400.3	374.9	399.0	407.4	415.9	410.2	411.7	400.2	414.3	414.8
Mining	79.7	79.8	79.0	81.7	84.1	99.1	91.2	94.3	93.2	102.4	95.9
Manufacturing	1,281.6	1,276.8	1,194.2	1,228.5	1,240.0	1,236.0	1,196.3	1,132.0	1,141.4	1,109.4	1,126.7
Electricity, gas and water	102.7	106.1	115.0	118.6	128.9	125.0	128.8	136.0	147.9	137.9	137.0
Construction	493.8	481.8	486.9	468.7	485.8	474.6	466.7	388.0	423.2	468.8	491.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,156.9	1,184.9	1,248.0	1,232.7	1,274.3	1,273.9	1,248.5	1,217.1	1,271.4	1,318.8	1,383.6
Transport and storage	321.1	316.0	328.7	345.9	342.9	350.7	375.2	365.2	354.1	375.1	394.2
Communication	121.2	136.1	130.0	127.1	116.4	130.9	129.6	140.3	131.6	148.3	148.2
Finance, property and business services	456.3	467.2	470.3	488.1	515.0	559.4	587.0	574.5	619.3	663.7	699.2
Public administration and defence	277.9	278.1	285.1	270.9	282.3	299.2	286.6	314.0	321.7	323.6	324.0
Community services	852.4	895.4	925.0	947.4	1,014.6	1,029.2	1,056.8	1,077.3	1,138.4	1,155.2	1,216.0
Recreation, personal and other services	369.7	373.0	368.1	369.9	389.6	399.8	402.5	390.8	420.0	428.5	455.0
Total	5,897.8	5,995.4	6,005.4	6,078.5	6,281.4	6,393.7	6,379.3	6,241.1	6,462.3	6,646.1	6,885.7

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).



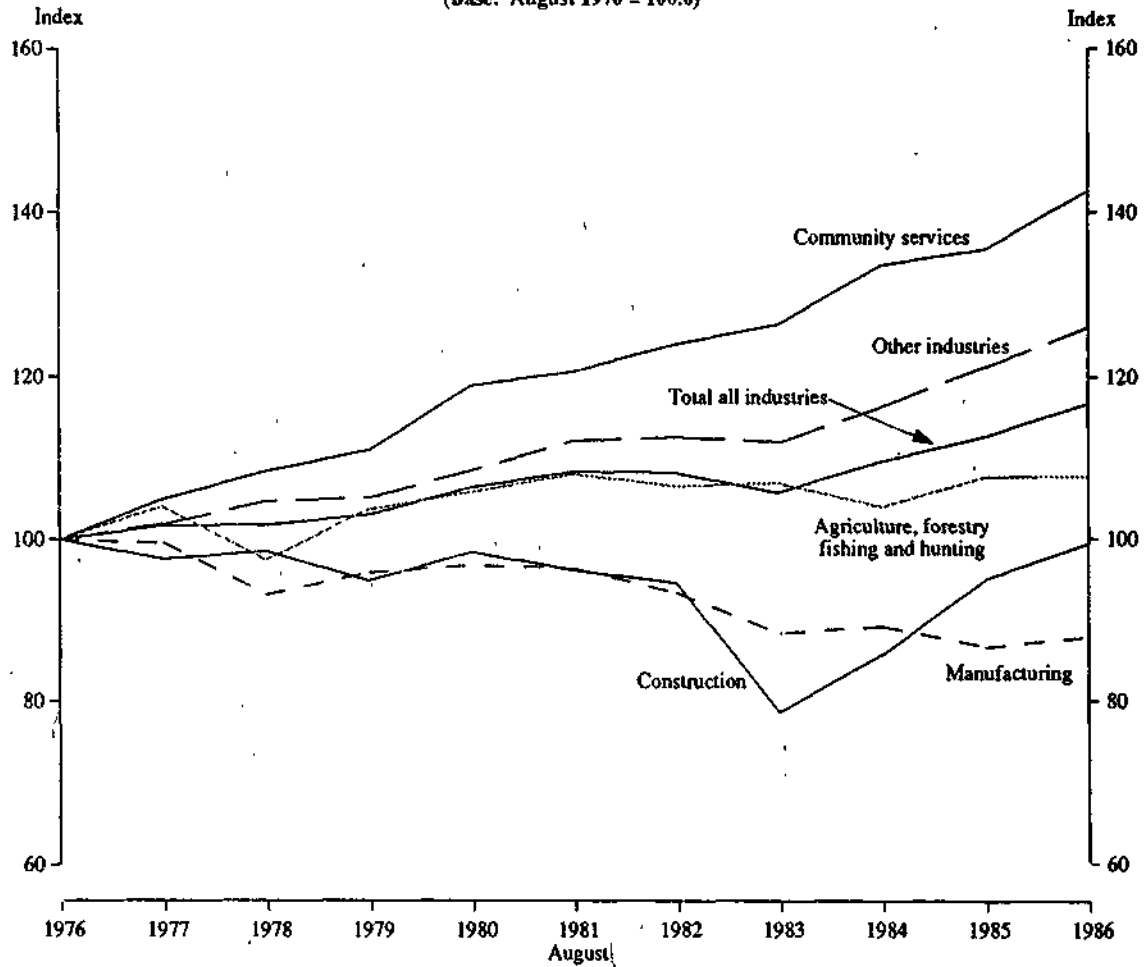
**TABLE 3.7. EMPLOYED PERSONS : PROPORTIONS BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**  
(per cent)

Industry	August										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
<b>MALES</b>											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.9	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.2
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	24.8	24.7	22.9	23.4	23.5	22.9	22.4	21.8	21.1	19.8	19.7
Electricity, gas and water	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9
Construction	12.0	11.6	11.5	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.5	8.9	9.5	10.0	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade	17.9	18.0	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.6
Transport and storage	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.7	7.8
Communication	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Finance, property and business services	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.6
Public administration and defence	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.0
Community services	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6
Recreation, personal and other services	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	16.0	15.2	14.6	14.3	13.1	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Construction	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	22.8	22.9	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.4
Transport and storage	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Communication	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Finance, property and business services	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.5
Public administration and defence	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3
Community services	26.1	26.7	26.8	27.2	28.2	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.7	28.6	28.6
Recreation, personal and other services	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Manufacturing	21.7	21.3	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.1	17.7	16.7	16.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
Construction	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.5	7.1	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	19.6	19.8	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.9	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.8	20.1
Transport and storage	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.7
Communication	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
Finance, property and business services	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.2
Public administration and defence	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7
Community services	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.7
Recreation, personal and other services	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 3.c. EMPLOYED PERSONS: SELECTED INDUSTRY INDEXES  
(Base: August 1976 = 100.0)



Note: Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.  
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.8. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUGUST 1986**  
(000)

Occupation major and minor group(a)	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
Managers and administrators	586.0	138.9	170.1	756.0
Legislators and government appointed officials	*	*	*	*
General managers	37.9	*	3.6	41.5
Specialist managers	141.2	14.8	25.1	166.3
Farmers and farm managers	187.5	66.2	73.2	260.7
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	146.0	49.2	60.3	206.3
Managing supervisors (other business)	71.0	5.8	7.3	78.3
Professionals	503.2	199.5	322.3	825.5
Natural scientists	30.0	4.7	7.2	37.2
Building professionals and engineers	100.5	*	*	102.5
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	47.1	16.3	30.4	77.4
School teachers	84.3	107.3	155.4	239.7
Other teachers and instructors	42.1	24.2	39.8	81.8
Social professionals	33.4	7.6	13.5	46.9
Business professionals	116.6	17.5	36.8	153.4
Artists and related professionals	35.1	9.1	17.1	52.2
Miscellaneous professionals	14.2	11.4	20.1	34.3
Para-professionals	229.7	101.1	174.0	403.7
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	12.8	6.2	9.1	21.9
Engineering and building associates and technicians	77.9	*	5.9	83.8
Air and sea transport technical workers	14.5	*	*	15.1
Registered nurses	10.9	72.9	120.4	131.3
Police	32.7	*	3.6	36.3
Miscellaneous para-professionals	80.8	17.5	34.4	115.2
Tradespersons	1,039.0	68.7	115.2	1,154.2
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	117.3	*	*	119.6
Other metal tradespersons	110.2	*	*	113.2
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	175.5	*	4.1	179.6
Building tradespersons	241.8	*	*	243.8
Printing tradespersons	30.9	6.0	10.1	41.0
Vehicle tradespersons	136.5	*	*	137.1
Food tradespersons	73.5	18.2	24.6	98.0
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	45.7	4.6	7.2	52.9
Miscellaneous tradespersons	107.7	32.2	61.3	169.0
Clerks	309.2	534.1	881.7	1,190.9
Stenographers and typists	3.7	141.5	243.9	247.6
Data processing and business machine operators	14.6	32.4	63.0	77.5
Numerical clerks	121.1	198.2	280.7	401.9
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	24.2	19.2	42.3	66.5
Material recording and despatching clerks	57.1	12.7	22.3	79.5
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	25.4	78.6	138.5	163.9
Miscellaneous clerks	63.1	51.6	91.0	154.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	351.0	295.0	596.2	947.3
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	49.8	8.4	12.8	62.6
Sales representatives	73.0	10.5	17.6	90.6
Sales assistants	138.6	136.6	281.3	419.9
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	23.1	36.0	95.2	118.3
Miscellaneous salespersons	55.9	45.7	91.3	147.3
Personal service workers	10.7	57.8	98.0	108.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	453.7	65.7	90.8	544.6
Road and rail transport drivers	219.3	10.7	13.5	232.8
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	88.9	*	*	89.4
Stationary plant operators	57.7	*	*	58.4
Machine operators	87.8	54.7	76.1	163.9
Labourers and related workers	708.0	248.3	355.6	1,063.6
Trades assistants and factory hands	172.7	53.2	78.8	251.5
Agricultural labourers and related workers	89.1	17.7	28.7	117.8
Cleaners	62.9	86.3	109.6	172.5
Construction and mining labourers	132.3	*	*	135.5
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	251.1	90.6	135.1	386.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,179.8</b>	<b>1,651.4</b>	<b>2,705.9</b>	<b>6,885.7</b>

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO 1986.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.9. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS : REASONS, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**  
( ' 000)

Reasons for working less than 35 hours	August										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
<b>MALES</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	238.2	214.3	203.9	214.3	303.4	320.7	348.2	284.1	267.0	347.7	333.3
Own illness or injury	120.3	132.2	160.8	154.9	160.1	163.6	180.3	152.7	145.0	174.3	142.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	9.1	10.5	20.5	10.5	10.7	26.3	7.2	11.6	28.3	27.6	51.7
Began or left job in the survey week	11.0	10.5	11.8	12.3	9.3	11.6	8.5	11.0	8.5	9.1	10.9
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	7.5	14.9	35.7	33.0	35.9	31.8	44.8	39.8	29.1	27.9	32.7
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.5	60.4	69.7	78.9
Other reasons	27.4	17.9	44.9	46.5	42.5	36.8	36.3	18.3	19.2	21.0	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>413.5</b>	<b>400.3</b>	<b>477.6</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>561.8</b>	<b>590.8</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>677.4</b>	<b>668.6</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	108.0	104.4	98.9	97.6	147.4	154.4	153.5	134.2	127.9	164.2	180.8
Own illness or injury	42.0	51.3	85.7	79.1	82.2	80.8	97.6	85.6	82.0	106.6	88.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.9
Began or left job in the survey week	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	3.6	4.8	4.3	6.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	*	*	12.0	8.5	8.7	6.5	13.2	10.2	8.4	8.3	10.5
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	24.0	23.3	27.7
Other reasons	7.5	*	10.6	14.2	12.2	10.4	12.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>330.8</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>											
Leave, holiday or flextime	346.3	318.7	302.8	311.9	450.7	475.2	501.8	418.3	394.8	511.9	514.1
Own illness or injury	162.4	183.6	246.5	234.0	242.3	244.4	277.9	238.3	227.0	280.9	230.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	10.6	11.3	21.5	10.5	11.2	28.2	7.9	12.5	31.2	29.4	61.7
Began or left job in the survey week	16.1	16.7	17.6	16.6	15.1	17.5	14.9	14.6	13.3	13.4	17.2
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	9.8	18.5	47.7	41.5	44.6	38.3	57.9	50.0	37.5	36.3	43.1
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.5	84.3	93.0	106.6
Other reasons	34.9	20.2	55.5	60.7	54.7	47.2	48.2	22.5	24.1	25.9	26.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>569.0</b>	<b>691.7</b>	<b>675.2</b>	<b>818.6</b>	<b>850.7</b>	<b>908.7</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>812.3</b>	<b>990.8</b>	<b>999.5</b>

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

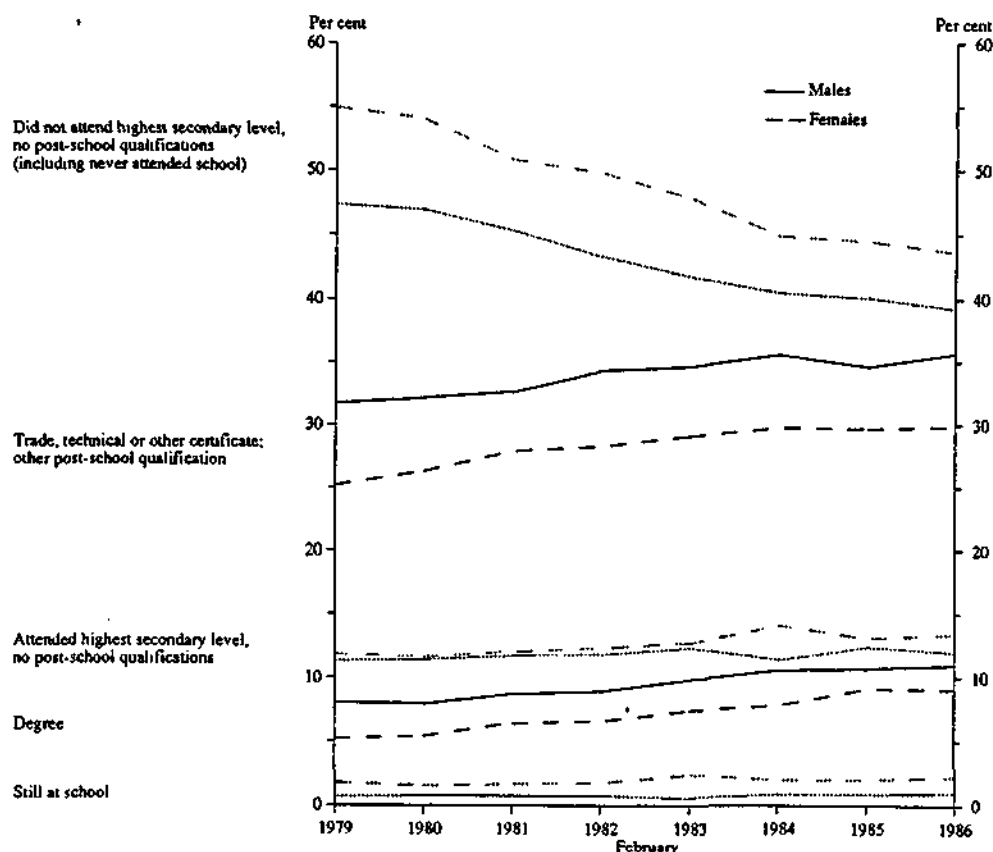
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 3.10. PART-TIME WORKERS : WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, AUGUST 1986**  
( ' 000)

	Age group (years)						
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
MALES							
Total	87.5	40.1	41.4	27.2	24.5	57.4	278.2
Preferred not to work more hours	69.3	24.1	25.6	17.4	17.1	50.9	204.4
Preferred to work more hours	18.2	16.0	15.9	9.8	7.4	6.6	73.8
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	8.1	10.7	8.8	5.1	3.6	*	38.9
FEMALES							
Total	114.8	77.0	263.2	314.1	171.4	84.6	1,025.2
Preferred not to work more hours	88.3	56.8	225.7	267.1	152.5	80.4	870.7
Preferred to work more hours	26.5	20.3	37.5	47.0	18.9	4.3	154.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	10.8	10.5	9.9	8.7	4.1	*	44.6
PERSONS							
Total	202.3	117.1	304.6	341.3	195.9	142.1	1,303.3
Preferred not to work more hours	157.6	80.9	251.2	284.5	169.6	131.3	1,075.1
Preferred to work more hours	44.7	36.2	53.4	56.8	26.3	10.8	228.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	18.9	21.2	18.7	13.8	7.7	*	83.5

Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

CHART 3.4. EMPLOYED PERSONS: SELECTED EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ATTAINED



Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).

TABLE 3.11. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1986 ('000)

February	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications				
	Degree	Trade; technical or other certificate	Total (a)	Attended highest secondary level	Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age		Total (b)	Total (c)
					16 and over	15 and under		
MALES								
1980	310.3	1,266.3	1,601.1	452.3	564.1	1,287.3	2,317.2	3,950.8
1981	353.4	1,322.0	1,703.1	474.4	555.1	1,283.7	2,321.5	4,057.1
1982	363.7	1,399.2	1,789.1	483.3	570.5	1,198.1	2,259.9	4,082.9
1983	386.9	1,368.6	1,789.6	487.0	542.4	1,108.9	2,144.1	3,959.2
1984	425.1	1,424.9	1,881.2	454.3	544.5	1,074.4	2,081.3	4,000.3
1985	435.6	1,410.0	1,894.1	505.4	573.4	1,058.3	2,142.7	4,072.5
1986	456.7	1,490.4	1,991.6	502.4	590.9	1,048.7	2,147.4	4,180.5
FEMALES								
1980	119.4	586.2	727.8	258.2	414.5	789.8	1,466.0	2,228.7
1981	145.1	632.8	801.9	272.2	399.6	753.5	1,430.5	2,270.5
1982	153.9	655.5	833.0	283.7	410.0	741.9	1,440.4	2,314.6
1983	170.8	667.5	864.6	292.7	389.6	707.2	1,393.4	2,295.8
1984	184.3	704.1	918.8	333.3	387.0	674.5	1,399.2	2,365.7
1985	227.2	742.8	1,011.8	327.9	426.8	686.5	1,442.3	2,503.7
1986	237.7	792.6	1,075.4	355.8	467.9	684.7	1,512.4	2,646.8
PERSONS								
1980	429.7	1,852.5	2,329.0	710.5	978.5	2,077.1	3,783.3	6,179.5
1981	498.5	1,954.8	2,505.0	746.6	954.9	2,037.1	3,752.0	6,327.6
1982	517.6	2,054.8	2,622.1	766.9	980.5	1,940.0	3,700.3	6,397.5
1983	557.6	2,036.1	2,654.2	779.8	932.0	1,816.1	3,537.4	6,255.0
1984	609.5	2,129.0	2,799.9	787.6	931.5	1,748.9	3,480.5	6,366.0
1985	662.8	2,152.8	2,906.0	833.3	1,000.2	1,744.8	3,585.0	6,576.3
1986	694.4	2,283.0	3,067.0	858.2	1,058.8	1,733.5	3,695.8	6,827.4

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0).

**TABLE 3.12. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1986 : NUMBER OF JOBS HELD AND TIME WORKED DURING THE YEAR**  
( ' 000)

Number of jobs held during the year	Time worked during the year (weeks)						52	Total
	1 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 39	39 and under 49	49 and under 52		
MALES								
One	51.6	125.6	95.7	131.3	221.2	177.9	2,951.4	3,754.8
Two	*	25.9	29.5	44.8	79.7	54.7	319.4	558.2
Three	*	5.2	7.3	14.9	27.4	17.0	47.5	120.0
Four or more	4.6		7.4	12.6	19.2	8.8	34.4	87.0
Total	56.5	161.1	139.9	203.7	347.6	258.3	3,352.8	4,520.0
FEMALES								
One	83.6	182.2	181.8	193.0	272.5	165.3	1,519.6	2,597.9
Two	*	23.0	38.1	46.4	69.6	33.7	168.5	383.3
Three	*	4.9	11.1	12.4	19.0	8.2	27.5	83.9
Four or more	4.5		7.5	12.5	11.7	*	13.4	53.9
Total	89.5	213.5	238.5	264.3	372.8	211.4	1,729.1	3,119.1
PERSONS								
One	135.2	307.8	277.5	324.3	493.7	343.2	4,471.0	6,352.7
Two	8.3	48.9	67.6	91.2	149.3	88.4	487.8	941.5
Three	*	10.1	18.4	27.4	46.5	25.2	75.1	203.9
Four or more	*	7.8	15.0	25.1	30.8	13.0	47.9	140.9
Total	146.1	374.6	378.5	468.0	720.3	469.8	5,081.8	7,639.0

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1986 (6206.0).

**TABLE 3.13. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY: DURATION OF CURRENT JOB, FEBRUARY 1976 TO FEBRUARY 1986**

Duration of current job	Survey conducted in February-									1986	( ' 000)
	1976(a)	1979(a)	1980(a)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985			
	—per cent—										
MALES											
Under 3 months	7.5	6.9	6.6	9.2	8.7	7.6	8.6	9.0	9.4	395.3	
3 and under 6 months	5.2	6.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	202.5	
6 and under 12 months	8.3	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.6	321.3	
Total under 1 year	20.9	22.9	20.5	23.1	23.0	18.8	19.4	20.8	21.8	919.0	
1 and under 2 years	11.4	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.2	13.0	10.1	11.6	12.7	534.9	
2 and under 3 years	9.9	8.1	8.8	8.7	9.2	12.0	11.3	9.4	9.1	383.4	
3 and under 5 years	15.0	14.9	14.2	14.1	14.1	16.0	16.2	15.7	13.7	574.5	
5 years and over	42.8	41.9	43.9	41.6	41.5	40.3	43.0	42.5	42.7	1,794.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,206.2	
FEMALES											
Under 3 months	8.8	8.0	7.8	11.3	10.7	9.0	10.2	11.2	11.7	316.7	
3 and under 6 months	7.0	7.8	6.2	6.7	7.2	5.3	5.6	6.5	7.0	190.1	
6 and under 12 months	11.5	11.8	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	270.3	
Total under 1 year	27.3	27.6	25.3	28.8	28.0	23.3	24.5	26.5	28.6	777.1	
1 and under 2 years	16.1	15.7	15.8	16.0	15.2	15.8	13.9	14.5	15.3	414.3	
2 and under 3 years	13.6	10.7	11.2	9.6	10.7	14.4	12.7	10.8	10.7	291.4	
3 and under 5 years	16.8	17.1	17.1	15.8	15.1	16.7	17.0	17.3	13.9	376.7	
5 years and over	26.2	28.8	30.5	29.9	31.1	29.8	31.9	30.9	31.5	854.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,714.0	
PERSONS											
Under 3 months	7.9	7.3	7.0	9.9	9.5	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.3	712.0	
3 and under 6 months	5.8	7.2	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.7	392.5	
6 and under 12 months	9.4	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.0	7.9	7.3	7.9	8.5	591.6	
Total under 1 year	23.1	24.6	22.3	25.1	24.8	20.5	21.3	22.9	24.5	1,696.1	
1 and under 2 years	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.3	14.0	11.6	12.7	13.7	949.2	
2 and under 3 years	11.1	9.0	9.7	9.0	9.8	12.9	11.8	10.0	9.8	674.7	
3 and under 5 years	15.6	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.4	16.2	16.5	16.4	13.7	951.2	
5 years and over	37.3	37.3	39.0	37.3	37.6	36.4	38.8	38.1	38.3	2,648.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6,920.2	

(a) For persons in the survey who were working at the end of the previous calendar year, time in job held at end of previous calendar year.

Source: Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1986 (6209.0).

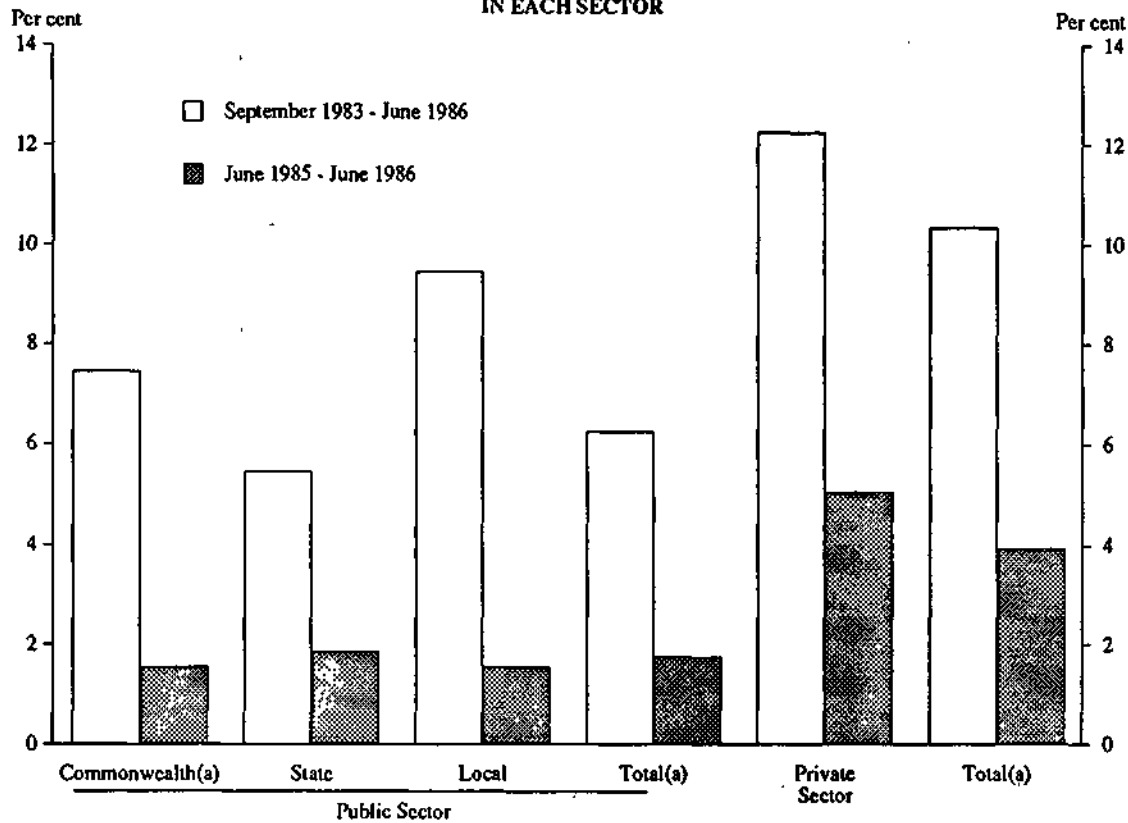
**TABLE 3.14. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1986 : REASON FOR LEAVING JOB, STATUS OF WORKER IN JOB LEFT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS AT FEBRUARY 1986**

Reason for leaving job	Status of worker in job left		Labour force status at February 1986				Total	Pro- portion of total  (per cent)
	Wage or salary earner	Other	Working	Looking for work	Total in the labour force	Out of the labour force		
MALES								
Employment reasons—								
Business changed locality(a)	36.4	13.1	49.5	*	49.5	*	49.5	4.9
Better business or job(b)	219.9	17.4	228.9	5.3	234.2	*	237.3	23.4
Promotion or transfer(c)	105.6	*	106.4	*	106.4	*	106.4	10.5
Business closed	30.6	14.0	31.1	7.5	38.7	6.0	44.7	4.4
Laid off: no work	96.6	5.6	50.2	40.4	90.6	11.6	102.2	10.1
Laid off: other reasons	51.6	*	24.2	19.3	43.5	8.4	51.9	5.1
Fixed term job(d)	61.7	*	24.4	22.7	47.2	17.6	64.7	6.4
Holiday or seasonal work	43.3	*	14.8	11.3	26.1	20.6	46.6	4.6
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	82.7	4.9	62.0	19.3	81.3	6.2	87.6	8.6
Personal or family reasons—								
Wanted a change	32.6	6.8	29.4	5.9	35.2	*	39.4	3.9
Study	27.8	*	6.0	*	6.3	23.4	29.7	2.9
Own health or medical reasons	30.8	6.4	9.4	8.7	18.1	19.1	37.2	3.7
Retired	27.2	5.0	*	*	4.7	27.5	32.3	3.2
Other personal or family reasons	41.3	8.5	34.1	7.4	41.5	8.3	49.8	4.9
Other reasons	31.5	4.5	28.1	*	31.5	4.5	36.0	3.5
Total	919.7	95.7	701.6	153.2	854.8	160.6	1,015.4	100.0
FEMALES								
Employment reasons—								
Business changed locality(a)	16.0	4.7	20.7	*	20.7	*	20.7	2.4
Better business or job(b)	146.6	4.8	145.7	*	148.4	*	151.4	17.5
Promotion or transfer(c)	53.5	*	53.8	*	53.8	*	53.8	6.2
Business closed	24.6	6.2	18.6	*	22.7	8.2	30.8	3.6
Laid off: no work	49.7	*	13.5	12.6	26.1	26.6	52.7	6.1
Laid off: other reasons	31.5	*	11.7	12.6	24.2	8.1	32.3	3.7
Fixed term job(d)	85.7	*	28.4	15.5	43.8	44.1	88.0	10.2
Holiday or seasonal work	41.4	*	9.2	*	12.8	32.5	45.3	5.2
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	76.3	*	50.4	12.6	63.0	16.1	79.1	9.1
Personal or family reasons—								
Wanted a change	28.0	*	22.4	*	25.9	5.0	30.9	3.6
Study	27.8	*	7.4	*	9.1	19.9	29.0	3.4
Own health or medical reasons	56.2	*	9.9	6.4	16.4	41.2	57.6	6.7
Retired	22.7	*	*	*	*	23.1	25.4	2.9
Other personal or family reasons	125.5	9.4	45.0	12.7	57.7	77.2	134.9	15.6
Other reasons	31.0	*	21.2	*	24.1	9.0	33.1	3.8
Total	816.3	48.6	459.8	91.1	550.9	314.0	864.9	100.0
PERSONS								
Employment reasons—								
Business changed locality(a)	52.4	17.8	70.2	*	70.2	*	70.2	3.7
Better business or job(b)	366.5	22.2	374.5	8.0	382.6	6.2	388.7	20.7
Promotion or transfer(c)	159.1	*	160.2	*	160.2	*	160.2	8.5
Business closed	55.2	20.3	49.7	11.6	61.3	14.2	75.5	4.0
Laid off: no work	146.3	8.5	63.7	53.0	116.7	38.2	154.9	8.2
Laid off: other reasons	83.1	*	35.9	31.8	67.7	16.5	84.2	4.5
Fixed term job(d)	147.4	5.3	52.8	38.2	91.0	61.7	152.7	8.1
Holiday or seasonal work	84.6	7.3	24.0	14.9	38.9	53.1	91.9	4.9
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	159.0	7.7	112.4	31.9	144.3	22.4	166.7	8.9
Personal or family reasons—								
Wanted a change	60.6	9.7	51.8	9.4	61.2	9.2	70.3	3.7
Study	55.7	*	13.4	*	15.4	43.4	58.8	3.1
Own health or medical reasons	87.0	7.8	19.3	15.1	34.4	60.3	94.7	5.0
Retired	49.9	7.8	5.1	*	7.0	50.6	57.7	3.1
Other personal or family reasons	166.8	17.9	79.1	20.1	99.2	85.5	184.7	9.8
Other reasons	62.5	6.7	49.3	6.3	55.6	13.5	69.1	3.7
Total	1,736.0	144.3	1,161.4	244.3	1,405.7	474.6	1,880.3	100.0

(a) Includes home operators who changed residence. (b) Includes starting own business. (c) Includes secondment or transfer as a relief worker. (d) Duration of employment was fixed on hiring and has expired. (e) Includes work conditions, transport difficulties, unsuitable hours, etc.

Source: Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1986 (6209.0).

CHART 3.e. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN EACH SECTOR



(a) Excludes temporary Population Census Employees.  
Source: Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).

TABLE 3.15. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : SECTOR, JUNE 1976 TO JUNE 1986 ('000)

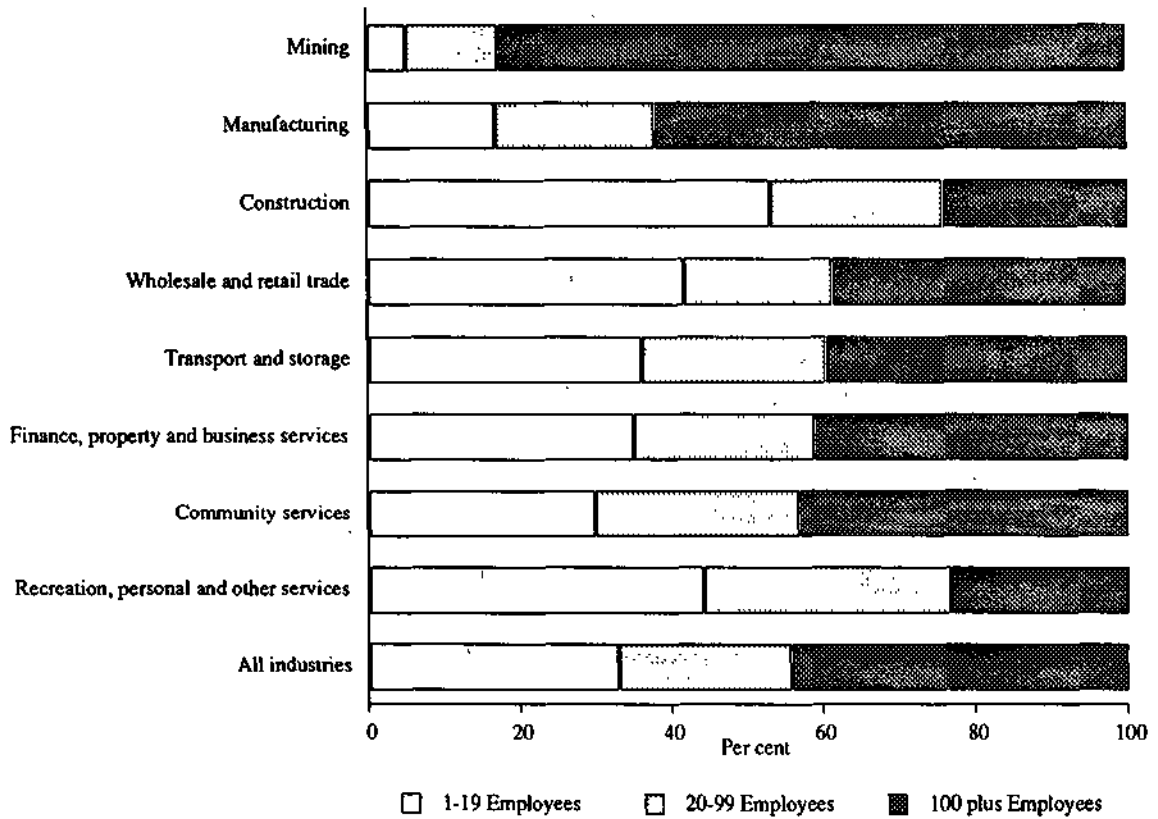
June	Public sector					Private sector	Total
	Commonwealth	State	Northern Territory(a)	Local	Total(b)		
1976	391.0	919.5	..	121.3	1,431.7	3,501.1	4,932.8
1977	388.8	952.5	..	124.0	1,465.2	3,471.6	4,936.9
1978	402.1	968.2	..	126.9	1,497.2	3,424.6	4,921.8
1979	395.9	981.8	9.9	127.5	1,515.1	3,465.9	4,981.0
1980	396.5	991.3	14.1	129.8	1,531.7	(c)	
1981	402.8	1,000.2	14.3	130.2	1,547.5		
1982	402.1	1,009.8	14.2	133.4	1,559.5		
1983(d)	409.2	1,020.6	14.3	138.2	1,582.2		
1983(d)	408.3	1,067.8	14.4	143.2	1,633.8	..	..
1984	419.5	1,095.6	15.8	154.3	1,685.2	3,447.6	5,132.8
1985 r	434.3	1,114.0	15.7	154.7	1,718.6	3,663.1	5,381.8
1986(e)	482.1	1,131.6	16.6	157.1	1,787.4	3,848.1	5,635.5

(a) The Northern Territory attained self-government on 1 July 1978. Employees of the Public Service of the Northern Territory are included in the category Commonwealth Government for periods prior to this date. (b) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (c) The private employment series based on payroll tax data was suspended after April 1980 pending the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings in the September quarter 1983. (d) Public sector employment was derived from various administrative sources up until the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings. Data for June 1983 are provided on old and new bases for comparison. (e) Includes temporary Population Census employees.

Source: Civilian Employees, Australia, June 1966 to June 1979 (6214.0); Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0); Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).



**CHART 3.f. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PRIVATE SECTOR, INDUSTRIES - PROPORTION OF EMPLOYERS BY SIZE GROUP, MAY 1986**



**CHART 3.g. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PRIVATE SECTOR, EMPLOYER SIZE GROUPS - PROPORTION BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1986**

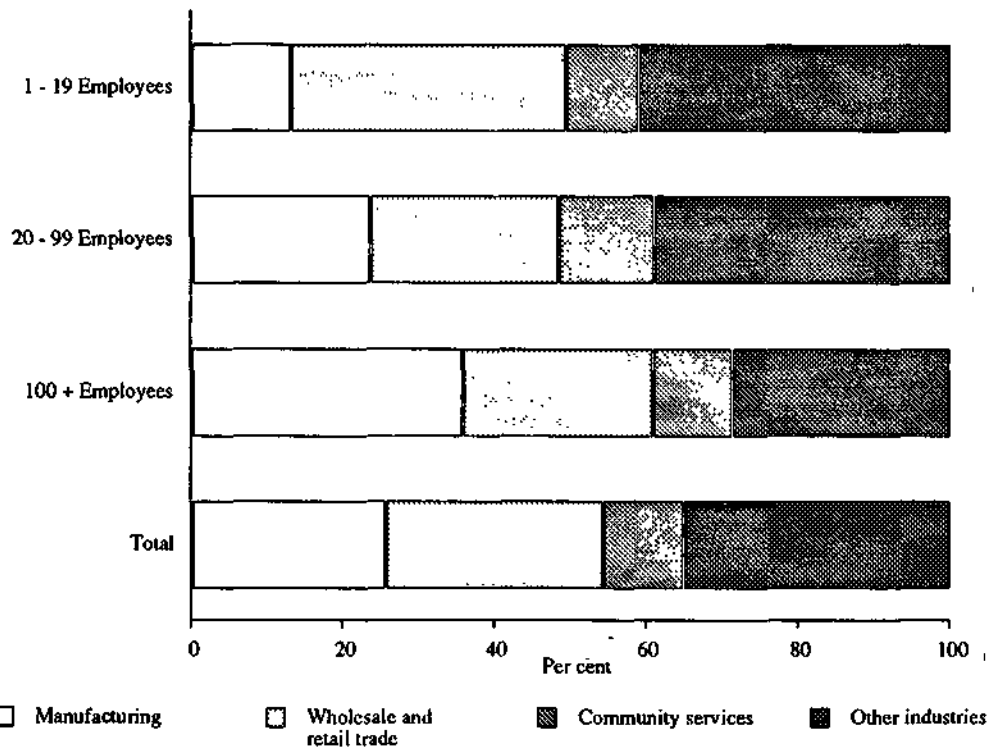
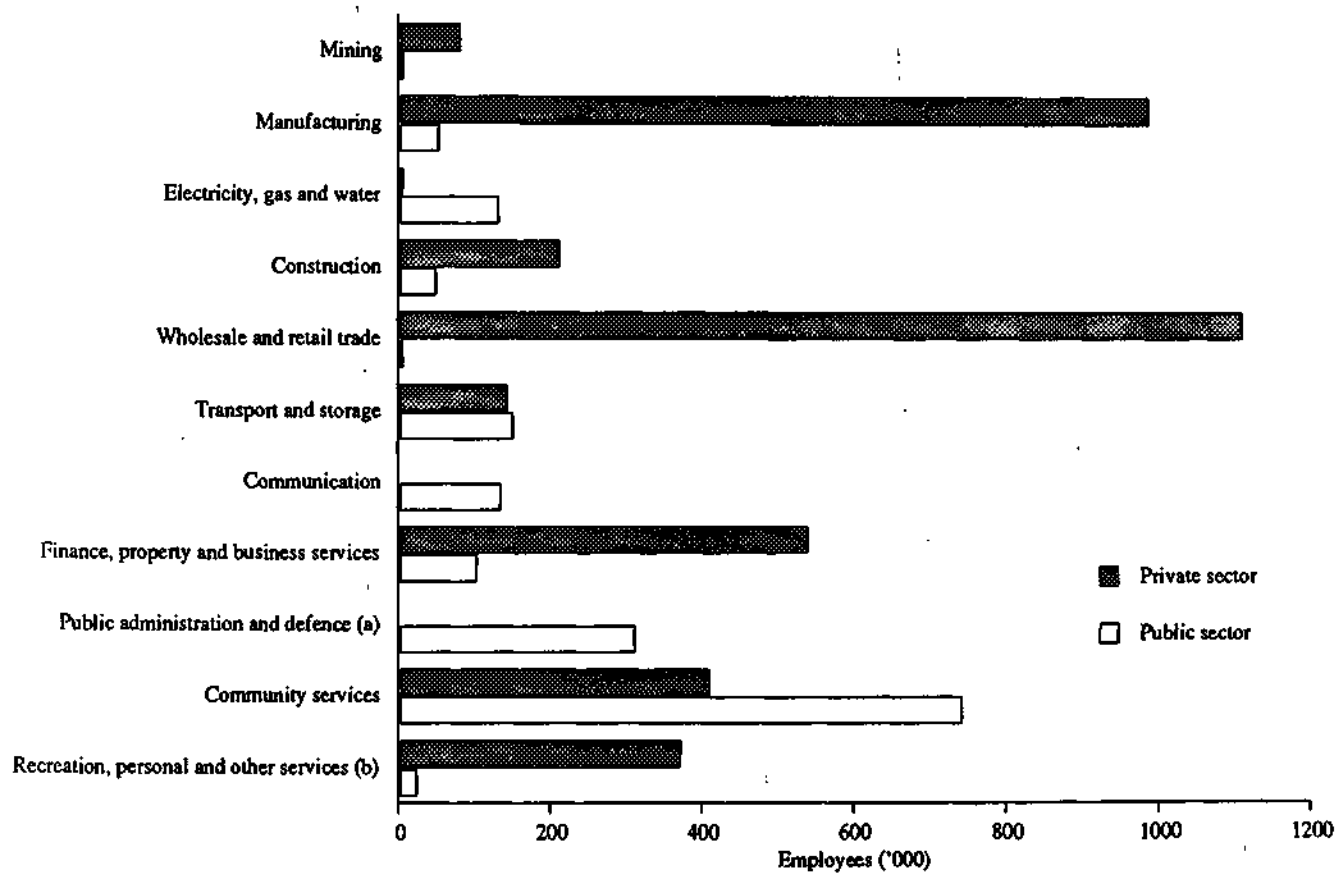


CHART 3.h. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: SECTOR AND INDUSTRY  
MAY 1986



(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.

(b) Excludes private households employing staff.

Source: Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, June Quarter 1986 (6248.0).

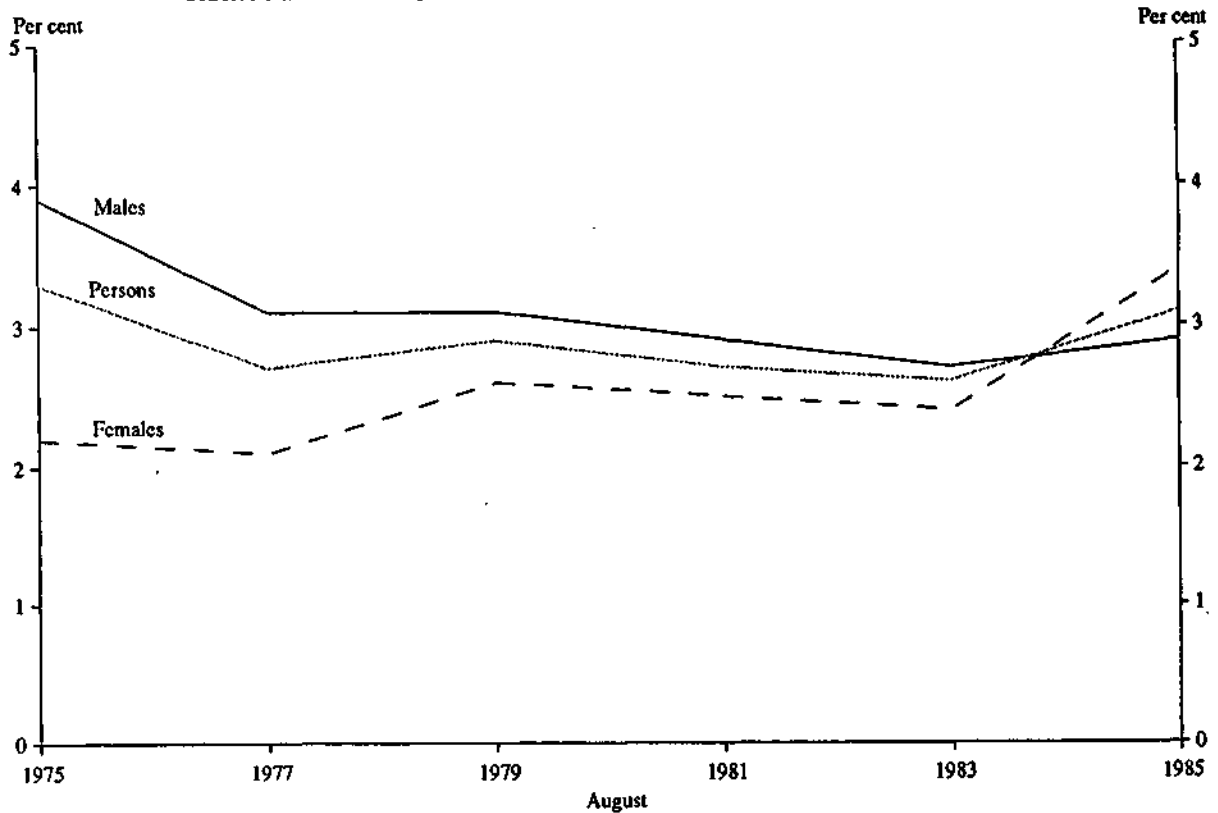
TABLE 3.16. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: SECTOR AND INDUSTRY, MAY 1986  
( ' 000)

Industry	Public sector		Private sector		Total		Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Mining	6.4	0.2	73.9	7.2	80.3	7.4	87.7
Manufacturing	46.6	6.7	716.3	269.2	762.9	275.8	1,038.7
Electricity, gas and water	119.4	12.9	5.3	1.0	124.7	13.9	138.6
Construction	43.5	6.2	181.1	31.8	224.6	38.0	262.6
Wholesale and retail trade	3.7	2.0	598.2	511.3	601.9	513.3	1,115.2
Transport and storage	135.0	15.5	107.2	35.7	242.2	51.2	293.4
Communication	103.1	31.6			103.3	31.9	135.2
Finance, property and business services	47.7	55.8	261.9	277.6	309.6	333.4	642.9
Public administration and defence(a)	196.8	115.0			196.8	115.0	311.8
Community services	312.5	429.9	101.4	308.4	413.9	738.2	1,152.1
Health	77.3	199.7	30.6	172.8	107.9	372.5	480.4
Education	156.1	198.9	24.7	63.0	180.8	261.9	442.7
Other community services	79.1	31.4	46.1	72.5	125.2	103.9	229.1
Recreation, personal and other services(b)	13.1	11.7	163.2	209.0	176.4	220.7	397.0
All industries(c)	1,035.3	689.0	2,208.7	1,651.3	3,243.9	2,340.3	5,584.2

(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (b) Excludes private households employing staff. (c) Includes, for the public sector, 7,400 males and 1,400 females in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; similar data for the private sector are not collected.

Source: Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, June Quarter 1986 (6248.0).

CHART 3.4. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE



Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985 (6216.0).

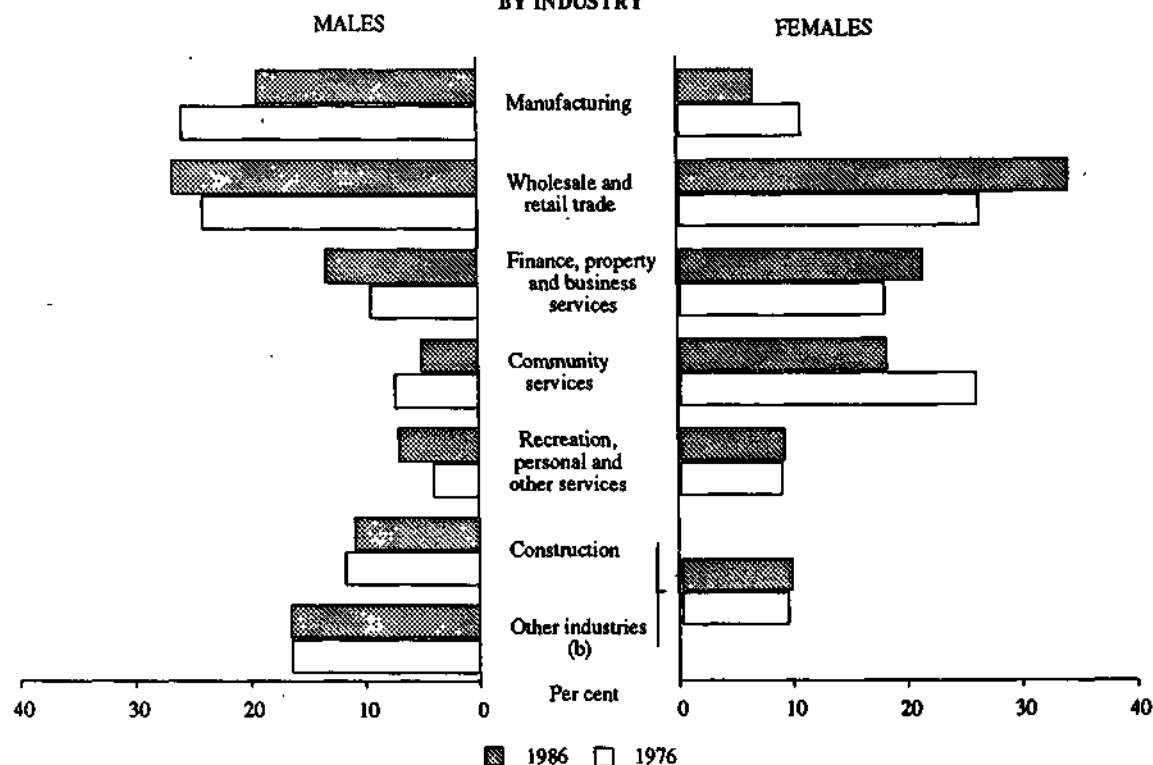
TABLE 3.17. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : SECOND JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS<sup>(a)</sup> BY INDUSTRY  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Industry division	August					August 1985		
	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.7	6.2	7.3
Manufacturing	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	*	0.9
Construction	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	*	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.0
Transport and storage	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	*	1.5
Finance, property and business services	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5
Community services	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Recreation, personal and other services	12.2	10.4	13.4	8.3	8.9	14.9	8.0	11.1
Other	0.8	*	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	*	0.9
Total	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.2

(a) The sum of all employed persons whose main job was in the relevant industry division plus those multiple jobholders whose second job was in the same industry division.

Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985 (6216.0).

CHART 3.J. EMPLOYED LEAVERS (a), AGED 15 - 24  
BY INDUSTRY



(a) For definition see Appendix II. (b) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; public administration and defence; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; transport and storage; and communication.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986 (6227.0).

TABLE 3.18. EMPLOYED LEAVERS(a) AGED 15 TO 24 : INDUSTRY AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS IN 1985  
MAY 1986  
(000)

Industry division	Attended school in 1985			Attended any educational institution(b) in 1985		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Industry—</b>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.5	*	7.8	7.3	*	9.0
Manufacturing	16.4	6.4	22.8	23.6	7.9	31.5
Construction	9.3	*	10.3	13.5	*	14.8
Wholesale and retail trade	24.8	29.7	54.5	32.7	39.5	72.2
Transport and storage; communication	*	*	4.0	5.3	*	8.6
Finance, property and business services	10.8	15.7	26.5	16.4	24.8	41.3
Community services	*	10.1	12.9	6.3	21.1	27.4
Recreation, personal and other services	5.3	6.1	11.4	8.7	10.7	19.5
Other(c)	4.5	*	7.1	7.7	5.1	12.8
<b>Full-time or part-time status—</b>						
Full-time workers	76.4	62.9	139.3	110.5	95.6	206.2
Part-time workers	6.4	11.8	18.1	10.9	20.0	30.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>237.0</b>

(a) For definition see Appendix II. (b) Includes schools. (c) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986 (6227.0).

**TABLE 3.19. APPRENTICES : FIELD OF TRADE AND YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP, MAY 1986**  
( ' 000)

Field of trade	Year of apprenticeship				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	
MALES					
Metal	7.3	5.3	4.4	4.5	21.4
Electrical	5.3	*	3.6	*	15.1
Building(b)	9.5	8.9	6.0	4.3	28.6
Service	*	*	*	*	3.6
Food and drink	4.6	*	3.5	*	11.7
Printing	*	*	*	*	3.5
Mechanical, automotive	6.3	6.8	4.0	3.6	20.7
Other(c)	5.0	4.8		5.3	15.0
Total	40.3	33.8	25.9	19.6	119.6
PERSONS(d)					
Metal	7.3	5.3	4.4	4.5	21.4
Electrical	5.3	*	3.6	*	15.1
Building(b)	9.5	8.9	6.2	4.5	29.1
Service	4.8	4.8		4.8	14.4
Food and drink	4.8	*	3.8	*	13.6
Printing	*	*	*	*	3.5
Mechanical, automotive	6.3	6.8	4.0	3.6	20.7
Other(c)	6.1	4.8		5.8	16.7
Total	44.9	38.1	29.4	22.1	134.5

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Includes furniture making. (c) Includes footwear, clothing and textiles. (d) Includes 14,900 females.  
Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).

**TABLE 3.20. APPRENTICES : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP, MAY 1986**  
( ' 000)

	Year of apprenticeship				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	
<b>State—</b>					
N.S.W.	14.6	13.5	8.8	7.8	44.7
Vic.	14.6	11.6	9.7	4.8	40.7
Qld	5.1	5.3	4.5	3.6	18.6
S.A.	3.7	2.4	2.9	2.2	11.3
W.A.	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.5	12.4
Tas.	1.6	1.4	*	*	4.5
N.T.	*	*	*	*	*
A.C.T.	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Age—</b>					
15-19	41.7	32.4	18.6	6.9	99.5
15	*	*	*	*	*
16	14.2	*	*	*	16.4
17	14.5	11.4	*	*	27.9
18	9.0	11.6	8.7	*	30.6
19	*	7.3	7.9	5.5	22.4
20-24	*	5.6	10.3	14.6	33.3
25-34	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birthplace—</b>					
Born in Australia	40.8	34.2	25.5	18.9	119.4
Born outside Australia	4.1	3.9	3.9	*	15.1
<b>Age at time of leaving full-time education—</b>					
Attending full-time at May 1986	*	*	*	*	7.2
Not attending full-time at May 1986	42.4	34.8	27.4	21.2	125.8
15-19	42.2	34.2	26.0	19.8	122.1
15	10.7	8.2	4.4	3.9	27.1
16	17.0	15.5	11.9	9.3	53.7
17	10.7	7.3	6.0	3.7	27.7
18	*	*	*	*	11.4
19	*	*	*	*	*
Other(b)	*	*	*	*	3.7
Not asked(c)	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Type of school last attended—</b>					
Government/State	34.9	30.9	23.7	17.3	106.8
Non-government	9.5	7.0	5.2	4.2	25.9
Not asked(d)	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Industry—</b>					
Manufacturing	11.0	8.7	7.7	4.9	32.3
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	4.3
Construction	8.4	7.0	5.0	4.1	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade	9.9	9.7	6.9	5.1	31.6
Transport and storage, communication	*	*	*	*	4.6
Community services	*	*	*	*	6.3
Recreation, personal and other services	7.4	6.8	4.5	*	21.3
Other(e)	3.7	*	*	*	9.5
<b>Sector—</b>					
Government	4.5	4.6	4.8	3.8	17.8
Non-government(f)	40.4	33.5	24.5	18.3	116.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>134.5</b>

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Comprises persons who left at age 10 to 14 or 20 to 34. (c) Persons aged 25 to 34 who were not asked the age at which they left full-time education. (d) Comprises persons aged 25 to 34. (e) Includes agriculture, etc.; mining; finance, property and business services; and public administration and defence. (f) Includes a small number of persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1986* (6227.0).

TABLE 3.21. UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986

August	Males	Females	Persons	Underemployment rate		
				Males	Females	Persons
				— '000 —		
— per cent —						
1976	38.2	55.2	93.5	1.0	2.5	1.5
1977	52.2	68.9	121.2	1.3	3.0	1.9
1978	72.2	95.6	167.9	1.8	4.1	2.6
1979	73.2	88.7	161.9	1.8	3.8	2.5
1980	82.9	111.5	194.4	2.0	4.5	2.9
1981	76.0	101.2	177.3	1.8	4.1	2.6
1982	101.8	128.6	230.4	2.4	5.1	3.4
1983	114.0	151.8	265.9	2.6	5.9	3.8
1984	98.8	144.5	243.3	2.2	5.4	3.4
1985	87.5	145.3	232.8	2.0	5.2	3.2
1986(a)	106.5	164.9	271.4	2.4	5.6	3.6

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia* (6246.0). *The Labour Force, Australia*, (6203.0).

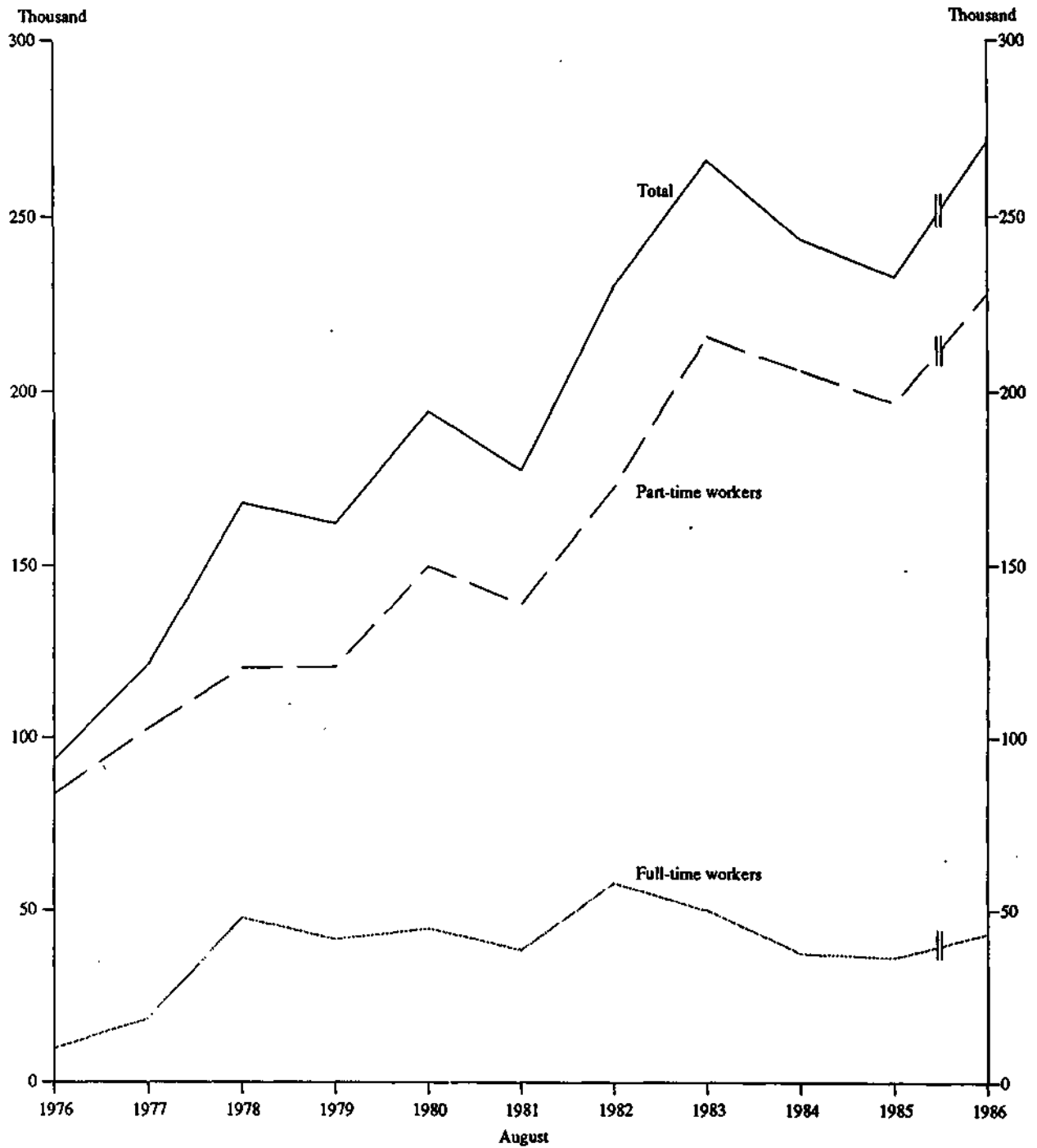
TABLE 3.22. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS, WHETHER FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED, MAY 1985

	Males	Females	Persons
	— '000 —		
Civilian population aged 15 and over	5,868.0	6,059.3	11,927.4
Not in the labour force	1,424.0	3,263.5	4,687.4
In the labour force	4,444.0	2,795.9	7,239.9
Unemployed	361.8	245.9	607.7
Employed	4,082.3	2,550.0	6,632.3
Fully employed	4,005.2	2,400.3	6,405.5
Part-time	197.4	808.5	1,005.8
Full-time	3,807.9	1,591.9	5,399.7
Underemployed	77.1	149.7	226.7
Part-time	58.5	141.1	199.6
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) and were available to start such work within four weeks	31.0	59.8	90.8
Other	27.5	81.3	108.8
Full-time	18.5	8.6	27.1
	— per cent —		
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	8.4
Underemployment rate	1.7	5.4	3.1
Underutilisation rate	9.9	14.1	11.5

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week.

Source: *Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985* (6265.0).

CHART 3.k. UNDEREMPLOYMENT, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS



Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
 See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.  
 Source: Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia, 1966-1983 (6246.0);  
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.23. EMPLOYED PERSONS: COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED  
MAY 1985

	Underemployed workers				Fully employed workers			
	Males	Females —'000—	Persons (per cent)		Males	Females —'000—	Persons (per cent)	
Age group (years)—								
15-19	16.5	27.7	44.2	19.5	316.1	283.0	599.1	9.4
20-24	11.7	18.3	30.0	13.2	504.2	401.6	905.8	14.1
25-34	21.8	36.4	58.1	25.6	1,090.2	642.7	1,732.9	27.1
35-44	12.4	43.6	56.0	24.7	963.4	582.1	1,545.5	24.1
45 and over	14.7	23.7	38.4	16.9	1,131.4	490.9	1,622.3	25.3
Family status—								
Member of a family	61.1	124.4	185.5	81.8	3,336.9	1,951.3	5,288.2	82.6
Husband or wife	34.5	82.1	116.6	51.4	2,591.9	1,367.9	3,959.8	61.8
With children aged 0-14 present	21.1	54.0	75.1	33.1	1,520.6	706.0	2,226.7	34.8
Without children aged 0-14 present	13.4	28.1	41.5	18.3	1,071.3	661.9	1,733.2	27.1
Not-married family head	*	12.3	13.9	6.1	57.0	133.3	190.2	3.0
Child of family head	23.6	28.8	52.4	23.1	642.2	426.6	1,068.9	16.7
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	45.8	23.5	69.3	1.1
Not a member of a family	13.7	15.9	29.7	13.1	498.8	333.5	832.3	13.0
Not family coded	*	9.4	11.6	5.1	169.5	115.5	285.0	4.4
Birthplace and year of arrival—								
Born in Australia	58.5	117.0	175.5	77.4	2,948.4	1,823.3	4,771.7	74.5
Born outside Australia	18.6	32.7	51.2	22.6	1,056.8	577.0	1,633.8	25.5
Arrived before 1971	11.2	19.6	30.8	13.6	696.6	350.1	1,046.7	16.3
Arrived 1971-1985	7.3	13.1	20.4	9.0	360.2	227.0	587.1	9.2
Born in main English speaking countries	6.4	17.8	24.3	10.7	473.4	275.6	749.0	11.7
Born in other countries	12.1	14.8	26.9	11.9	583.4	301.4	884.8	13.8
Industry—								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.1	8.0	16.1	7.1	272.7	101.1	373.7	5.8
Manufacturing	8.1	8.2	16.3	7.2	836.7	287.3	1,123.9	17.5
Construction	13.2	5.0	18.2	8.0	409.9	58.0	468.0	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	40.1	55.2	24.3	725.0	542.4	1,267.5	19.8
Transport and storage; communication	6.6	*	9.7	4.3	409.4	92.9	502.3	7.8
Finance, property and business services	7.6	11.7	19.2	8.5	344.8	290.1	634.9	9.9
Community services	8.9	39.6	48.6	21.4	415.1	674.6	1,089.6	17.0
Recreation, personal and other services	8.8	31.4	40.2	17.7	183.7	216.8	400.5	6.3
Other(a)	*	*	*	*	408.0	137.1	545.1	8.5
Status of worker—								
Self-employed	19.4	16.5	35.8	15.8	439.6	185.6	625.2	9.8
Wage and salary earners	54.5	129.8	184.3	81.3	3,318.1	2,100.1	5,418.2	84.6
Employers/unpaid family helpers	*	*	6.6	2.9	247.5	114.7	362.2	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,005.2</b>	<b>2,400.3</b>	<b>6,405.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; public administration and defence.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0).



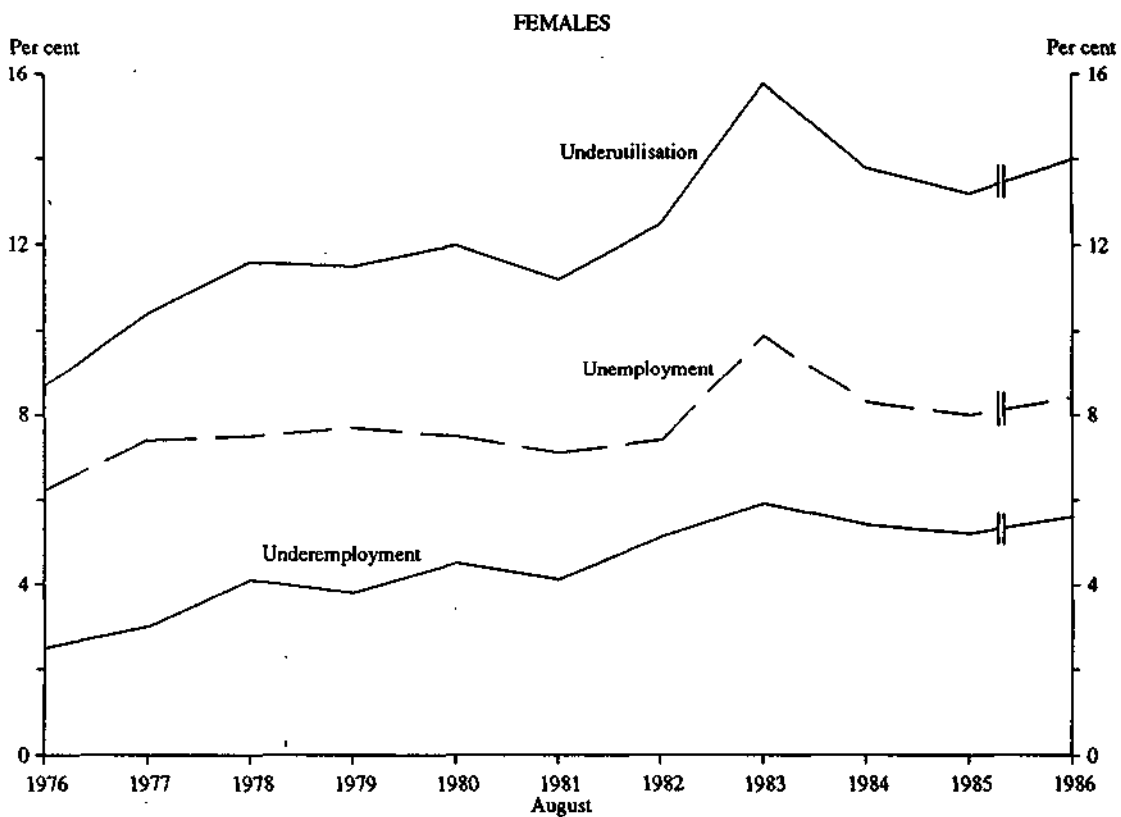
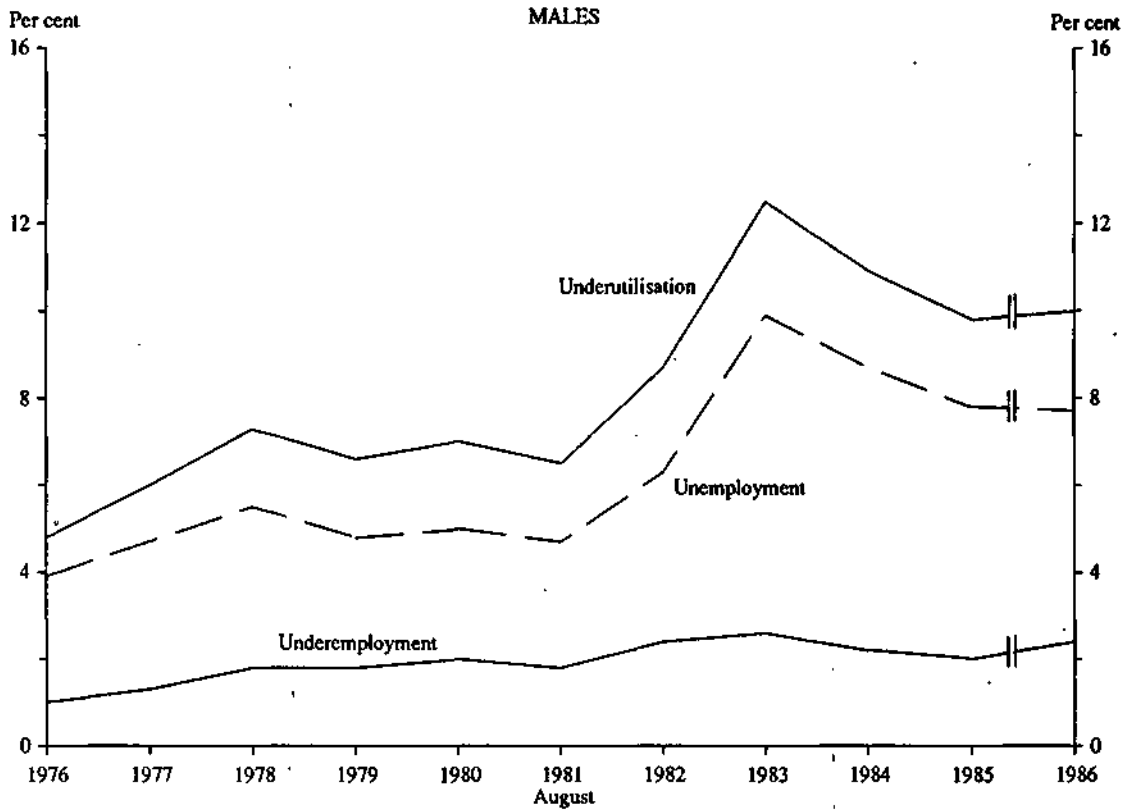
**TABLE 3.24. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS  
MAY 1985**

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total	Average preferred number of extra hours (hours)
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more		
—'000—						
Usual number of hours worked—						
1- 5	} 4.2 {	3.6	*	6.8	15.5	24
6-10		4.1	5.3	8.7	20.0	25
11-15	} 3.9 {	*	8.3	*	14.2	20
16-20		7.5	10.9	*	20.2	19
21-29	*	12.9	*	*	14.9	14
30-34	3.6	*	*	*	6.1	8
Males	*	9.1	9.6	8.9	31.0	22
Females	9.7	24.1	18.0	8.1	59.8	18
Age group (years)—						
15-19	} 4.8 {	5.4	7.3	6.2	21.6	22
20-24		6.3	4.1	*	15.2	20
25-34	} 6.7 {	10.0	6.7	} 5.2 {	22.9	18
35-44		7.7	5.3		18.7	18
45 and over	*	3.9	4.1	*	12.5	20
Family status—						
Member of a family(b)	9.4	26.1	20.8	12.9	69.3	20
Husband or wife	6.7	15.5	10.9	5.1	38.3	18
With children aged 0-14 present	4.6	11.3	7.6	*	26.3	18
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	4.2	*	*	11.9	20
Not-married family head	*	*	*	*	5.6	20
Child of family head	*	7.5	7.9	6.3	24.1	22
Not a member of a family	*	5.3	4.7	*	16.1	19
Not family coded	*	*	*	*	5.5	19
Birthplace and year of arrival—						
Born in Australia	10.3	26.4	22.1	13.7	72.5	20
Born outside Australia	*	6.9	5.4	*	18.4	19
Arrived before 1971	*	*	*	*	8.6	18
Arrived 1971-1985	*	3.8	*	*	9.7	20
Born in main English speaking countries	*	*	*	*	9.1	18
Born in other countries	*	3.5	*	*	9.2	20
Whether would move interstate—						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move interstate	*	4.4	6.7	4.9	17.3	24
Would not move interstate	11.0	25.3	17.6	9.3	63.2	18
Might move interstate/undecided	*	3.5	*	*	10.4	22
Whether would move intrastate—						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move intrastate	*	7.2	9.8	6.6	25.2	23
Would not move intrastate	10.8	21.8	14.5	6.8	53.9	18
Might move intrastate/undecided	*	4.2	*	3.5	11.8	22
Whether registered with the CES—						
Registered	*	12.5	16.2	11.6	43.2	23
Not registered	10.3	20.7	11.3	5.4	47.7	17
Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)—						
1 and under 4	*	5.4	4.9	*	14.0	19
4 and under 13	4.4	8.9	5.1	4.3	22.6	19
13 and under 52	4.4	9.9	8.7	7.2	30.2	20
52 and over	*	9.1	8.8	3.8	24.0	20
Total	13.1	33.2	27.5	17.0	90.8	20
—weeks—						
Average duration of current period of underemployment	22.2	32.0	48.7	34.4	36.1	..
Median duration of current period of underemployment	13	16	18	18	17	..

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes other relative of family head.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0).

CHART 3.1. UNDERUTILISATION, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



|| Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: Employment, Underemployment Australia, 1966-1983 (6246.0); The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

## CHAPTER 4

### UNEMPLOYMENT

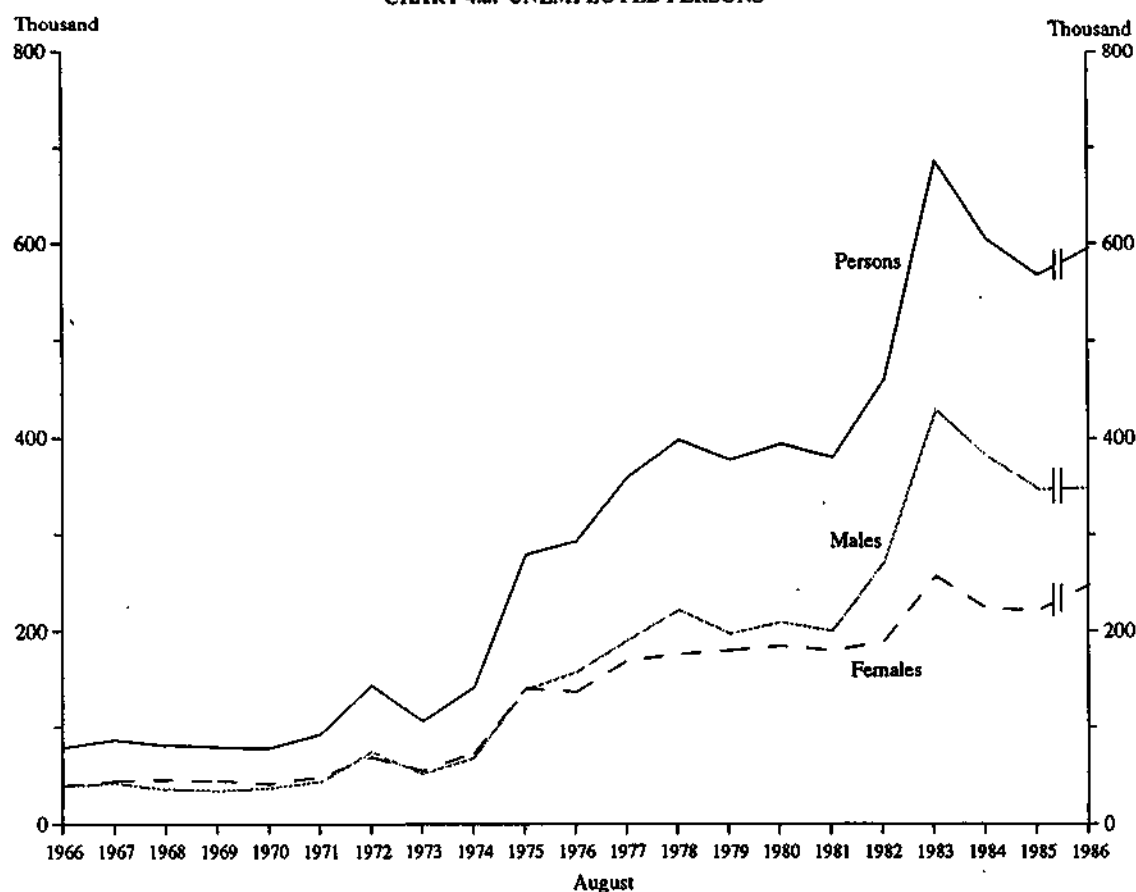
The unemployment statistics presented in this chapter have been derived from ABS sources, primarily the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries.

For a concise definition of unemployed as it relates to the labour force survey, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). However, broadly speaking, a person is considered to be unemployed if he or she satisfies three criteria—not employed, available for work, and taking active steps to find work. The employed and the unemployed together make up the labour force.

Measures of unemployment provide an indicator of the underutilisation of labour. The two most important measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Characteristics of the unemployed presented include their demographic composition, duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and difficulties experienced in finding work. The unemployment characteristics of families, i.e. unemployment rates of different family members and number of families with some unemployment are also shown. The 1982 Income and Housing Survey provides information on the economic circumstances of persons experiencing unemployment. See *Income and Housing Survey, 1981-82 — Income of Individuals* (6502.0) and *Income and Housing Survey, 1981-82 — Income Distribution, Australia: Income Units* (6523.0).

Some summary statistics on job vacancies are also included in this chapter.

CHART 4.a. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS



|| Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

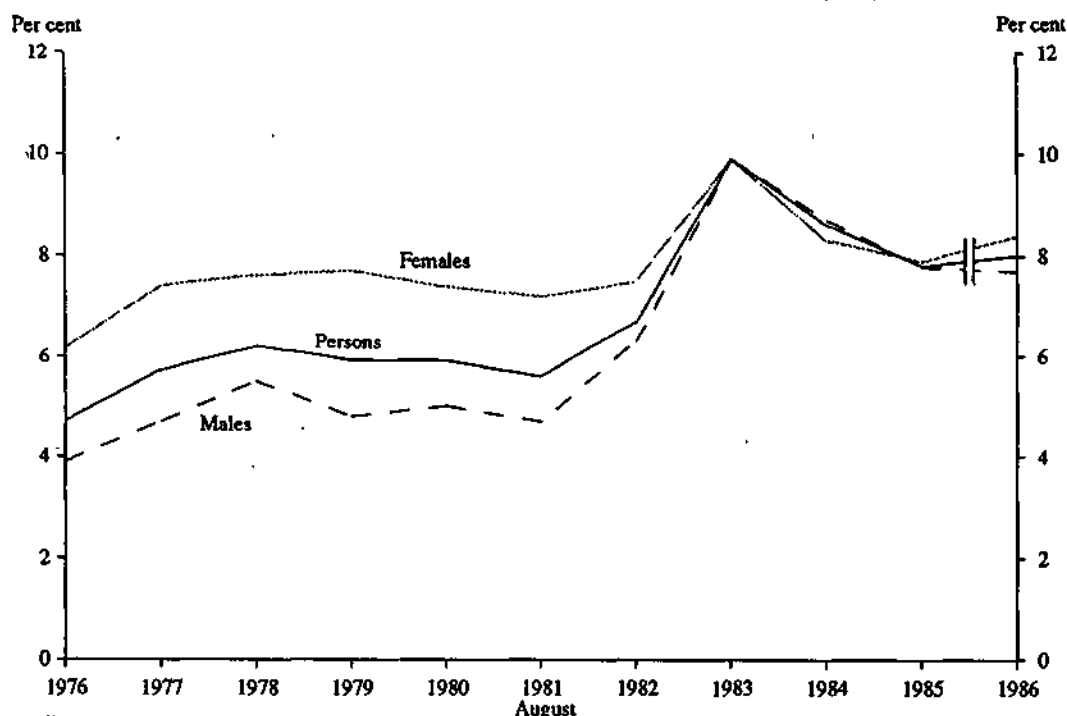
**TABLE 4.1. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**

August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
1976	142.7	13.9	156.6	94.1	42.0	136.1	236.8	55.9	292.7
1977	168.5	21.6	190.1	114.8	54.4	169.2	283.3	76.0	359.3
1978	207.9	14.3	222.2	126.5	49.6	176.1	334.4	63.9	398.3
1979	184.0	13.5	197.5	131.8	48.1	179.9	315.8	61.7	377.5
1980	193.9	15.7	209.6	140.7	44.2	184.9	334.6	59.9	394.5
1981	187.8	12.7	200.4	135.9	44.2	180.1	323.7	56.9	380.6
1982	250.4	21.3	271.7	137.2	52.5	189.7	387.6	73.8	461.4
1983	409.5	20.2	429.7	197.9	59.3	257.1	607.4	79.5	686.8
1984	359.0	22.5	381.5	165.1	57.9	223.1	524.2	80.5	604.6
1985	323.3	23.3	346.6	160.9	60.1	221.0	484.2	83.4	567.6
1986(a)	319.9	28.1	348.0	170.8	76.9	247.6	490.7	105.0	595.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)									
1976	3.7	7.5	3.9	6.4	5.7	6.2	4.5	6.1	4.7
1977	4.4	10.5	4.7	7.5	7.1	7.4	5.3	7.8	5.7
1978	5.4	6.4	5.5	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
1979	4.7	6.2	4.8	8.6	6.0	7.7	5.8	6.0	5.9
1980	4.9	7.0	5.0	8.7	5.1	7.4	6.0	5.5	5.9
1981	4.7	5.4	4.7	8.3	5.0	7.2	5.7	5.1	5.6
1982	6.2	8.1	6.3	8.4	5.8	7.5	6.8	6.3	6.7
1983	10.1	7.7	9.9	11.7	6.5	9.9	10.5	6.8	9.9
1984	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.6	6.0	8.3	9.0	6.6	8.6
1985	7.8	8.0	7.8	9.1	5.8	7.9	8.2	6.2	7.8
1986(a)	7.6	9.2	7.7	9.2	7.0	8.4	8.1	7.5	8.0

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**CHART 4.b. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**



Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 4.2. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**  
(per cent)

August	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							
1976	12.7	6.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	3.9
1977	15.8	7.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.7
1978	16.4	8.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.5
1979	14.6	8.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.8
1980	14.7	8.5	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	5.0
1981	11.2	8.3	4.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1982	16.3	11.2	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	6.3
1983	23.0	17.3	9.1	6.0	5.9	6.5	9.9
1984	22.1	14.3	7.6	5.0	5.7	5.7	8.7
1985	19.3	12.5	7.1	4.4	4.9	6.7	7.8
1986(a)	18.7	12.3	6.8	4.6	5.5	5.5	7.7
FEMALES							
1976	15.8	6.3	5.1	4.0	3.2	*	6.2
1977	20.3	8.0	5.3	4.5	3.2	*	7.4
1978	17.2	9.6	6.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	7.6
1979	20.4	8.0	6.5	4.2	3.8	*	7.7
1980	18.7	9.1	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.2	7.4
1981	17.0	8.7	6.3	4.4	3.1	2.2	7.2
1982	17.0	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.6	2.7	7.5
1983	22.2	11.5	9.5	6.8	4.8	2.5	9.9
1984	19.7	10.3	7.0	5.6	4.6	2.6	8.3
1985	17.1	10.5	7.5	5.3	4.4	2.7	8.0
1986(a)	19.5	9.9	7.6	6.0	4.5	3.0	8.4
PERSONS							
1976	14.2	6.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.0	4.7
1977	18.0	7.6	3.9	3.5	2.7	2.3	5.7
1978	16.8	9.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	6.2
1979	17.3	8.2	4.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.8
1980	16.6	8.7	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	5.9
1981	13.9	8.5	4.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.6
1982	16.6	10.2	6.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	6.7
1983	22.6	14.7	9.2	6.3	5.5	5.5	9.9
1984	21.0	12.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	8.6
1985	18.2	11.6	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	7.9
1986(a)	19.1	11.2	7.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	8.0

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 4.c. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE

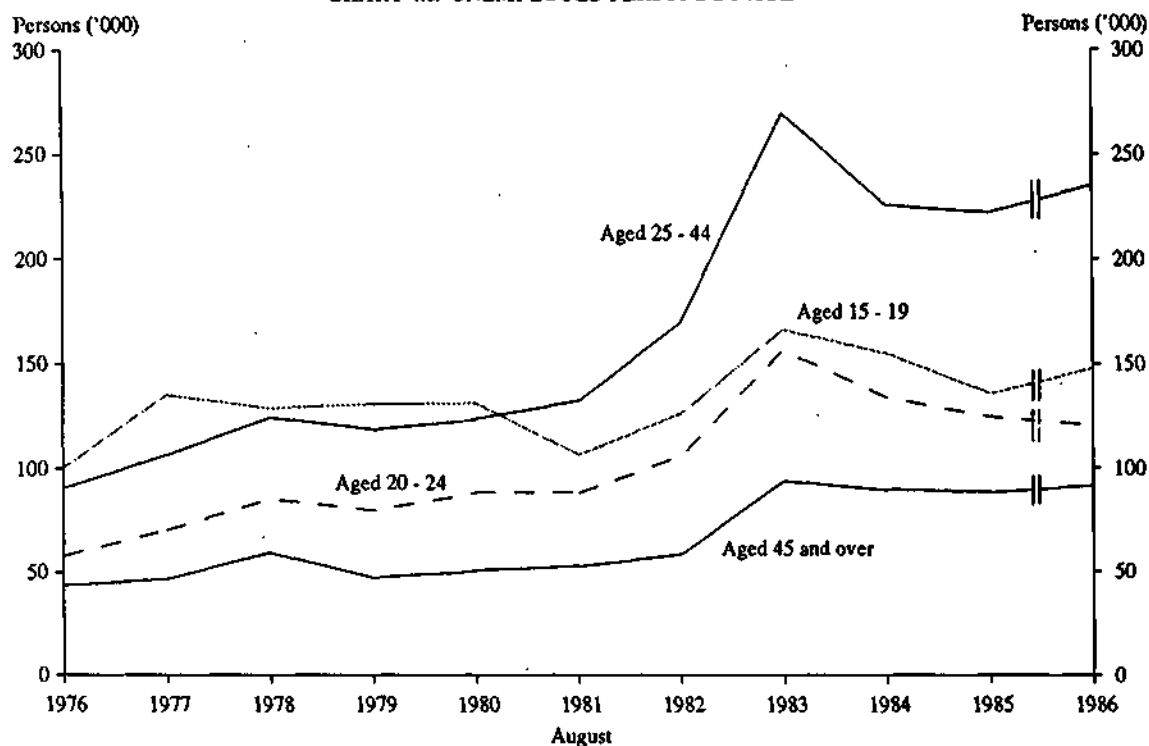


TABLE 4.3. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, AUGUST 1986

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>BORN IN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total	250.0	183.0	433.0	7.5	8.2	7.8
Looking for full-time work	227.5	126.2	353.7	7.3	9.1	7.9
Looking for part-time work	22.5	56.8	79.2	9.3	6.6	7.2
Aged 15-19	64.6	63.3	127.9	18.2	19.1	18.6
Aged 20 and over	185.4	119.7	305.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
20-24	58.9	36.9	95.7	11.9	9.1	10.6
25-34	60.9	43.9	104.8	6.4	7.3	6.8
35-44	28.4	25.7	54.1	3.9	5.2	4.4
45-54	19.5	10.4	30.0	4.3	3.8	4.1
55 and over	17.7	*	20.5	5.1	*	4.3
Aged 15-64	249.6	182.8	432.4	7.6	8.2	7.8
<b>BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA</b>						
Total	98.0	64.7	162.7	8.3	9.0	8.6
Looking for full-time work	92.4	44.6	136.9	8.2	9.5	8.6
Looking for part-time work	5.6	20.1	25.7	8.7	8.1	8.3
Aged 15-19	10.5	9.7	20.2	22.8	22.6	22.7
Aged 20 and over	87.5	55.0	142.5	7.7	8.2	7.9
20-24	13.7	11.1	24.8	14.4	13.9	14.2
25-34	22.3	15.2	37.5	8.1	8.4	8.2
35-44	21.4	17.7	39.1	6.1	7.8	6.8
45-54	20.0	8.6	28.6	7.6	6.0	7.0
55 and over	10.1	*	12.5	6.4	*	6.3
Aged 15-64	97.8	64.7	162.5	8.3	9.1	8.6

Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

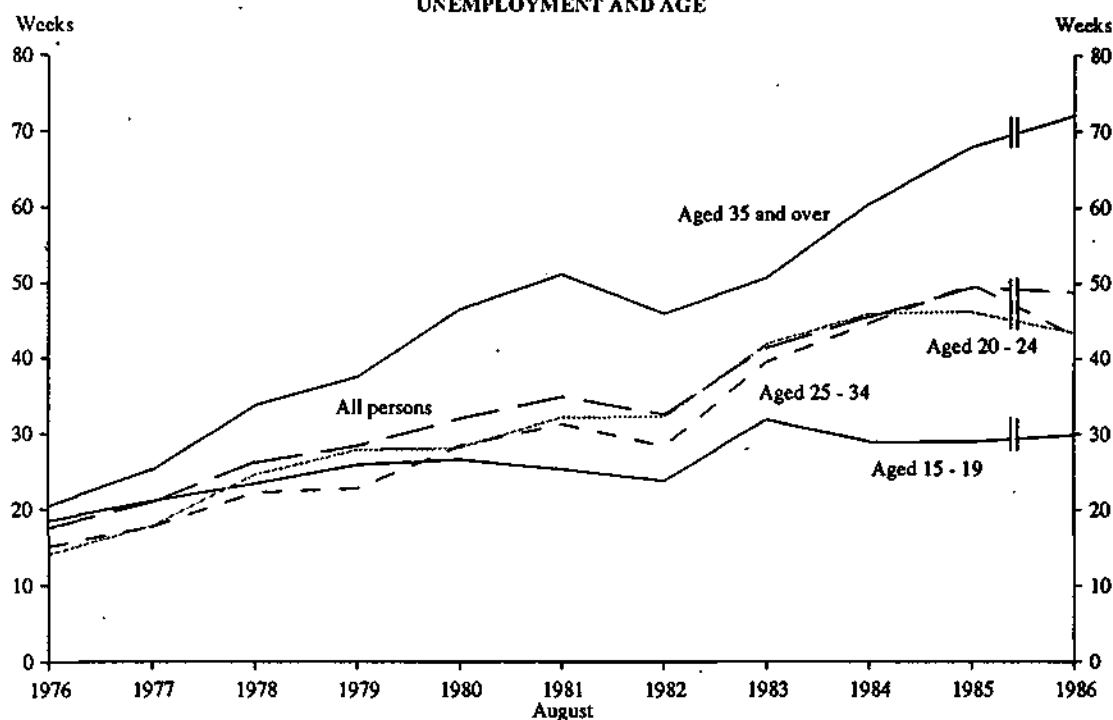
TABLE 4.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	August										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(a)
—'000—											
Under 2	29.0	17.9	39.5	33.4	32.0	33.9	38.6	32.4	34.2	38.7	47.0
2 and under 4	45.7	48.2	45.3	42.9	43.9	41.5	58.2	49.7	56.9	55.4	56.2
4 and under 8	51.3	65.7	55.6	52.0	55.7	58.4	72.4	73.9	64.1	57.3	67.0
8 and under 13	48.9	58.8	47.4	44.3	43.1	45.9	52.3	65.9	58.9	47.5	58.0
13 and under 26	45.0	62.5	70.0	61.7	62.2	52.8	61.2	103.1	80.5	78.0	85.0
26 and under 39	36.1	49.1	63.6	61.0	65.5	53.2	73.3	123.5	95.1	88.0	91.3
39 and under 52	11.9	12.2	15.2	14.1	13.7	15.0	17.8	49.6	26.3	29.7	27.5
52 and under 65	11.6	18.8	23.0	24.7	23.0	23.4	25.7	61.3	46.9	41.2	35.4
65 and under 104	13.3	26.2	19.0	19.8	19.5	15.8	18.6	43.3	49.2	30.6	32.2
104 and over			19.6	23.7	35.8	40.8	43.4	84.2	92.5	104.7	96.0
Total	292.7	359.3	398.3	377.5	394.5	380.6	461.4	686.8	604.6	571.2	595.6
—weeks—											
Average duration—											
Mean	17.5	20.9	26.2	28.4	32.0	34.9	32.6	41.4	45.5	49.5	48.8
Median	10	12	13	14	15	13	13	26	26	26	21

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 4.d. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE

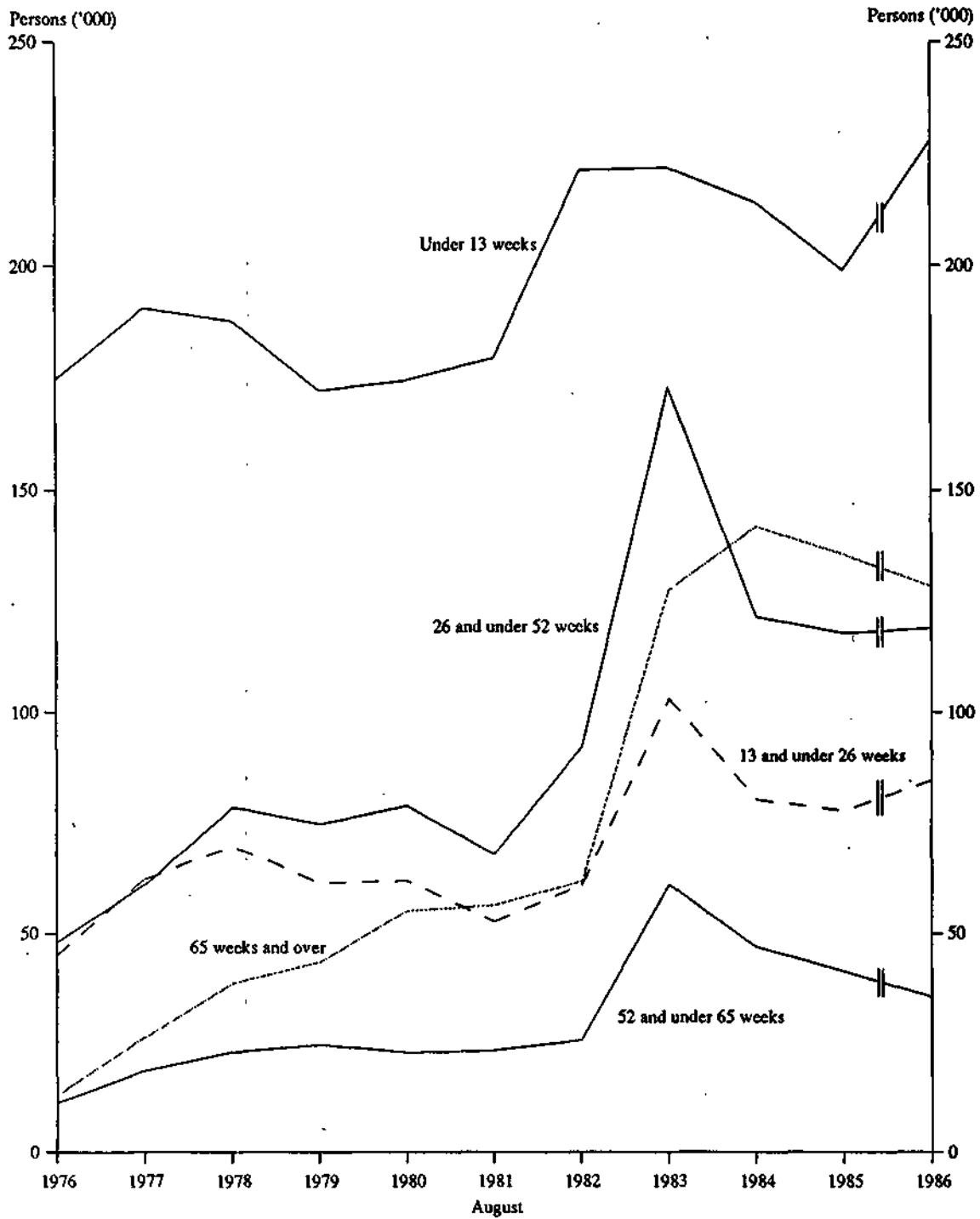


Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Note: Estimates for average duration of unemployment refer to current periods of unemployment, not completed periods.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 4.e. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT



|| Indicates break in series. Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.  
 See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.  
 Source: Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).



TABLE 4.5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1986

	Number ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years	217.4	104.7	322.0	4.9	3.7	4.5
<i>Industry division or subdivision—</i>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	*	18.2	4.9	*	4.2
Agriculture and services to agriculture	12.5	*	15.0	4.3	*	3.7
Mining	*	*	3.9	*	*	3.9
Manufacturing	54.6	17.8	72.5	6.2	5.5	6.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	10.5	*	13.5	8.2	*	7.5
Metal products	8.7	*	9.5	5.3	*	5.0
Other manufacturing	35.5	14.0	49.4	6.0	5.7	6.0
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	36.1	*	37.4	7.8	*	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	42.9	32.9	75.8	5.2	5.1	5.2
Wholesale trade	12.8	6.6	19.4	4.3	5.1	4.5
Retail trade	30.2	26.2	56.4	5.8	5.1	5.5
Transport and storage	10.4	*	12.3	3.1	*	3.0
Communication	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance, property and business services	8.8	9.9	18.7	2.4	2.8	2.6
Public administration and defence	14.6	5.8	20.4	6.5	4.8	5.9
Community services	10.1	15.1	25.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
Recreation, personal and other services	17.9	14.6	32.5	8.2	5.4	6.7
<i>Occupation major group (a)—</i>						
Managers and administrators	7.5	*	9.8	1.3	*	1.3
Professionals	7.4	5.3	12.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Para-professionals	5.7	3.8	9.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Tradespersons	54.5	5.9	60.4	5.0	4.9	5.0
Clerks	10.4	27.6	37.9	3.2	3.0	3.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	18.8	34.7	53.5	5.1	5.5	5.3
Plant and machine operators	25.2	5.6	30.7	5.3	5.8	5.3
Labourers and related workers	87.8	19.6	107.4	11.0	5.2	9.2
Other	127.0	136.3	263.3	..	..	..
Looking for first job	32.5	42.6	75.1	..	..	..
Looking for full-time work	22.2	26.4	48.6	..	..	..
Other	94.5	93.7	188.1	..	..	..
Stood down	3.6	6.7	10.3	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>595.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO 1986.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1986 (6203.0).

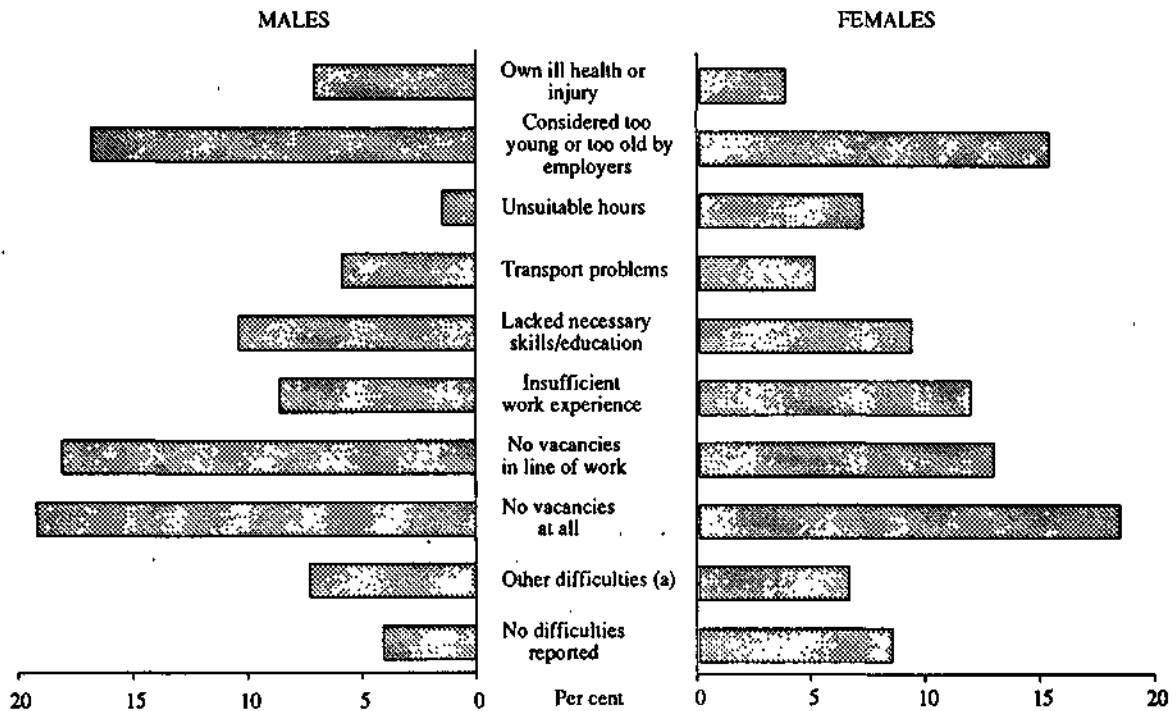
TABLE 4.6. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, MAY 1977 TO JUNE 1986

	May 1977	July 1979	June 1981	July 1983	July 1985	June 1986	
<i>Main difficulty in finding work</i>							
	—per cent—						('000)
Own ill health or injury	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.7	5.7	5.8	31.7
Considered too young or too old by employers	9.6	13.8	14.5	12.5	16.9	16.3	89.0
Unsuitable hours	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.2	3.8	4.0	21.9
Too far to travel/transport problems	6.4	5.6	5.5	3.8	5.2	5.7	31.0
Lacked necessary skills/education	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.0	9.6	10.0	54.9
Language difficulties	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.1	11.3
Insufficient work experience	9.9	8.1	10.5	8.2	8.6	10.1	55.2
No vacancies in line of work	16.4	16.8	18.4	18.5	14.4	16.0	87.6
No vacancies at all	30.4	29.9	23.6	33.1	21.9	19.0	103.9
Other difficulties(a)	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.8	5.0	27.5
No difficulties reported	5.2	3.9	5.4	3.5	5.4	6.1	33.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.5</b>

(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background.

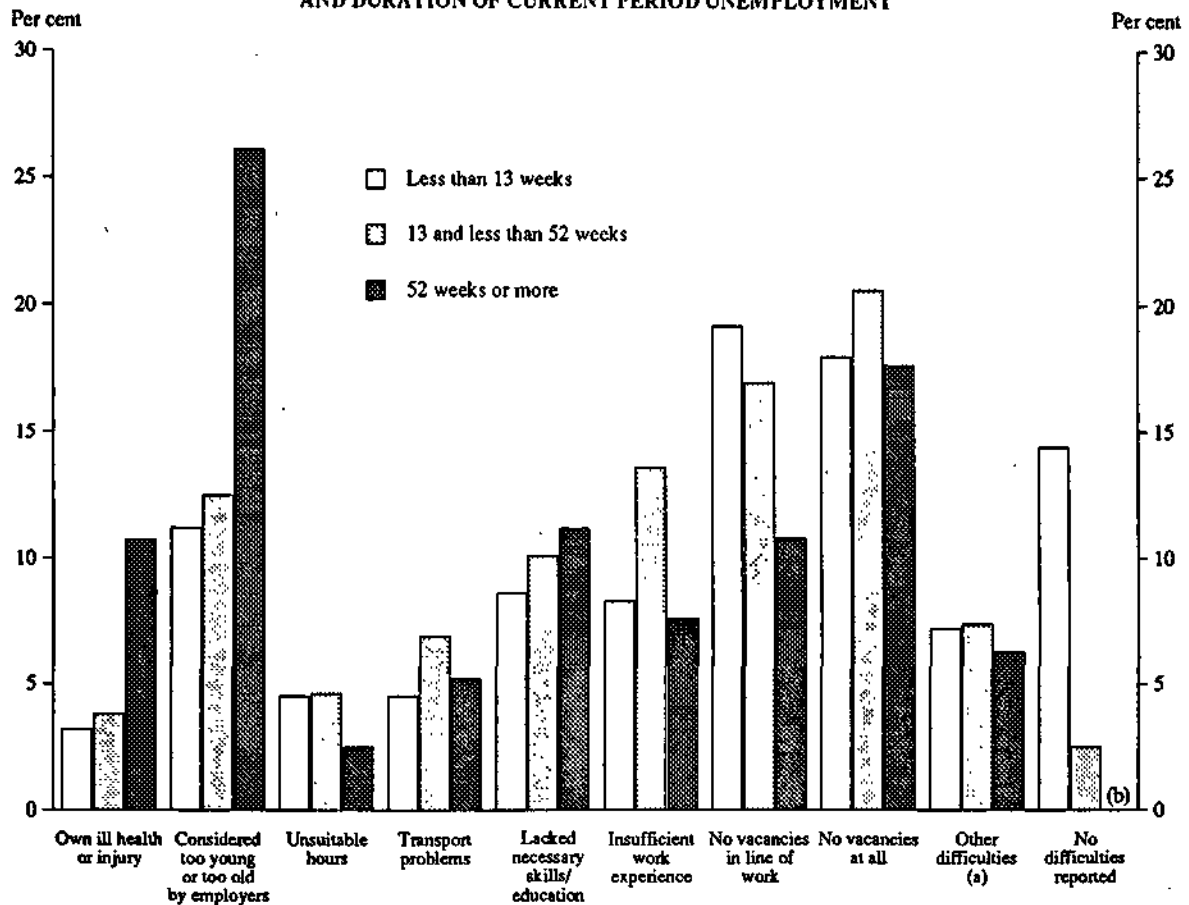
Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, June 1986 (6222.0).

**CHART 4.f. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK  
DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
JUNE 1986**



(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background; and those with language difficulties.  
Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, June 1986 (6222.0).

**CHART 4.g. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK  
AND DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD UNEMPLOYMENT**



(a) Includes persons who reported difficulties with ethnic background; and those with language difficulties.  
(b) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.  
Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, June 1986 (6222.0).

**TABLE 4.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK  
DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, MAY 1977 TO JUNE 1986**

	May 1977	July 1979	June 1981	July 1983	July 1985	June 1986	
<i>Active steps taken to find work</i>							<i>—per cent—</i> (‘000)
Registered with the CES and—							
Took no other active steps	13.3	6.0	7.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	8.3
Contacted prospective employers	58.0	65.9	63.2	74.0	71.9	70.4	385.4
Took other active steps	*	3.1	2.6	4.9	6.7	6.9	37.8
Total	71.6	75.0	73.1	80.2	80.2	78.8	431.5
Not registered with the CES and—							
Contacted prospective employers	26.4	22.8	24.2	17.6	17.3	19.3	105.5
Took other active steps	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	10.5
Total	28.4	25.0	26.9	19.8	19.8	21.2	116.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.5</b>

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, June 1986 (6222.0).

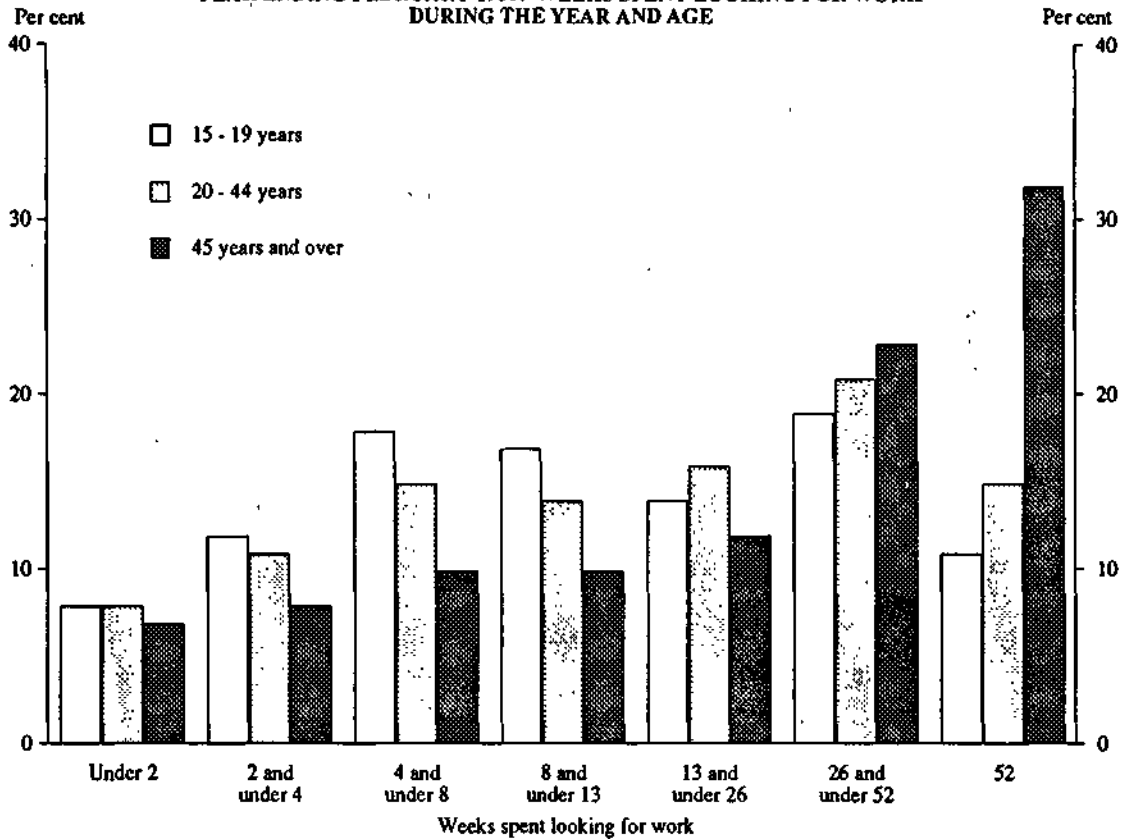
**TABLE 4.8. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE OR  
INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB, MAY 1977 TO JUNE 1986**

	May 1977	July 1979	June 1981	July 1983	July 1985	June 1986	
							<i>—per cent—</i> (‘000)
<b>WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTERSTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB</b>							
Would move interstate	21.7	25.1	23.0	29.4	24.8	26.0	142.1
Would not move interstate	68.1	64.8	65.7	57.9	62.9	63.0	344.8
Moving interstate would depend—							
On job conditions	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.0	22.1
On other conditions(a)	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.9	26.9
Total	7.9	7.7	9.0	10.2	9.7	8.9	49.0
Undecided	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.5</b>
<b>WHETHER WOULD MOVE INTRASTATE IF OFFERED A SUITABLE JOB</b>							
Would move intrastate	31.2	39.1	36.4	42.3	37.4	37.2	203.4
Would not move intrastate	55.6	48.4	51.0	43.2	48.3	49.8	272.4
Moving intrastate would depend—							
On job conditions	3.9	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.8	3.8	20.6
On other conditions(a)	6.8	5.5	6.5	7.9	7.4	7.4	40.6
Total	10.7	10.4	10.7	12.7	12.2	11.2	61.1
Undecided	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>547.5</b>

(a) Includes personal or family considerations and the specific State/locality.

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, June 1986 (6222.0).

**CHART 4.h. PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1986: WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR AND AGE**



Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1986 (6206.0).

**TABLE 4.9. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FEBRUARY 1979 TO FEBRUARY 1986**

February	With post-school qualifications				Without post-school qualifications			Total(b)
	Degree	Trade; technical or other certificate	Other	Total	Attended highest level of secondary school	Did not attend highest level of secondary school	Total(a)	
UNEMPLOYED (' 000)								
1979	12.3	86.8	4.6	103.7	60.3	276.9	338.1	460.1
1980	15.4	77.9	*	96.9	52.0	273.2	327.1	442.8
1981	19.6	72.8	*	96.7	53.2	251.9	306.4	422.4
1982	21.2	92.4	*	116.1	68.7	277.9	347.7	484.4
1983	29.5	175.4	7.1	212.0	102.4	404.5	509.7	746.7
1984	33.1	167.8	6.2	207.1	102.0	394.7	499.6	737.8
1985	23.7	131.4	9.9	164.9	101.5	374.6	476.8	673.6
1986	27.5	130.6	13.7	171.8	99.6	353.5	455.2	663.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)								
1979	2.8	4.7	9.4	4.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.1
1980	3.5	4.0	*	4.0	6.8	8.2	8.0	6.7
1981	3.8	3.6	*	3.7	6.7	7.8	7.5	6.3
1982	3.9	4.3	*	4.2	8.2	8.7	8.6	7.0
1983	5.0	7.9	10.5	7.4	11.6	12.8	12.6	10.7
1984	5.2	7.3	9.2	6.9	11.5	12.8	12.6	10.4
1985	3.4	5.8	9.9	5.4	10.9	12.0	11.7	9.3
1986	3.8	5.4	13.3	5.3	10.4	11.2	11.1	8.9

(a) Includes persons who never attended school. (b) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 still at school.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0).

TABLE 4.10. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1986

Educational attainment	Age group						Total	(per cent)
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
— '000—								
MALES								
With post-school qualifications(a)	5.7	21.9	22.8	18.5	10.8	9.0	88.7	24.1
Degree	*	4.7	6.4	*	*	*	12.7	3.5
Trade; technical or other certificate	*	15.4	17.9	15.2	9.6	7.9	70.0	19.0
Without post-school qualifications(b)	75.2	53.6	62.5	32.3	21.5	17.1	262.2	71.3
Attended highest level of secondary school available	18.9	16.4	11.7	*	*	*	54.0	14.7
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	56.4	37.3	50.5	28.0	19.7	15.8	207.6	56.4
Left at age—								
16 and over	27.3	17.2	15.3	5.9	*	*	69.6	18.9
15 and under	29.1	20.0	35.2	22.1	17.4	14.3	138.0	37.5
Still at school(c)	17.0	*	..	..	..	..	17.0	4.6
Total	97.9	75.6	85.3	50.8	32.2	26.1	367.9	100.0
FEMALES								
With post-school qualifications(a)	9.0	19.5	24.3	24.0	5.4	*	83.1	28.1
Degree	*	*	5.7	5.9	*	*	14.8	5.0
Trade; technical or other certificate	7.2	15.1	17.6	15.8	*	*	60.6	20.5
Without post-school qualifications(b)	63.7	36.4	44.1	30.3	13.5	5.1	193.0	65.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	20.8	11.5	8.3	*	*	*	45.6	15.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	42.8	24.9	35.5	25.2	12.8	4.6	145.9	49.4
Left at age—								
16 and over	24.0	13.2	17.3	6.1	*	*	64.1	21.7
15 and under	18.8	11.7	18.2	19.1	9.4	*	81.8	27.7
Still at school(c)	19.2	*	..	..	..	..	19.2	6.5
Total	91.9	55.9	68.4	54.3	18.9	6.0	295.3	100.0
PERSONS								
With post-school qualifications(a)	14.7	41.4	47.0	42.6	16.1	9.9	171.8	25.9
Degree	*	7.5	9.3	8.7	*	*	27.5	4.1
Trade; technical or other certificate	11.2	30.5	35.5	31.0	13.7	8.8	130.6	19.7
Without post-school qualifications(b)	138.9	90.0	106.6	62.5	34.9	22.2	455.2	68.6
Attended highest level of secondary school available	39.7	27.9	19.9	8.7	*	*	99.6	15.0
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	99.2	62.1	86.1	53.2	32.5	20.4	353.5	53.3
Left at age—								
16 and over	51.3	30.4	32.6	12.0	5.7	*	133.7	20.2
15 and under	47.9	31.7	53.4	41.2	26.8	18.7	219.8	33.1
Still at school(c)	36.2	*	..	..	..	..	36.2	5.5
Total	189.8	131.5	153.6	105.1	51.1	32.1	663.3	100.0

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Aged 15 to 20 only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).

**TABLE 4.11. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT AND WHETHER OUT OF WORK PRIOR TO STARTING JOB, JUNE 1986 ('000)**

Method of job attainment	Whether out of work prior to starting job								
	Out of work prior to starting job			Changed employer to start job			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Jobseeker approached employer	381.0	402.5	783.5	287.2	271.5	558.7	668.1	674.0	1,342.1
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	138.1	155.2	293.3	99.0	101.2	200.2	237.2	256.4	493.5
First step taken—									
Tendered/advertised for work	*	4.0	6.9	3.6	*	6.7	6.5	7.1	13.6
Contacted likely employers	99.2	106.0	205.2	70.1	68.3	138.4	169.3	174.3	343.6
Other	36.0	45.2	81.2	25.3	29.8	55.2	61.4	75.0	136.4
Had prior knowledge that job was available through—	242.8	247.3	490.1	188.1	170.3	358.4	431.0	417.6	848.6
CES	64.8	49.4	114.1	18.1	14.5	32.6	82.9	63.8	146.7
Private employment agency	6.1	5.5	11.5	5.0	7.8	12.8	11.1	13.3	24.4
School programs	*	*	*	4.0	*	6.5	6.2	3.6	9.8
Newspaper advertisements	68.2	90.9	159.1	82.7	74.8	157.5	150.9	165.7	316.5
Friends, relatives, company contacts	86.7	81.4	168.1	64.2	54.1	118.3	150.9	135.5	286.4
Other sources	15.0	19.0	34.0	14.0	16.7	30.8	29.0	35.7	64.8
Employer approached jobseeker	66.4	91.3	157.6	112.4	73.4	185.9	178.8	164.7	343.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>447.3</b>	<b>493.7</b>	<b>941.1</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>345.0</b>	<b>744.5</b>	<b>846.9</b>	<b>838.7</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

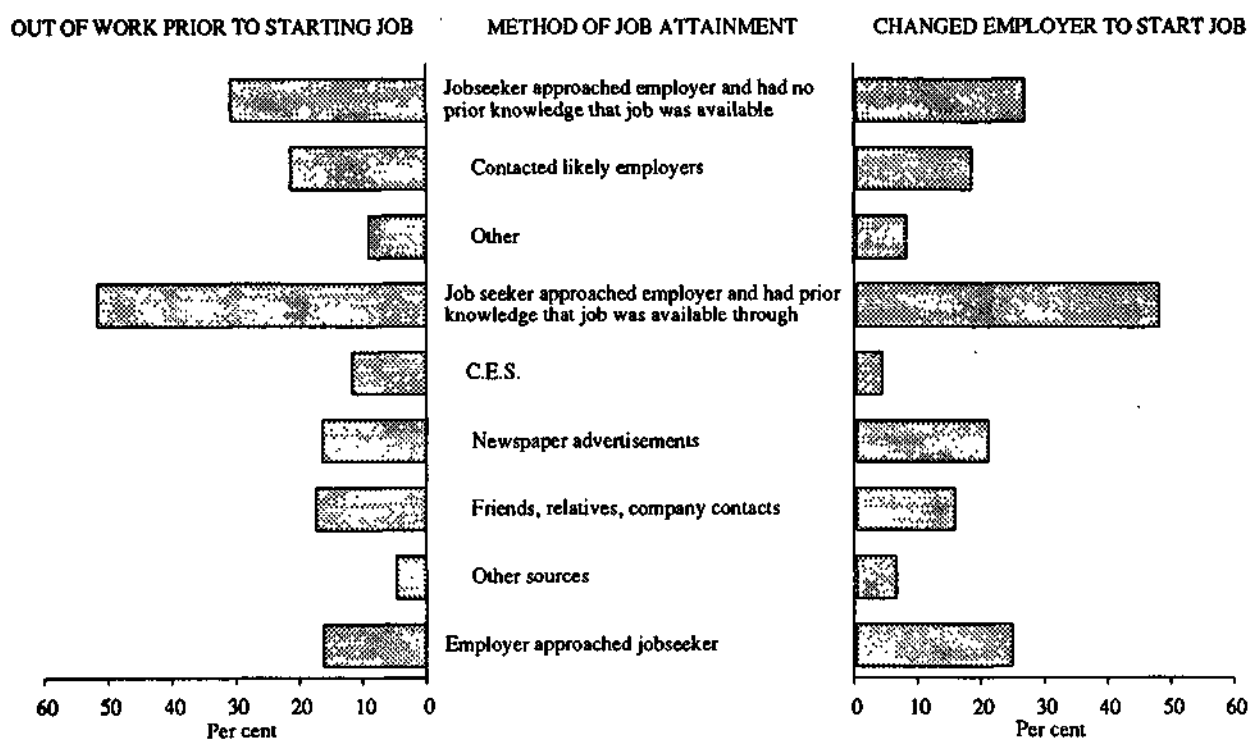
**TABLE 4.12. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, JUNE 1986 ('000)**

	Educational attainment							
	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications				
		Trade; technical or other certificate		Attended highest level of secondary school available	Did not attend highest level of secondary school available and left at age			
Method of job attainment	Degree		Total(a)		16 and over	15 and under	Total(b)	Total(c)
Jobseeker approached employer	105.3	382.3	512.9	227.3	247.7	275.1	752.1	1,342.1
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	35.5	135.1	181.0	83.0	88.3	105.2	276.9	493.5
First step taken—								
Tendered/advertised for work	*	4.7	6.7	*	*	*	6.6	13.6
Contacted likely employers	21.4	93.1	121.2	57.9	58.0	75.8	192.0	343.6
Other	12.2	37.4	53.1	22.5	28.3	27.3	78.3	136.4
Had prior knowledge that job was available through—	69.7	247.2	331.9	144.3	159.4	169.9	475.2	848.6
CES	*	37.3	44.4	24.3	34.7	40.8	100.0	146.7
Private employment agency	*	9.9	12.5	5.0	*	3.5	11.8	24.4
School programs	*	*	*	3.5	*	*	6.8	9.8
Newspaper advertisements	38.6	112.7	156.4	54.8	50.4	49.8	155.1	316.5
Friends, relatives, company contacts	16.6	68.5	89.4	44.6	59.8	65.5	170.9	286.4
Other sources	8.6	18.1	27.4	12.2	8.7	9.5	30.5	64.8
Employer approached jobseeker	33.1	104.4	142.9	49.5	57.5	75.8	183.0	343.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>486.7</b>	<b>655.7</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>935.0</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Includes persons still at school.

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

**CHART 4.I. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT AND WHETHER OUT OF WORK PRIOR TO STARTING JOB, JUNE 1986**



Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

**TABLE 4.13. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT AND AGE, JUNE 1986**  
( ' 000)

Method of job attainment	Age group						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Jobseeker approached employer	368.3	308.7	354.5	206.2	79.4	25.0	1,342.1
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	144.0	109.5	127.9	73.6	30.4	8.2	493.5
First step taken—							
Tendered/advertised for work	*	4.3	4.2	*	*	*	13.6
Contacted likely employers	106.2	76.9	87.6	48.0	20.1	4.8	343.6
Other	36.4	28.3	36.1	24.2	8.8	*	136.4
Had prior knowledge that job was available through—	224.3	199.2	226.6	132.7	49.0	16.7	848.6
CES	52.2	40.2	30.7	15.5	6.4	*	146.7
Private employment agency	*	5.7	8.8	4.7	*	*	24.4
School programs	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	9.8
Newspaper advertisements	57.5	72.8	89.9	66.1	22.1	8.1	316.5
Friends, relatives, company contacts	85.3	64.4	77.4	39.3	14.7	5.3	286.4
Other sources	19.1	14.0	19.4	7.2	4.3	*	64.8
Employer approached jobseeker	62.9	65.7	101.4	67.3	29.1	17.0	343.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>374.5</b>	<b>455.9</b>	<b>273.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

**TABLE 4.14. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS AT JUNE 1986, JUNE 1986**

Labour force status at June 1986							
Method of job attainment	Employed	Unem- ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	—' 000—					—per cent—	
Jobseeker approached employer	1,105.9	124.9	1,230.8	111.3	1,342.1	10.2	91.7
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	403.9	45.4	449.4	44.2	493.5	10.1	91.1
First step taken—							
Tendered/advertised for work	10.7	*	11.7	*	13.6	*	85.7
Contacted likely employers	280.0	34.5	314.5	29.1	343.6	11.0	91.5
Other	113.2	10.0	123.2	13.2	136.4	8.1	90.4
Had prior knowledge that job was available through—	702.0	79.4	781.4	67.1	848.6	10.2	92.1
CES	108.3	28.0	136.2	10.5	146.7	20.5	92.9
Private employment agency	21.7	*	22.7	*	24.4	*	93.2
School programs	8.6	*	8.8	*	9.8	*	89.6
Newspaper advertisements	282.1	20.3	302.3	14.2	316.5	6.7	95.5
Friends, relatives, company contacts	229.4	25.5	254.9	31.5	286.4	10.0	89.0
Other sources	52.0	4.4	56.4	8.3	64.8	7.9	87.1
Employer approached jobseeker	280.2	20.3	300.5	43.0	343.5	6.7	87.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386.1</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>1,531.3</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>90.8</b>

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

**TABLE 4.15. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: METHOD OF JOB ATTAINMENT, WHETHER FIRST JOB EVER HELD AND WHETHER JOB STARTED WAS IN PREFERRED OCCUPATION, JUNE 1986 ('000)**

Method of job attainment	First job ever held			Had worked before			Total		
	Job was in preferred occupation	Job was not in preferred occupation	Total(a)	Job was in preferred occupation	Job was not in preferred occupation	Total(a)	Job was in preferred occupation	Job was not in preferred occupation	Total(a)
Jobseeker approached employer	148.2	39.7	229.1	805.6	194.2	1,113.0	953.8	233.8	1,342.1
Had no prior knowledge that job was available	62.7	12.9	88.4	287.8	73.5	405.1	350.5	86.4	493.5
First step taken—									
Tendered/advertised for work	*	*	*	8.5	*	12.2	9.6	*	13.6
Contacted likely employers	45.5	8.8	64.7	197.1	50.2	278.9	242.6	59.1	343.6
Other	16.2	4.0	22.3	82.2	21.0	114.0	98.4	25.0	136.4
Had prior knowledge that job was available through—	85.5	26.8	140.7	517.8	120.7	707.9	603.2	147.4	848.6
CES	16.0	7.4	29.0	70.6	28.2	117.7	86.5	35.6	146.7
Private employment agency	*	*	*	19.1	*	22.4	20.3	*	24.4
School programs	5.0	*	5.3	3.6	*	4.6	8.6	*	9.8
Newspaper advertisements	26.5	8.2	39.4	221.5	38.9	277.1	248.0	47.1	316.5
Friends, relatives, company contacts	28.4	9.7	52.1	163.2	41.7	234.3	191.6	51.4	286.4
Other sources	8.4	*	13.1	39.8	7.9	51.7	48.2	9.1	64.8
Employer approached jobseeker	26.3	8.0	44.2	231.4	38.4	299.3	257.7	46.4	343.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>1,037.0</b>	<b>232.6</b>	<b>1,412.3</b>	<b>1,211.5</b>	<b>280.2</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>

(a) Includes persons who did not have a preferred occupation.

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).



**TABLE 4.16. PERSONS WHO STARTED A WAGE OR SALARY EARNER JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS: ROLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN JOB ATTAINMENT AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS OF JOB WHEN STARTED, JUNE 1986**  
( ' 000)

Role of the CES in job attainment	Full-time or part-time status of job when started								
	Full-time			Part-time			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Jobseeker approached employer	558.6	378.2	936.8	109.5	295.8	405.3	668.1	674.0	1,342.1
Had not prior knowledge that job was available	192.0	129.1	321.1	45.2	127.2	172.4	237.2	256.4	493.5
Had prior knowledge that job was available	366.6	249.1	615.7	64.3	168.6	232.9	431.0	417.6	848.6
Through CES	75.0	47.3	122.2	7.9	16.6	24.5	82.9	63.8	146.7
Through other sources	291.7	201.8	493.5	56.4	152.0	208.4	348.1	353.8	701.9
CES helped jobseeker to obtain job in some way	8.4	5.1	13.4	*	*	3.5	9.8	7.2	17.0
CES did not help jobseeker to obtain job in any way	283.3	196.7	480.0	55.0	149.9	204.9	338.3	346.6	684.9
Employer approached jobseeker	147.9	65.9	213.8	30.9	98.8	129.7	178.8	164.7	343.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>706.4</b>	<b>444.1</b>	<b>1,150.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>535.0</b>	<b>846.9</b>	<b>838.7</b>	<b>1,685.6</b>

Source: Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, June 1986 (6245.0).

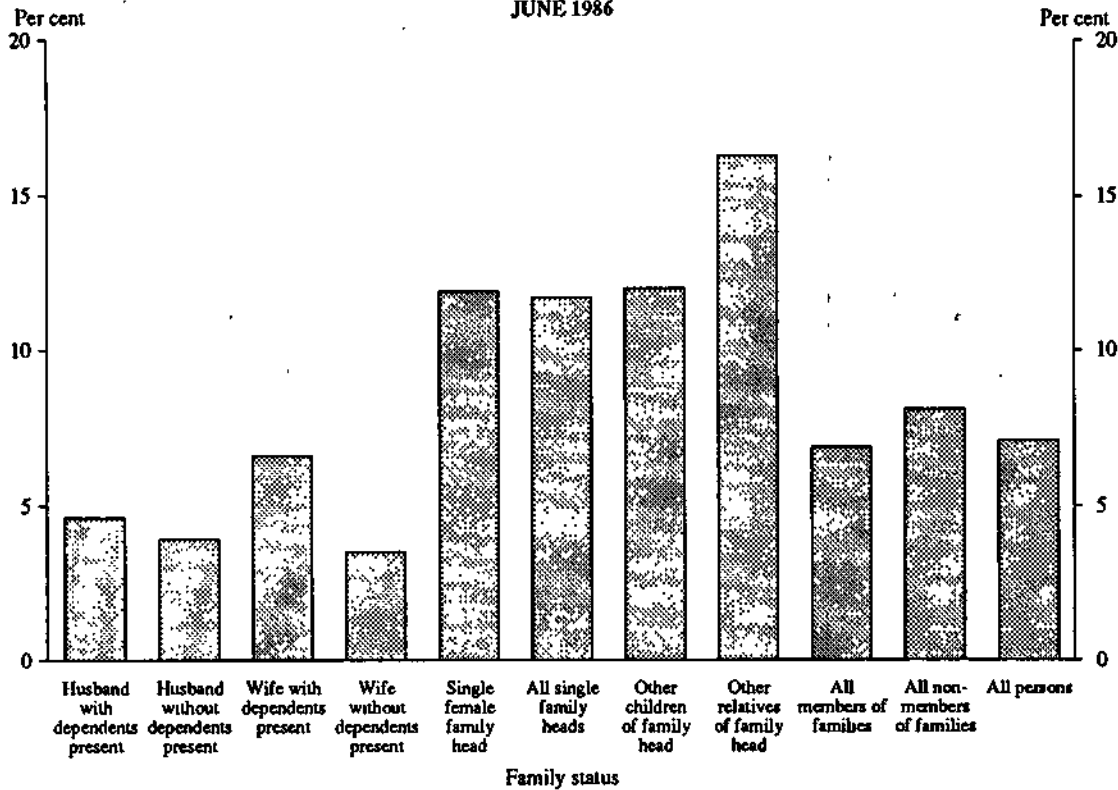
**TABLE 4.17. ALL FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED: TYPE OF FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a)**  
JUNE 1986  
( ' 000 families)

	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	One unemployed	Two or more unemployed	Total	One unemployed	Two or more unemployed	Total	One unemployed	Two or more unemployed	Total	One unemployed	Two or more unemployed	Total
<b>Married-couple families</b>	83.9	22.3	106.2	103.8	8.0	111.8	82.9	7.2	90.1	270.5	37.5	308.0
With dependents present	57.4	14.1	71.5	70.1	5.3	75.4	52.5	4.1	56.5	180.0	23.4	203.4
Without dependents present	26.5	8.3	34.7	33.7	*	36.4	30.4	*	33.5	90.5	14.1	104.6
<b>Other families</b>	38.2	5.4	43.7	23.6	*	24.7	5.8	*	6.1	67.7	6.8	74.4
With dependents present	25.2	*	27.4	8.3	*	8.5	*	*	*	35.2	*	37.6
Without dependents present	13.0	*	16.2	15.3	*	16.2	4.1	*	4.4	32.5	4.4	36.8
<b>All families</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>338.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>382.4</b>
With dependents present	82.6	16.3	98.9	78.3	5.5	83.8	54.2	4.1	58.2	215.2	25.8	241.0
Without dependents present	39.5	11.5	50.9	49.1	3.6	52.6	34.5	*	37.9	123.0	18.5	141.5

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

CHART 4.J. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: FAMILY STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
JUNE 1986



Source: Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

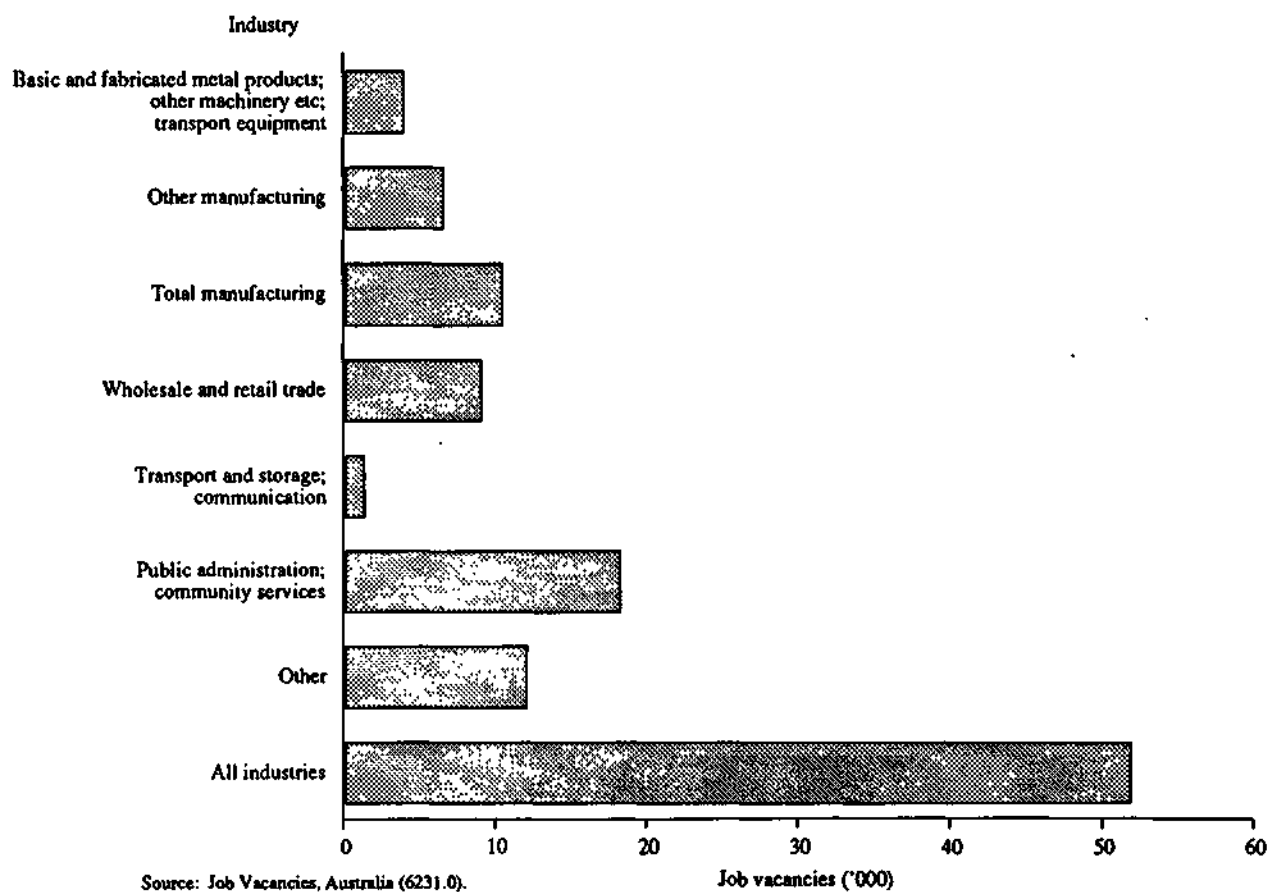
TABLE 4.18. FAMILY STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1986

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)							Total	Average duration	Median duration
	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over			
	— '000—									
Member of a family	27.3	36.1	47.8	39.8	84.6	72.1	129.4	437.0	50.7	22
Husband or wife	15.7	19.1	22.2	20.0	36.7	28.7	74.3	216.6	56.5	23
With dependents present	10.8	14.1	15.8	13.9	29.4	19.2	48.5	151.7	52.4	22
Without dependents present	4.9	5.0	6.4	6.0	7.2	9.5	25.8	64.9	65.9	26
Not-married family head	4.3	6.4			4.5	4.8	9.4	29.4	57.2	23
With dependents present	*	5.1			3.8	*	5.6	21.3	50.0	18
Full-time student aged 15-24	4.8	3.8	6.2	4.2	11.3	4.6	3.9	38.8	19.7	13
Other child(a) of family head	4.6	9.3	14.6	10.8	29.8	30.6	37.0	136.8	49.4	25
Other relative	*	4.1			5.8		4.8	15.4	46.1	26
Not a member of a family	4.1	7.1	10.2	8.1	16.2	10.9	23.4	80.0	50.2	19
Living alone	*	*	3.5	*	5.8	3.5	8.4	27.4	61.2	20
Not living alone	*	5.4	6.7	4.9	10.4	7.4	15.1	52.6	44.5	18
Total	31.4	43.2	58.0	47.9	100.9	82.9	152.8	517.0	50.6	22

(a) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1986 (6224.0).

CHART 4.k. JOB VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY, NOVEMBER 1986



## CHAPTER 5

### PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force represent that group of the population who during a particular week are not employed or unemployed. The main interest being in their potential to participate in the labour force. In addition to analysing persons not in the labour force by their demographic and family characteristics, attention is also focussed on their degree of attachment to the labour force. This is achieved by the concepts of 'marginal attachment to the labour force' and 'discouraged jobseekers'. The various groups of persons either in the labour force or not in the labour force, including those marginally attached to the labour force, are shown schematically in Chart 5.c.

The sources for the statistics in this chapter are the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries. In particular a survey of persons not in the labour force is conducted twice a year to examine the labour force attachments of persons not in the labour force.

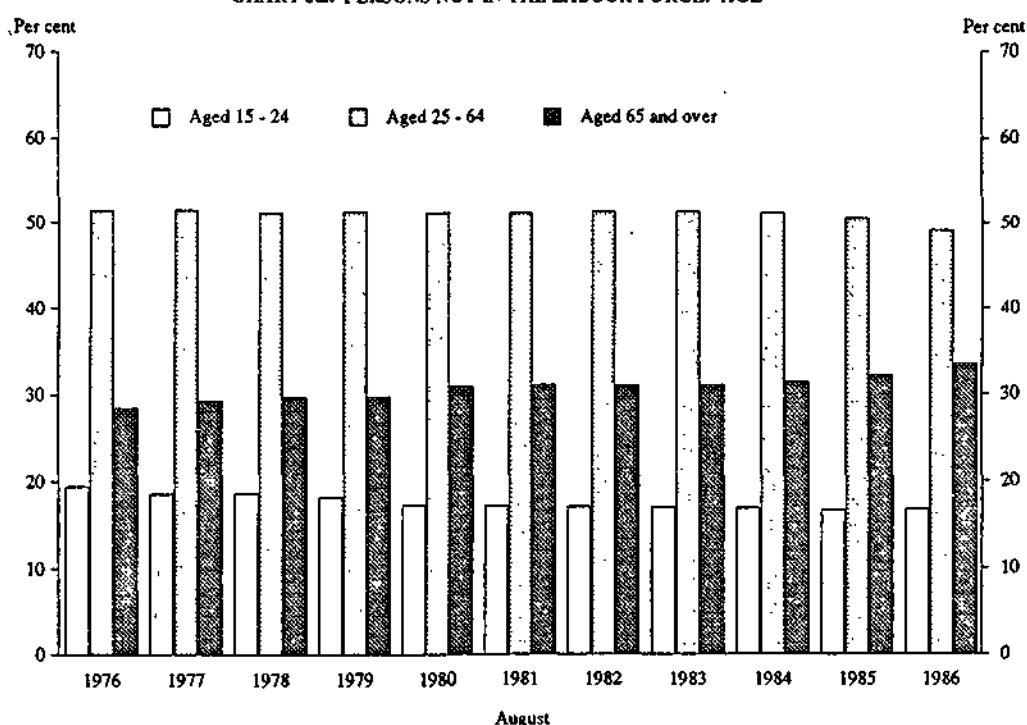
**TABLE 5.1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS**  
**SEPTEMBER 1983 TO SEPTEMBER 1986**  
 ('000)

	Sept. 1983	March 1984	Sept. 1984	March 1985	Sept. 1985	March 1986	Sept. 1986(a)
Civilian population aged 15 and over	11,585.5	11,718.5	11,808.0	11,897.3	11,998.5	12,121.7	12,249.5
Employed	6,350.0	6,504.2	6,572.9	6,634.5	6,783.9	6,926.3	7,007.6
Unemployed	718.7	701.0	621.3	671.7	587.7	640.4	631.6
Persons not in the labour force	4,516.8	4,513.2	4,613.8	4,591.1	4,626.9	4,555.1	4,610.3
With marginal attachment	765.6	750.0	726.3	708.3	739.7	707.3	749.4
Wanted to work and actively looking for work	53.8	25.7	56.4	32.1	60.4	35.2	57.2
Available to start work within four weeks	21.9	18.7	26.2	22.2	30.2	25.0	26.9
Not available to start work within four weeks	31.9	7.0	30.2	9.9	30.2	10.2	30.3
Wanted to work but not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks	711.8	724.3	669.9	676.3	679.4	672.1	692.1
Discouraged jobseekers	118.2	116.1	93.7	96.0	89.0	96.8	90.5
Other	593.6	608.2	576.2	580.3	590.4	575.3	601.6
Without marginal attachment	3,751.2	3,763.3	3,887.6	3,882.8	3,887.1	3,847.8	3,860.9
Wanted to work but not actively looking for work and not available to start work within four weeks	244.2	224.0	264.1	222.7	265.2	261.4	262.7
Did not want to work	3,225.4	3,275.2	3,365.6	3,399.1	3,380.1	3,340.8	3,345.3
Permanently unable to work	77.3	52.3	56.5	54.4	47.8	51.1	57.2
Institutionalised(b) and boarding school pupils	204.3	211.8	201.4	206.6	194.1	194.4	195.8

(a) Estimates for September 1986 are based on a revised definition of employment introduced in the April 1986 labour force survey. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information. (b) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of reformatories, jails etc.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0).

**CHART 5.a. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE**



Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.  
 Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 5.2. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE : AGE, AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1986  
( ' 000)

	Age group (years)									
August	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70 and over	Total
MALES										
1966	173.4	27.0	16.8	15.0	27.3	25.5	45.2	102.7	217.7	650.6
1967	184.6	35.4	17.5	18.3	29.8	24.8	48.1	103.9	219.4	681.9
1968	204.1	36.5	18.3	16.9	29.6	26.5	47.6	105.2	226.6	711.3
1969	214.9	42.3	18.9	18.6	29.8	27.4	53.9	112.1	232.3	750.4
1970	211.8	41.2	20.7	16.5	29.2	26.6	54.8	116.4	231.8	749.0
1971	227.3	47.8	23.4	17.5	35.1	27.7	59.3	120.0	241.5	799.6
1972	234.8	46.1	22.2	18.8	33.2	28.9	60.6	128.2	241.0	813.8
1973	229.9	51.5	22.7	20.9	40.7	35.9	63.5	134.9	247.8	847.9
1974	245.8	57.2	30.8	21.9	45.3	37.8	75.6	148.6	257.5	920.5
1975	242.2	56.9	33.5	25.6	48.4	37.9	87.4	156.9	267.7	956.6
1976	247.1	52.9	33.0	25.4	47.3	42.1	101.1	174.3	277.0	1,000.1
1977	240.4	51.2	34.3	24.3	53.8	45.5	106.3	180.4	288.8	1,024.9
1978	256.2	62.3	46.3	37.1	66.1	62.6	113.8	189.8	303.4	1,137.7
1979	254.6	60.2	49.1	37.9	68.5	64.8	130.0	198.3	314.2	1,177.6
1980	243.6	59.5	53.5	36.4	66.2	61.0	141.6	203.7	327.6	1,193.2
1981	248.0	56.3	56.9	44.5	67.1	69.7	143.5	208.1	342.4	1,236.6
1982	243.6	70.4	63.4	48.2	77.0	78.0	160.5	218.3	355.3	1,314.6
1983	271.0	69.0	57.2	52.1	74.5	82.0	183.2	216.3	373.8	1,379.2
1984	268.2	70.4	62.3	56.8	77.5	88.1	188.1	215.2	384.8	1,411.5
1985	280.8	68.1	70.1	57.5	78.7	89.3	195.8	216.7	402.7	1,459.7
1986(a)	283.3	72.1	67.1	64.6	80.0	92.1	189.6	229.2	414.5	1,492.4
FEMALES										
1966	191.7	178.4	456.2	459.8	420.2	199.9	184.4	176.4	360.3	2,627.2
1967	200.6	177.9	467.1	448.6	423.6	197.5	186.6	176.8	367.9	2,646.6
1968	212.0	194.2	467.3	439.6	420.5	200.7	193.0	180.4	376.5	2,684.3
1969	232.0	191.4	476.7	428.5	420.0	211.4	205.0	183.7	382.4	2,731.1
1970	234.4	201.3	472.8	408.8	412.5	215.2	208.6	185.9	388.7	2,728.1
1971	253.9	218.2	499.2	381.8	409.3	218.5	213.0	187.3	402.0	2,783.1
1972	249.0	214.1	523.4	379.9	401.4	216.5	222.1	195.1	410.1	2,811.6
1973	259.5	214.4	515.9	366.5	401.6	215.8	230.5	203.7	418.9	2,826.8
1974	268.4	208.1	519.9	357.1	410.8	212.7	241.1	207.5	426.3	2,851.8
1975	255.1	201.1	529.8	350.7	408.7	216.9	247.6	217.1	432.6	2,859.6
1976	276.0	194.9	549.1	352.9	389.9	222.6	252.8	223.3	448.4	2,909.8
1977	264.5	184.4	541.7	351.2	390.3	229.3	252.1	232.2	458.6	2,904.3
1978	270.8	197.8	553.9	350.2	394.7	247.2	263.7	251.6	499.3	3,029.1
1979	288.0	188.6	574.9	358.5	395.9	269.5	264.3	263.6	513.8	3,117.0
1980	260.1	181.1	558.9	357.2	386.3	263.2	268.2	267.0	529.7	3,071.7
1981	272.6	188.7	571.9	378.3	375.7	260.5	284.3	271.8	550.8	3,154.6
1982	276.8	197.0	570.6	402.3	372.8	275.3	301.2	275.8	571.0	3,242.8
1983	270.2	193.4	588.8	421.2	381.4	267.7	303.3	280.8	592.3	3,299.1
1984	280.5	187.5	568.0	430.1	373.4	270.3	313.7	275.2	616.8	3,315.5
1985	281.9	173.9	538.8	416.8	376.8	270.6	320.3	283.9	639.7	3,302.8
1986(a)	286.7	166.7	516.6	396.9	350.6	265.5	315.4	295.3	659.3	3,253.1
PERSONS										
1966	365.1	205.4	473.0	474.8	447.5	225.4	229.6	279.1	578.0	3,277.8
1967	385.2	213.3	484.7	466.9	453.4	222.3	234.7	280.7	587.4	3,328.6
1968	416.1	230.6	485.7	456.5	450.0	227.2	240.6	285.6	603.2	3,395.5
1969	446.9	233.7	495.6	447.2	449.8	238.8	258.9	295.8	614.7	3,481.5
1970	446.2	242.5	493.5	425.3	441.6	241.8	263.5	302.2	620.4	3,477.1
1971	481.1	266.0	522.6	399.3	444.5	246.3	272.3	307.4	643.4	3,582.7
1972	483.9	260.2	545.6	398.7	434.5	245.3	282.7	323.3	651.1	3,625.3
1973	489.3	265.9	538.6	387.4	442.4	251.7	294.0	338.6	666.8	3,674.7
1974	514.2	265.3	550.7	379.1	456.0	250.4	316.8	356.1	683.8	3,772.3
1975	497.3	258.0	563.3	376.3	457.1	254.8	335.0	374.0	700.3	3,816.2
1976	523.1	247.8	582.0	378.2	437.2	264.7	353.9	397.6	725.4	3,909.8
1977	504.9	235.5	576.0	375.5	444.1	274.8	358.4	412.7	747.4	3,929.2
1978	527.0	260.1	600.2	387.4	460.8	309.7	377.5	441.4	802.6	4,166.8
1979	542.5	248.8	624.1	396.3	464.5	334.2	394.3	462.0	828.0	4,294.6
1980	503.7	240.7	612.4	393.6	452.5	324.2	409.8	470.8	857.3	4,264.9
1981	520.7	244.9	628.8	422.8	442.8	330.2	427.9	479.9	893.2	4,391.2
1982	520.4	267.4	634.0	450.5	449.7	353.3	461.7	494.1	926.3	4,557.4
1983	541.2	262.4	646.1	473.3	455.9	349.7	486.5	497.1	966.2	4,678.3
1984	548.7	257.9	630.3	486.9	450.9	358.4	501.8	490.4	1,001.7	4,727.0
1985	562.7	242.0	608.9	474.3	455.5	359.9	516.2	500.6	1,042.5	4,762.5
1986(a)	570.0	238.9	583.7	461.5	430.6	357.6	505.0	524.4	1,073.8	4,745.6

(a) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 5.3. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a): FAMILY STATUS, JUNE 1986

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	— '000—			— per cent—		
<i>Member of a family</i>	1,112.0	2,439.3	3,551.3	22.9	49.9	36.4
Husband or wife	740.4	1,815.6	2,556.0	20.8	52.0	36.2
With dependents present	93.0	852.8	945.8	49.0	46.0	25.2
Without dependents present	647.4	962.8	1,610.2	39.0	58.7	48.8
Not-married family head	35.1	275.7	310.8	33.6	60.6	55.6
With dependents present	9.4	152.8	162.2	23.3	54.8	50.8
Without dependents present	25.7	122.8	148.6	40.1	69.9	61.9
Full-time student aged 15-24	252.7	227.0	479.7	71.1	65.1	68.1
Other child(b) of family head	52.0	39.4	91.3	6.9	8.3	7.4
Other relative	31.9	81.7	113.6	35.2	69.8	54.7
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	176.5	476.6	653.1	23.0	55.5	40.2
Living alone	134.9	429.7	564.6	32.8	72.5	56.2
Not living alone	41.6	46.9	88.5	11.7	17.6	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,288.5</b>	<b>2,916.0</b>	<b>4,204.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions. (b) Aged 15 and over.

Source: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 1986 (6224.0).

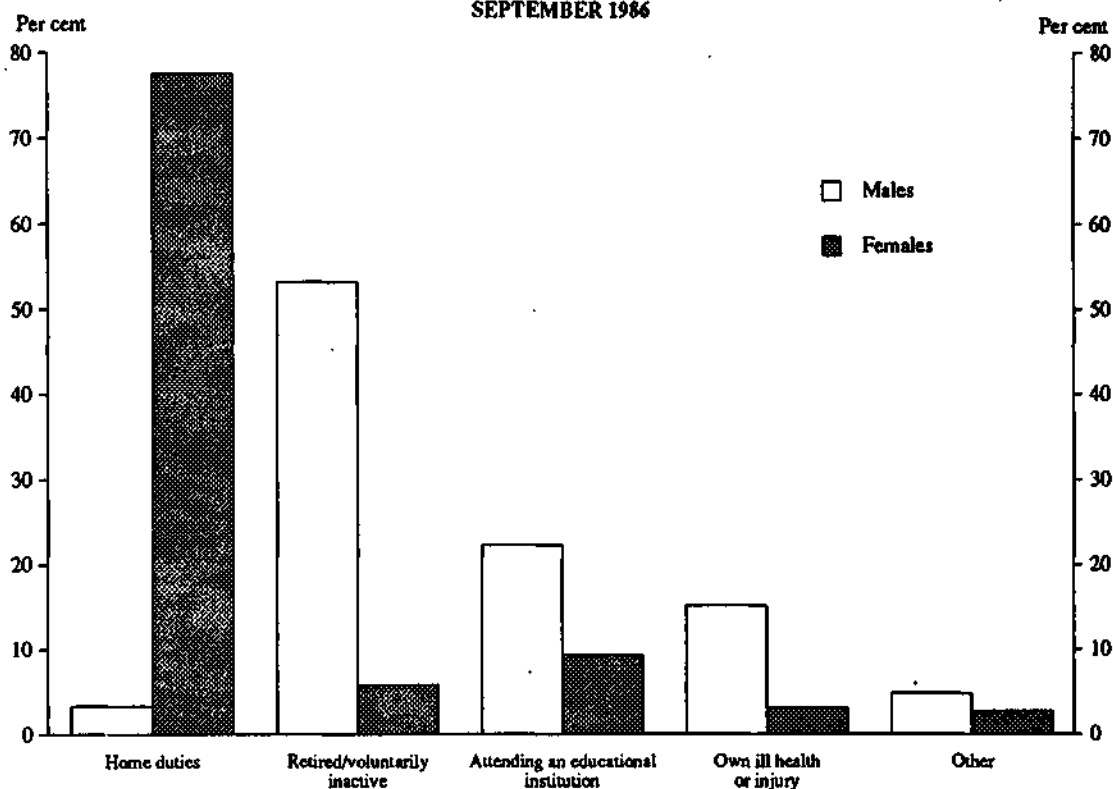
TABLE 5.4. PERSONS OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR(a): MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE, 1979 TO 1986

Main activity when out of the labour force	Year ended February							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	NUMBER ('000)							
Home duties	2,663.2	2,593.2	2,591.1	2,658.9	2,869.5	2,953.9	2,914.7	2,984.2
Attended an educational institution	821.7	805.0	751.8	765.3	759.6	839.0	863.7	926.9
Own ill health/injury	200.2	219.9	169.6	166.0	230.7	236.3	262.4	310.4
Retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.	1,255.8	1,333.5	1,141.1	1,291.6	1,110.9	1,085.2	1,233.5	1,373.4
Permanently unable to work	65.5	61.3	69.4	69.5	69.0	65.5	59.3	49.8
On strike	78.5	85.3	7.0	21.3	..	..	..	..
Unpaid leave(b)	..	..	..	..	252.4	352.3	366.4	405.1
Other	57.1	68.5	62.4	60.3	166.2	168.3	151.9	169.9
Not asked(c)	..	..	..	613.5	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,142.0</b>	<b>5,166.6</b>	<b>4,792.4</b>	<b>5,646.4</b>	<b>5,458.4</b>	<b>5,700.5</b>	<b>5,851.9</b>	<b>6,219.7</b>
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)							
Home duties	51.8	50.2	54.1	47.1	52.6	51.8	49.8	48.0
Attended an educational institution	16.0	15.6	15.7	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.9
Own ill health/injury	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.0
Retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.	24.4	25.8	23.8	22.9	20.4	19.0	21.1	22.1
Permanently unable to work	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
On strike	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	..
Unpaid leave(b)	..	..	..	..	4.6	6.2	6.3	6.5
Other	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7
Not asked(c)	..	..	..	10.9	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Refers to calendar year for 1979 and 1980. For 1981 and 1982 refers to twelve month period beginning February. (b) Included under 'retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.' in 1979-1982. (c) Persons who had had their current job for a year or longer but had only worked for part of the period were not asked their activity when not working.

Source: Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0).

**CHART 5.b. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY  
SEPTEMBER 1986**



Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1986 (6220.0).

**TABLE 5.5. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE<sup>(a)</sup>: WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING  
MAY 1981 TO MAY 1986  
(<sup>' 000</sup>)**

Type of educational institution attending	May 1981	May 1982	May 1983	May 1984	May 1985	May 1986
<b>MALES</b>						
Attending	257.1	263.5	282.0	293.3	303.7	301.1
School	174.2	174.0	195.1	199.3	212.3	205.0
University	41.2	49.3	44.6	46.4	42.8	39.4
CAE	24.4	19.2	18.5	20.2	24.2	25.5
TAFE/Technical College	13.3	15.0	18.8	20.4	20.1	22.5
Other	*	6.0	5.0	6.9	4.4	8.7
Not attending	352.9	372.7	413.8	416.5	449.2	464.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>636.2</b>	<b>695.9</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>752.9</b>	<b>765.3</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Attending	307.2	307.5	328.2	335.9	336.7	336.5
School	169.0	168.9	186.7	182.8	191.4	187.2
University	38.8	36.1	38.7	41.9	36.2	37.4
CAE	35.2	26.4	29.1	30.4	28.9	26.4
TAFE/Technical College	41.1	51.5	48.2	54.2	60.6	58.8
Other	23.1	24.6	25.5	26.6	19.6	26.7
Not attending	1,947.7	1,981.7	2,000.0	2,009.9	1,990.5	1,872.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,254.9</b>	<b>2,289.2</b>	<b>2,328.2</b>	<b>2,345.8</b>	<b>2,327.2</b>	<b>2,209.1</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and persons permanently unable to work. Estimates may therefore differ from those shown in other tables and charts.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0).

TABLE 5.6. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a): EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1986

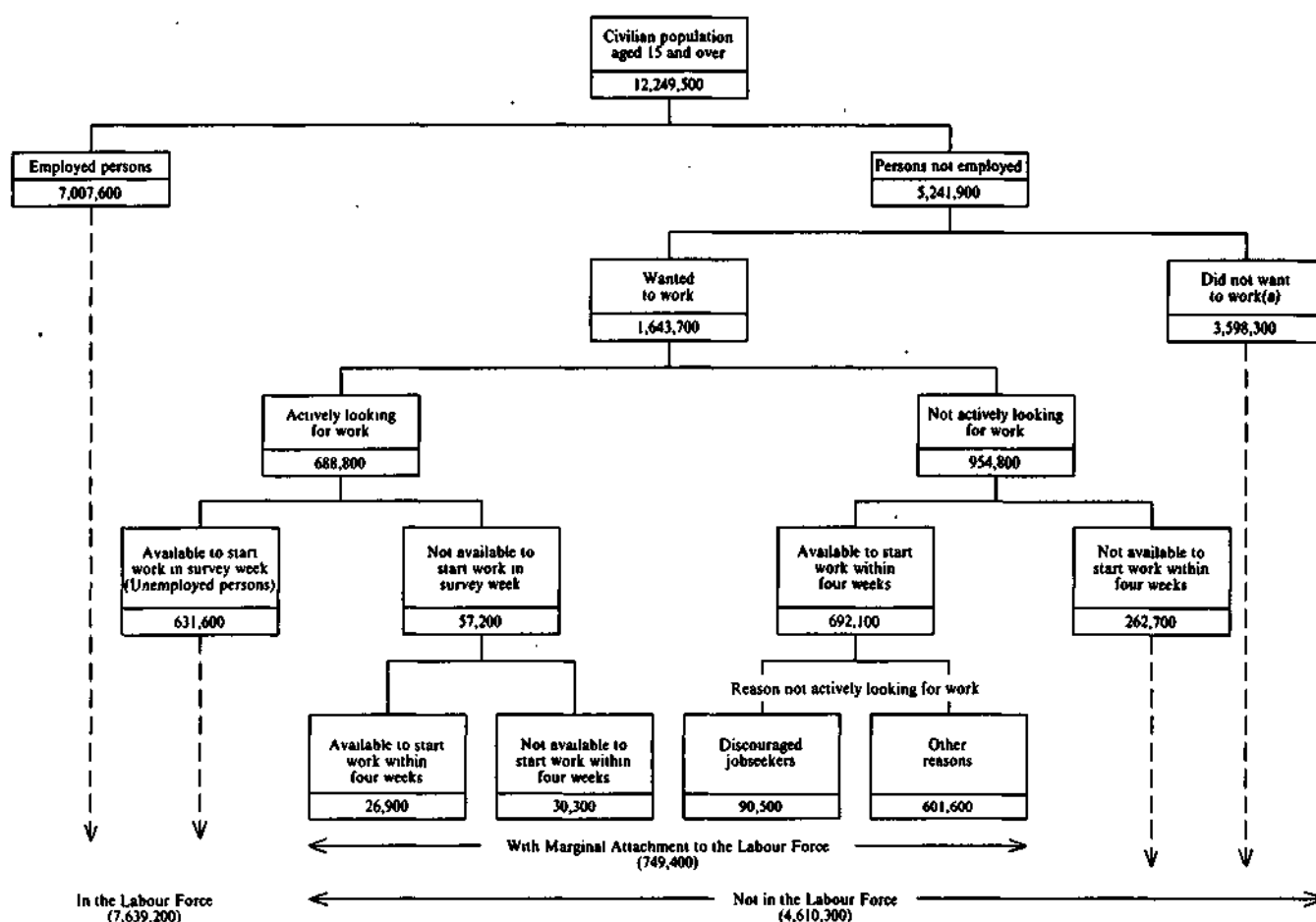
Educational attainment	Age group						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	( '000)	(per cent)
— '000—								
MALES								
With post-school qualifications	25.1	218.7	625.0	572.2	350.2	200.4	1,991.6	47.6
Degree	*	26.0	160.4	150.8	74.8	44.6	456.7	10.9
Trade; technical or other certificate	21.2	185.8	451.7	409.5	268.7	153.4	1,490.4	35.7
Other	*	6.9	12.8	11.9	6.6	*	44.5	1.1
Without post-school qualifications(b)	269.1	312.5	509.3	450.0	330.7	275.6	2,147.4	51.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	86.7	113.5	147.8	83.3	43.4	27.7	502.4	12.0
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	182.4	199.0	360.8	366.1	285.0	246.1	1,639.5	39.2
Left at age—								
18 and over	*	7.4	15.6	8.3	4.6	*	36.7	0.9
16 or 17	104.3	112.5	161.0	100.5	44.1	31.8	554.2	13.3
14 or 15	76.8	77.4	174.0	221.4	186.5	156.2	892.3	21.3
13 and under	*	*	10.2	36.0	51.7	56.2	156.4	3.7
Still at school(c)	41.2	*	..	..	..	..	41.5	1.0
Total	335.5	531.5	1,134.3	1,022.3	680.9	476.0	4,180.5	100.0
FEMALES								
With post-school qualifications	48.1	191.7	356.3	277.0	142.9	59.4	1,075.4	40.6
Degree	*	37.1	106.3	58.8	24.4	10.6	237.7	9.0
Trade; technical or other certificate	44.4	146.0	239.1	205.5	112.7	44.9	792.6	29.9
Other	*	8.5	10.9	12.7	5.8	*	45.1	1.7
Without post-school qualifications(b)	206.4	250.4	344.9	366.5	232.1	112.1	1,512.4	57.1
Attended highest level of secondary school available	79.6	96.7	91.4	48.2	26.1	13.8	355.8	13.4
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	126.8	153.8	252.8	316.5	205.4	97.5	1,152.8	43.6
Left at age—								
18 and over	4.8		7.8	*	*	*	18.0	0.7
16 or 17	73.0	101.8	123.7	92.3	41.4	17.8	449.9	17.0
14 or 15	52.7	47.2	115.0	193.0	132.4	64.9	605.2	22.9
13 and under	*	*	6.3	28.9	29.6	13.5	79.5	3.0
Still at school(c)	58.6	*	..	..	..	..	59.1	2.2
Total	313.2	442.5	701.2	643.5	375.0	171.5	2,646.8	100.0
PERSONS								
With post-school qualifications	73.3	410.4	981.3	849.2	493.1	259.8	3,067.0	44.9
Degree	*	63.1	266.8	209.6	99.3	55.3	694.4	10.2
Trade; technical or other certificate	65.7	331.9	690.8	615.0	381.4	198.3	2,283.0	33.4
Other	7.2	15.4	23.7	24.6	12.4	6.3	89.6	1.3
Without post-school qualifications(b)	475.6	562.9	854.2	816.5	562.8	387.7	3,659.8	53.6
Attended highest level of secondary school available	166.3	210.2	239.2	131.5	69.5	41.5	858.2	12.6
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	309.3	352.8	613.6	682.7	490.4	343.6	2,792.3	40.9
Left at age—								
18 and over	*	11.4	23.4	10.5	4.6	*	54.7	0.8
16 or 17	177.2	214.3	284.6	192.8	85.5	49.6	1,004.1	14.7
14 or 15	129.5	124.6	289.0	414.4	318.9	221.1	1,497.6	21.9
13 and under	*	*	16.5	65.0	81.3	69.7	235.9	3.5
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	5.4	*	9.3	0.1
Still at school(c)	99.9	*	..	..	..	..	100.6	1.5
Total	648.7	974.0	1,835.8	1,665.8	1,055.9	647.5	6,827.4	100.0

(a) Excludes persons in institutions. Estimates may therefore differ from those shown in other tables and charts. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Aged 15 to 20 only.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1986 (6235.0).



**CHART 5.c. RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE TO PERSONS IN OR NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, SEPTEMBER 1986**



(a) Includes institutionalised, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1986* (6220.0).

**TABLE 5.7. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHO WANTED TO WORK BUT WERE NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND REASON NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 1986 ('000)**

Reason not available to start work within four weeks	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months					Type of work preferred			Total
	Intended to look	Might look	Did not intend to look	Did not know	Not asked(a)	Full-time	Part-time	No preference	
Personal reasons	59.9	29.0	52.9	5.5	5.4	66.0	75.0	11.7	152.7
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	19.2	16.5	32.9	*	4.8	31.1	38.2	7.5	76.8
Studying	37.2	10.3	15.9	*	*	33.5	28.3	*	65.4
At school	27.5	9.1	14.5	*	*	27.0	23.6	*	52.8
Other educational institution	9.7	*	*	*	*	6.5	4.7	*	12.5
Moved house/holidays	*	*	4.1	*	*	*	8.5	*	10.5
Family reasons	14.6	19.2	41.6	4.0	8.5	11.0	70.5	6.5	88.0
Ill health of other than self	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4	*	9.4
Unable to find suitable childcare	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.7	*	9.9
Children too young/preferred to look after children	10.3	13.6	34.3	*	8.1	8.1	55.3	5.2	68.6
Other reasons	6.3	*	9.8	*	*	5.4	15.2	*	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>262.7</b>
Males	28.7	12.1	21.7	*	*	39.9	21.5	6.9	68.3
Females	52.2	39.6	82.6	8.0	12.0	42.5	139.2	12.6	194.4

(a) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1986* (6220.0).

**TABLE 5.8. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE :  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1986  
( '000)**

	Persons who wanted to work and were actively looking for work			Persons who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force		
	Available to start work within four weeks	Not available to start work within four weeks	Total	Discouraged jobseekers	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Age group—</b>									
15-19	7.1	20.0	27.0	7.1	115.9	123.1	72.7	77.3	150.1
20-24	*	5.3	8.5	*	60.8	63.7	11.6	60.6	72.2
25-34	7.6	*	10.4	12.8	173.0	185.7	13.5	182.7	196.2
35-44	4.7	*	6.0	18.6	127.3	145.9	13.3	138.6	151.9
45-54	*	*	*	13.9	65.8	79.7	11.9	70.7	82.6
55-59	*	*	*	8.7	22.7	31.4	8.8	24.3	33.2
60-64	*	*	*	10.9	17.3	28.2	14.0	14.6	28.6
65 and over	*	*	*	15.6	18.8	34.4	19.5	15.1	34.6
<b>Family status—</b>									
Member of a family	21.9	26.6	48.5	73.5	531.2	604.7	130.7	522.5	653.2
Husband or wife	11.8	4.0	15.8	51.8	343.1	394.8	47.3	363.4	410.7
With dependents present	10.2	*	12.2	26.0	269.3	295.3	16.8	290.7	307.6
Without dependents present	*	*	*	25.7	73.8	99.5	30.4	72.7	103.1
Not-married family head	*	*	4.0	12.1	70.7	82.9	*	83.3	86.9
With dependents present	*	*	*	8.1	65.6	73.7	*	74.4	77.3
Without dependents present	*	*	*	4.1	5.1	9.2	*	8.8	9.6
Full-time student aged 15-24(a)	4.2	20.7	24.9	4.5	98.1	102.6	64.5	63.0	127.5
Other child(b) of family head	*	*	*	*	15.1	18.4	12.3	9.7	22.0
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	4.1	6.0	*	*	6.1
Not a member of a family	*	*	*	12.5	33.2	45.7	20.6	28.8	49.4
Living alone	*	*	*	10.7	22.4	33.2	13.8	20.5	34.2
Not living alone	*	*	*	*	10.8	12.5	6.9	8.3	15.2
Not family coded	*	*	5.0	4.4	37.3	41.7	14.1	32.6	46.7
<b>Type of work preferred—</b>									
Full-time	13.0	21.0	34.0	19.4	123.2	142.5	78.3	98.3	176.6
Part-time	12.1	8.5	20.6	64.0	455.1	519.1	78.3	461.4	539.7
No preference	*	*	*	7.1	23.4	30.5	8.8	24.3	33.1
<b>Whether looked for work in the last 12 months(c)—</b>									
Had looked for work	26.9	30.3	57.2	27.1	115.2	142.3	62.9	136.7	199.5
Less than 5 weeks ago	26.9	30.3	57.2	9.6	29.6	39.1	36.5	59.9	96.4
5 and less than 8 weeks ago	..	..	..	6.9	32.3	39.2	9.9	29.4	39.2
8 and less than 13 weeks ago	..	..	..	4.2	21.2	25.4	6.4	19.0	25.4
13 to 52 weeks ago	..	..	..	6.4	32.1	38.5	10.2	28.4	38.5
Had not looked for work	..	..	..	63.4	486.4	549.8	102.5	447.3	549.8
<b>Time since last job—</b>									
Had had a job	21.9	14.1	36.0	81.9	503.3	585.2	110.3	510.9	621.2
Under 12 months	12.0	9.1	21.1	12.9	139.3	152.2	49.9	123.5	173.3
Under 6 months	8.0	*	11.9	6.2	79.9	86.1	29.6	68.4	98.0
6 and under 12 months	4.0	5.2	9.2	6.8	59.4	66.2	20.3	55.1	75.4
1 and under 3 years	4.6	*	8.2	12.1	96.4	108.4	26.4	90.3	116.6
3 and under 5 years	4.5	*	5.7	14.3	71.0	85.3	12.8	75.5	88.2
5 and under 10 years	*	*	*	20.9	98.3	119.2	12.4	109.6	122.0
10 and under 20 years	*	*	*	14.4	75.5	90.0	7.3	83.4	90.7
20 years or more	*	*	*	7.3	22.8	30.1	*	28.8	30.3
Had never had a job	5.0	16.2	21.3	8.6	98.3	106.9	55.1	73.0	128.2
<b>Reason for ceasing last job—</b>									
Had had a job	21.9	14.1	36.0	81.9	492.6	574.5	107.6	502.9	610.5
Job loser	10.5	*	12.8	35.1	144.7	179.8	51.1	141.5	192.6
Retrenched	4.6	*	5.1	15.8	53.7	69.5	18.5	56.1	74.6
Job was temporary or seasonal and did not leave to return to studies	*	*	4.7	10.2	42.1	52.3	7.3	49.6	56.9
Own ill health or injury	*	*	*	6.8	41.7	48.5	22.0	28.7	50.8
Business closed down for economic reasons	*	*	*	*	7.2	9.6	*	7.0	10.3
Job leaver	11.3	11.9	23.2	46.8	347.9	394.7	56.5	361.4	417.9
Retired/didn't want to work any longer	*	*	*	11.0	33.3	44.3	20.4	24.6	45.0
Job was temporary or seasonal and left to return to studies	*	*	*	*	8.5	8.6	6.2	5.9	12.1
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	*	*	4.3	26.9	31.1	7.3	26.9	34.2
Returned to studies	*	5.9	6.2	*	10.8	11.0	8.0	9.3	17.3
To get married	*	*	*	5.9	30.0	36.0	*	36.6	36.6
Pregnancy/to have children	*	*	*	8.1	142.0	150.1	*	153.1	153.3
To look after family, house or someone else	*	*	*	4.8	29.2	34.0	*	33.2	35.0
To have holiday/to move house/spouse transferred	*	*	*	9.2	44.0	53.2	5.2	51.2	56.3
Business closed down for other reasons	*	*	*	*	10.0	11.8	*	9.0	12.1
Other	*	*	*	*	13.3	14.5	4.2	11.7	15.9
Had never had a job	5.0	16.2	21.3	8.6	98.3	106.9	55.1	73.0	128.2
Not asked(d)	*	*	*	*	10.7	10.7	*	8.0	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>601.6</b>	<b>692.1</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>584.0</b>	<b>749.4</b>

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. (b) Aged 15 and over. (c) Persons who had left a job in the last twelve months were only asked whether they had looked for work since that job. (d) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

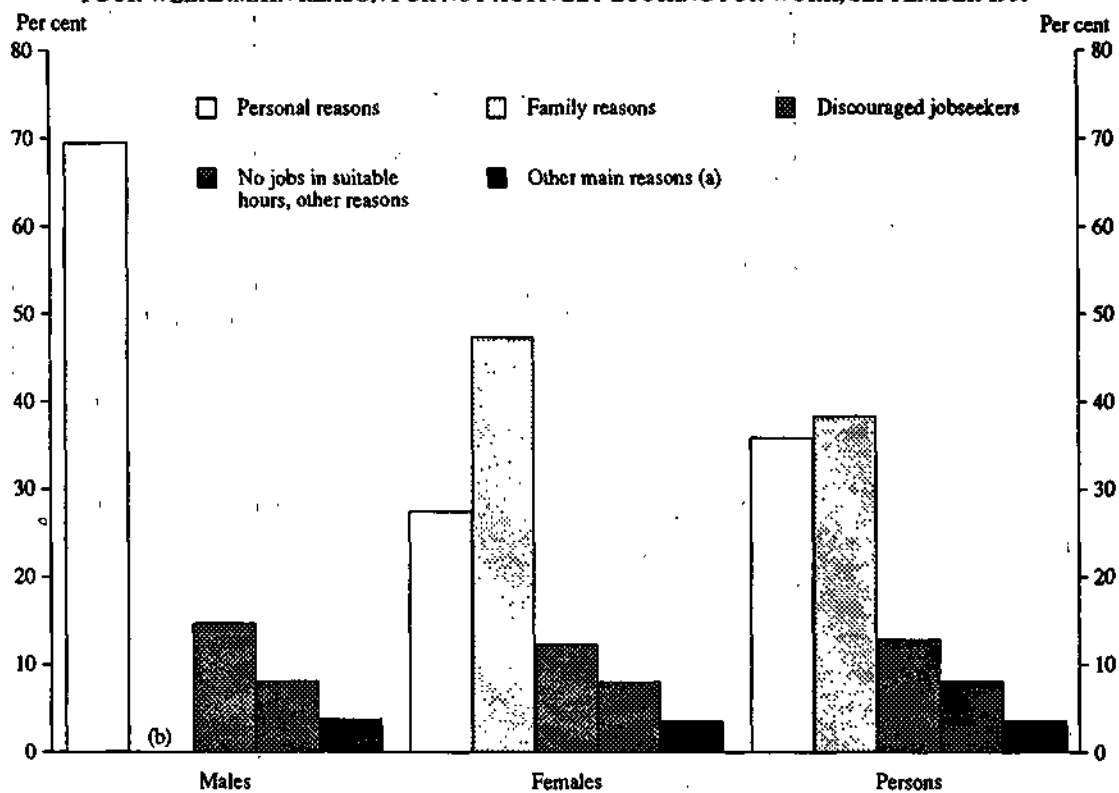
**TABLE 5.9. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, SEPTEMBER 1983 TO SEPTEMBER 1986**  
(\* 000)

	Sept. 1983	March 1984	Sept. 1984	March 1985	Sept. 1985	March 1986	Sept. 1986
<b>MALES</b>							
Wanted to work and actively looking for work	28.2	12.6	29.2	14.8	24.9	14.0	26.5
Wanted to work but not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks	134.6	141.6	133.8	138.5	141.9	145.8	138.9
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>							
Had a job to go to	3.3	3.4	*	*	*	*	*
Personal reasons	90.7	98.4	94.0	94.7	97.5	98.5	96.9
Family reasons	3.4	3.1	4.8	5.3	4.3	*	*
Discouraged jobseekers	26.4	24.8	19.0	19.7	19.5	24.9	20.9
No jobs in suitable hours	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other reasons	7.0	6.1	8.0	7.4	10.6	9.8	10.6
Did not know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not asked(a)	*	*	*	4.6	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>165.4</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Wanted to work and actively looking for work	25.5	13.1	27.2	17.3	35.5	21.1	30.7
Wanted to work but not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks	577.3	582.7	536.1	537.8	537.5	526.3	553.2
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>							
Had a job to go to	8.0	6.9	6.1	5.7	8.4	8.3	7.6
Personal reasons	153.1	167.1	147.8	168.8	158.7	152.5	153.0
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	36.1	37.0	34.8	38.9	39.5	36.3	33.6
Attending an educational institution	43.0	52.1	46.1	54.3	50.9	57.3	55.5
Had no need to work	39.7	40.2	32.9	38.2	34.0	31.0	32.3
Give others a chance	9.7	9.9	8.2	8.5	6.0	4.0	6.4
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	14.4	15.6	13.5	17.6	14.7	14.8	12.9
Moved house/holidays	10.2	12.2	12.3	11.3	13.6	9.2	12.2
Family reasons	273.8	259.4	258.3	232.9	244.1	237.8	263.5
Ill health of other than self	12.6	9.6	14.1	8.7	13.2	12.4	11.0
Unable to find suitable childcare	220.3	210.9	131.6	72.7	71.8	69.4	71.9
Children too young/preferred to look after children	40.9	38.9	37.1	37.9	34.4	39.8	42.0
Other family considerations	91.8	91.3	74.7	76.3	69.6	71.9	69.6
Discouraged jobseekers	17.9	22.6	19.3	22.5	22.4	24.3	20.1
Considered too young or too old by employers	*	3.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	*
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	7.2	8.4	7.9	10.0	7.4	9.8	8.6
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	30.8	34.1	23.4	27.4	21.6	22.9	27.8
No jobs in locality or line of work	33.5	22.8	19.7	12.4	14.0	10.7	9.7
No jobs at all	14.3	20.8	17.4	15.8	15.6	16.4	15.4
No jobs in suitable hours	20.2	22.0	21.4	22.3	25.6	24.8	30.3
Other reasons	7.4	7.9	3.6	8.7	7.2	7.8	5.8
Did not know	8.7	7.3	6.8	7.2	8.3	6.7	8.0
Not asked(a)							
<b>Total</b>	<b>602.8</b>	<b>595.8</b>	<b>563.3</b>	<b>555.1</b>	<b>573.0</b>	<b>547.4</b>	<b>584.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Wanted to work and actively looking for work	53.8	25.7	56.4	32.1	60.4	35.2	57.2
Wanted to work but not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks	711.8	724.3	669.9	676.3	679.4	672.1	692.1
<i>Main reason for not actively looking for work—</i>							
Had a job to go to	11.4	10.3	8.8	9.1	11.2	11.7	9.9
Personal reasons	243.8	265.5	241.8	263.5	256.2	251.0	249.9
Own ill health, physical disability, pregnancy	61.9	62.2	60.6	65.8	69.1	63.0	56.5
Attending an educational institution	82.9	104.8	93.4	104.9	102.3	111.1	106.9
Had no need to work	50.5	49.5	41.5	44.7	41.3	38.2	40.0
Give others a chance	11.2	11.0	9.3	9.1	6.2	4.5	7.4
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	22.1	21.7	17.4	24.2	19.6	19.6	21.3
Moved house/holidays	15.2	16.3	19.6	14.7	17.8	14.7	17.8
Family reasons	277.2	262.5	263.1	238.2	248.4	241.4	267.3
Ill health of other than self	13.4	10.1	15.2	11.0	14.8	12.9	11.6
Unable to find suitable childcare	222.4	212.1	76.3	73.6	72.5	70.1	72.6
Children too young/preferred to look after children	41.4	40.3	38.7	38.6	34.9	40.9	43.0
Other family considerations	118.2	116.1	93.7	96.0	89.0	96.8	90.5
Discouraged jobseekers	29.0	34.5	26.9	31.0	32.2	37.6	31.3
Considered too young or too old by employers	*	3.8	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.0
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	8.4	10.0	8.9	11.2	8.9	11.5	10.2
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	38.2	40.7	29.0	33.0	26.0	29.1	33.3
No jobs in locality or line of work	39.7	27.1	23.2	16.1	16.8	13.4	11.7
No jobs at all	15.1	22.9	19.3	17.7	18.4	17.5	16.5
No jobs in suitable hours	27.2	28.2	29.5	29.7	36.4	34.6	40.9
Other reasons	8.1	9.5	4.2	10.3	8.0	9.0	6.6
Did not know	10.9	9.3	9.5	11.9	12.0	10.1	10.7
Not asked(a)							
<b>Total</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>726.3</b>	<b>708.3</b>	<b>739.7</b>	<b>707.3</b>	<b>749.4</b>

(a) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1986 (6220.0).

**CHART 5.4. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK, NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: MAIN REASON FOR NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK, SEPTEMBER 1986**



(a) Includes "Had a job to go to," and "Not asked."

(b) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1986 (6220.0).

## CHAPTER 6

## AWARD RATES, EARNINGS, INCOME AND LABOUR COSTS

The concept of a total return for labour includes wages, salaries, payment in kind and fringe benefits. Emphasis is given to wages and salaries, defined as the monetary remuneration paid to employees for time worked or work done together with payment for time not worked (such as holidays and sick leave). Wages and salaries statistics produced by the ABS are usually referred to as earnings.

In this chapter statistics are presented on trends in award rates of pay, levels and movements in earnings, their composition and distribution and the contribution of earnings to total income. Statistics on non-wage benefits are included in Chapter 7.

Award rates of pay indexes are based on minimum rates of pay fixed by law, agreement or arbitration. Unlike the statistics of earnings which show the relative *levels* and *trends* over time for industries, full-time and part-time males and females, the indexes of minimum weekly and hourly rates of pay are designed to measure only the relative *trends* in award rates for full-time adult males and females.

Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly award rates of pay cover all full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are based on weights derived from the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and therefore do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure.

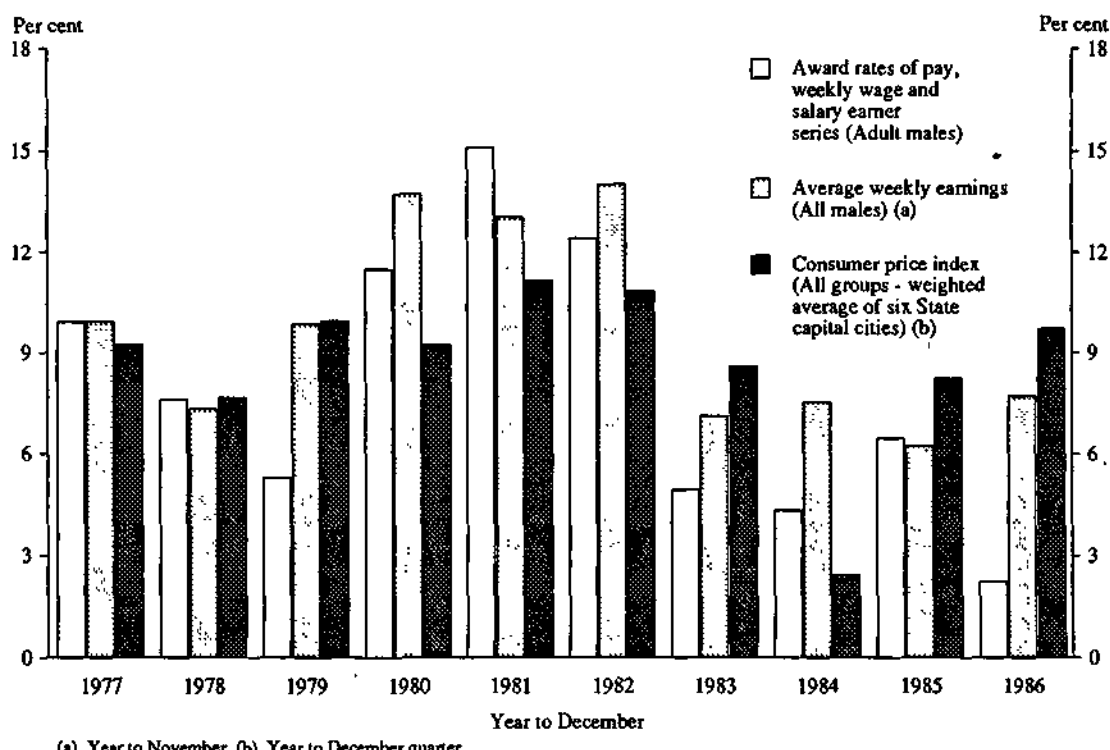
Average weekly earnings statistics are produced from surveys of employers conducted quarterly and annually. The quarterly average weekly earnings series provides information on average weekly earnings for males and females; ordinary time earnings and total earnings for full-time adults; and total earnings for all employees.

In addition to the average weekly earnings statistics obtained from the quarterly survey of employers, statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings are obtained from a survey of employers conducted annually in May from 1974 to 1981, in 1983, and annually again from 1985.

Statistics which show (at each level of weekly earnings) the number of employees by age, occupation and full-time and part-time status are obtained from a survey conducted in August each year. This survey is a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey.

Major labour costs statistics are produced from an annual survey of employers. This survey was conducted for the first time in 1986 when information was collected on the costs incurred by private sector employers for: employees' superannuation; workers' compensation; earnings; payroll tax; and severance, termination and redundancy payments for the year ended 30 June 1986.

CHART 6.a. AWARD RATES OF PAY, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ANNUAL CHANGE



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0); Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0); Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

**TABLE 6.1. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES**  
(Base : June 1976 = 100.0)

	<i>Weekly wage and salary earner series</i>			<i>Hourly wage earner series</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>1976—</i>						
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
December	104.3	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.5	104.4
<i>1977—</i>						
June	110.4	110.7	110.5	110.9	111.3	111.0
December	114.5	114.6	114.5	115.0	115.2	115.1
<i>1978—</i>						
June	117.8	118.0	117.8	118.4	118.6	118.5
December	123.3	122.9	123.3	124.3	123.8	124.2
<i>1979—</i>						
June	127.7	127.1	127.5	128.9	127.9	128.6
December	129.9	128.9	129.4	131.1	129.2	130.6
<i>1980—</i>						
June	137.5	135.6	136.9	138.7	136.3	138.0
December	144.9	144.6	144.8	146.0	145.5	145.8
<i>1981—</i>						
June	156.2	155.9	156.1	157.5	157.0	157.3
December	166.8	164.3	166.0	168.4	166.3	167.8
<i>1982—</i>						
June	178.3	175.5	177.5	183.5	178.0	182.0
December	185.4	183.7	184.9	191.2	186.5	189.9
<i>1983—</i>						
June	186.1	184.7	185.7	192.1	187.6	190.9
December	194.7	193.1	194.2	201.2	196.5	199.9
<i>1984—</i>						
June	203.2	201.7	202.7	210.4	206.6	209.4
December	203.3	201.9	202.9	211.0	207.3	210.0
<i>1985—</i>						
June	208.6	207.5	208.3	216.5	213.6	215.7
December	216.6	215.4	216.2	224.8	221.7	224.0
<i>1986—</i>						
June	216.6	216.1	216.5	224.8	222.0	224.1
December	221.6	221.3	221.5	229.9	227.3	229.2

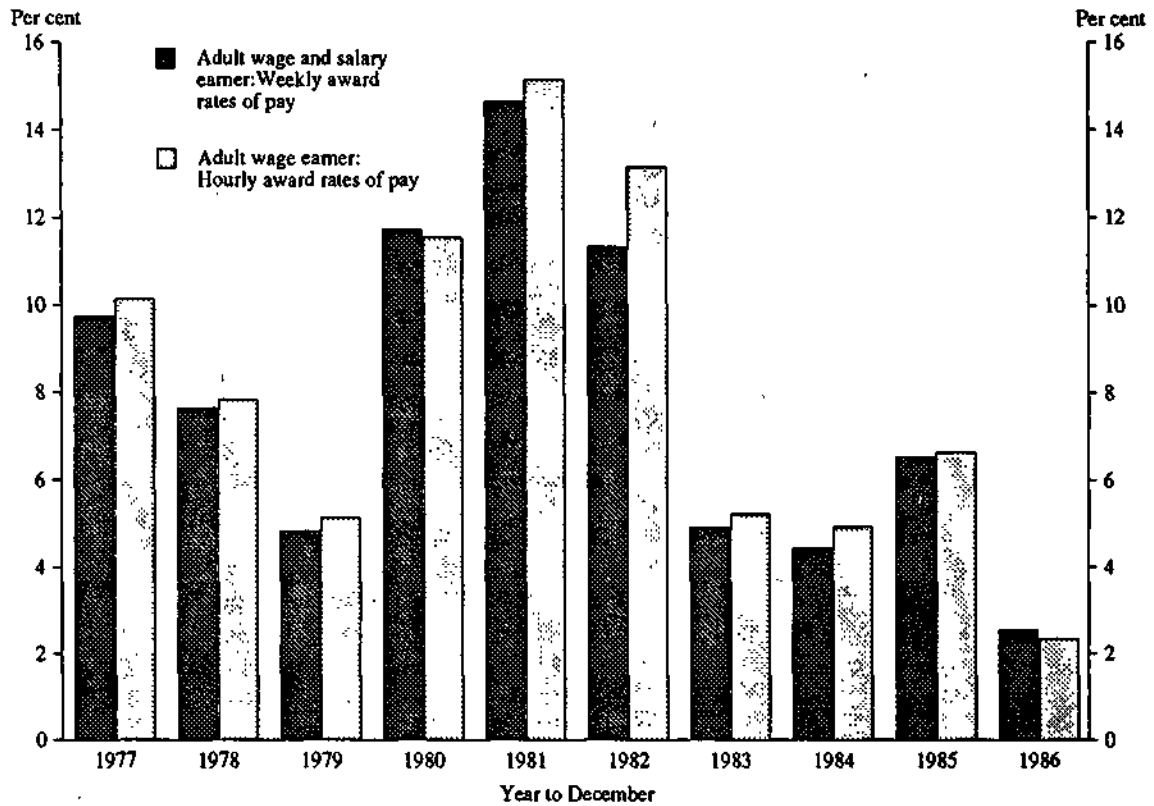
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

**TABLE 6.2. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY EARNER SERIES, INDUSTRIES,  
DECEMBER 1976 TO DECEMBER 1986**  
(Base: June 1976 = 100.0)

	December						
Industry	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986
ADULT MALES							
Mining	104.2	123.3	143.9	180.9	197.4	210.5	216.2
Manufacturing	104.4	124.8	146.6	188.0	205.5	218.6	224.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	104.2	123.2	143.7	183.3	201.7	214.4	219.5
Textiles; clothing and footwear	104.3	123.5	143.9	186.5	203.6	216.8	222.4
Paper, printing, etc.	104.2	122.6	146.5	183.1	199.4	212.5	217.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	104.3	124.0	144.5	184.1	200.8	214.6	220.0
Metal products, machinery and equipment—							
Basic metal products	104.8	125.3	146.2	182.6	199.1	211.8	219.2
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	104.4	127.8	150.9	196.3	214.1	227.7	232.8
Transport equipment	104.2	123.5	145.2	189.3	206.7	219.8	224.9
Total metal products, etc.	104.4	124.4	148.1	191.3	208.7	221.9	227.5
Other	104.4	125.9	146.4	186.4	204.6	217.7	222.9
Electricity, gas and water	104.1	121.9	142.5	182.0	199.5	211.7	216.7
Construction	104.3	124.3	145.7	188.3	206.6	219.0	225.3
Wholesale trade	104.4	125.0	145.5	185.4	205.0	218.3	223.5
Retail trade	104.4	123.5	145.7	185.0	203.3	216.1	221.0
Transport and storage	104.1	123.4	144.0	184.2	202.8	215.7	221.2
Communication	103.9	121.2	143.0	189.7	206.0	220.3	225.8
Finance, property and business services	104.0	122.2	143.2	183.2	200.7	213.6	218.6
Public administration and defence	104.0	120.5	141.6	179.8	197.1	211.1	216.0
Community services	104.4	121.1	143.8	183.5	201.5	214.4	219.8
Recreation, personal and other services	104.3	122.7	143.6	181.6	199.5	212.2	217.6
Total all industries	104.3	123.3	144.8	185.4	203.3	216.3	221.7
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing	104.6	124.3	145.6	186.5	203.9	217.2	222.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	104.6	123.7	143.7	184.0	201.9	215.0	220.3
Textiles; clothing and footwear	104.5	123.7	144.6	186.4	202.9	216.1	221.1
Paper, printing, etc.	104.4	123.1	144.6	183.9	200.3	213.7	218.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	104.1	122.3	142.8	177.6	195.3	209.5	214.3
Metal products, machinery and equipment—							
Basic metal products	106.7	123.2	143.5	178.6	194.5	206.9	211.6
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	104.5	126.4	148.8	193.3	210.9	224.5	229.8
Transport equipment	104.3	124.2	146.4	190.4	206.9	220.5	225.7
Total metal products, etc.	104.7	125.6	147.7	190.9	208.1	221.6	226.8
Other	104.5	126.4	146.8	183.5	202.4	215.6	220.6
Electricity, gas and water	104.0	122.9	145.5	177.3	193.1	205.9	210.6
Construction	104.4	124.4	145.8	178.5	201.1	214.2	219.1
Wholesale trade	104.7	124.7	145.7	183.8	203.1	216.8	222.2
Retail trade	104.3	123.0	144.4	181.2	200.6	213.7	219.0
Transport and storage	104.1	123.6	143.6	180.8	199.5	212.5	219.3
Communication	104.0	121.5	141.1	178.7	196.0	213.0	217.9
Finance, property and business services	104.2	124.1	143.5	181.7	199.5	212.4	217.4
Public administration and defence	104.0	122.0	143.1	179.9	197.5	212.9	218.0
Community services	104.2	122.0	144.4	185.6	203.6	216.9	230.1
Recreation, personal and other services	104.4	123.2	145.6	178.0	196.7	209.5	214.6
Total all industries	104.2	123.2	144.6	183.7	201.7	215.2	222.7

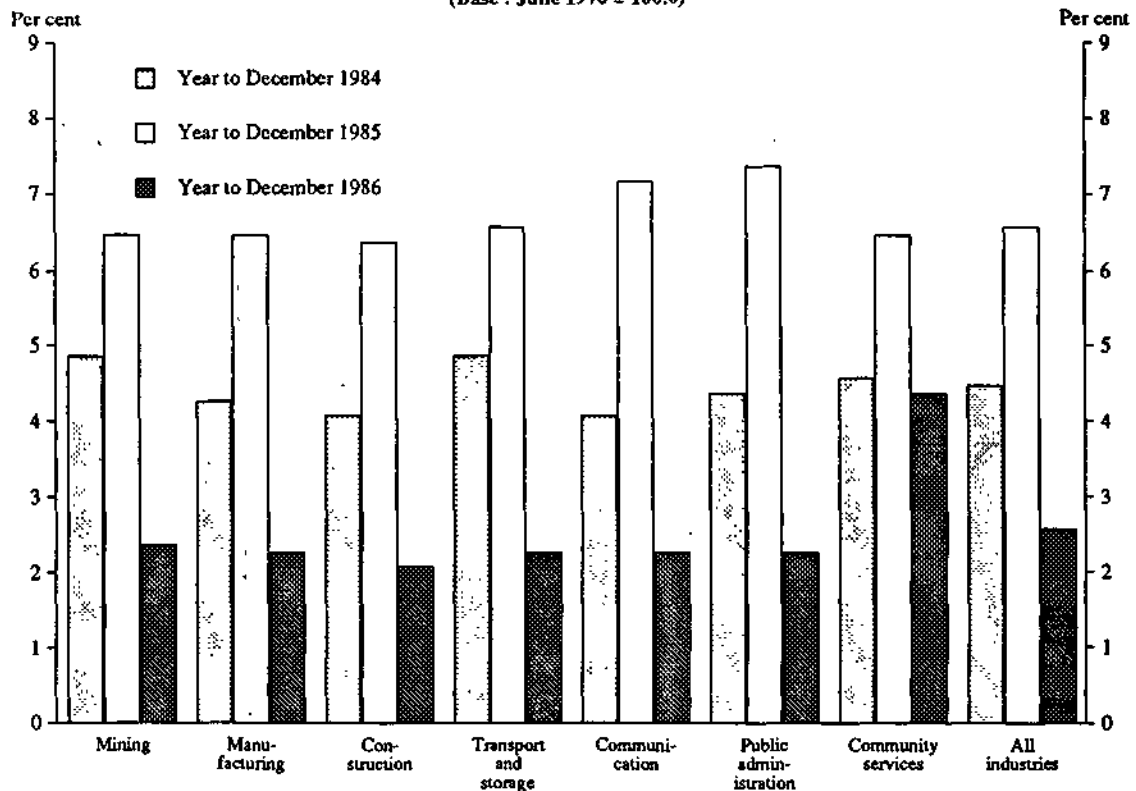
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

**CHART 6.b. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: ANNUAL CHANGE**  
(Base : June 1976 = 100)



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

**CHART 6.c. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, INDUSTRIES**  
(Base : June 1976 = 100.0)



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

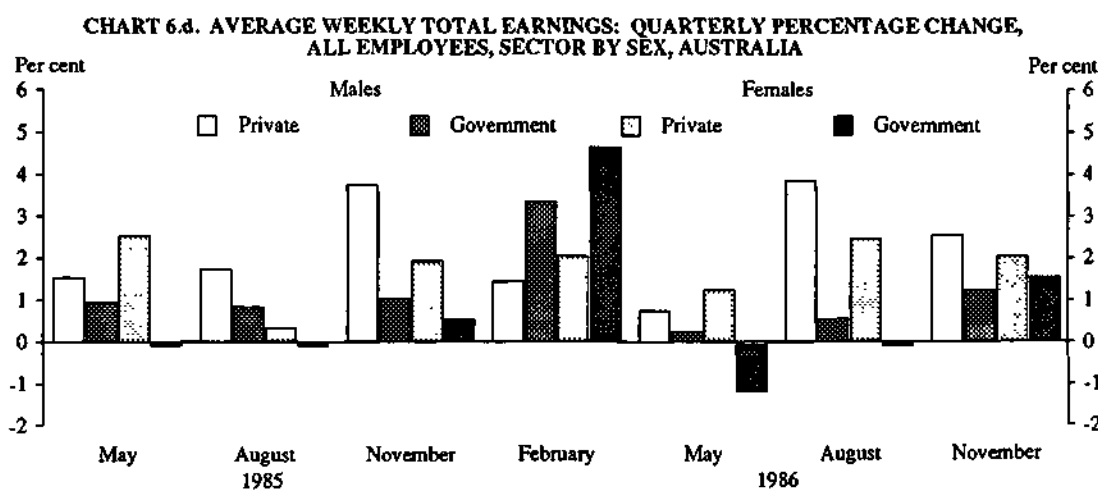


TABLE 6.3. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a), 1982 TO 1986

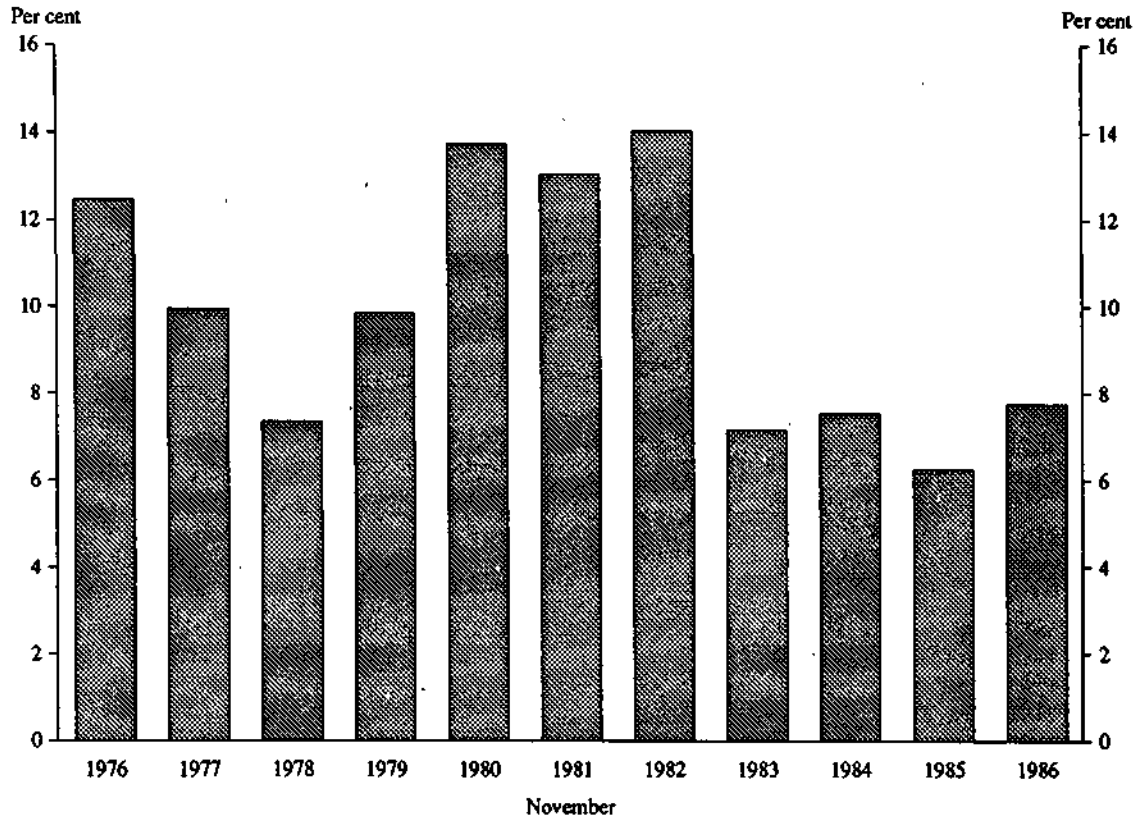
Reference period	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
—dollars—									
1985—									
15 February	399.60	429.00	392.70	328.40	335.90	260.10	377.50	400.10	340.10
17 May	404.50	435.50	397.20	334.40	343.10	263.40	382.80	406.90	344.10
16 August	409.80	441.60	403.10	338.70	346.80	265.00	387.90	412.50	347.80
15 November	419.60	453.60	413.90	345.30	353.70	268.40	396.90	423.10	355.60
1986—									
21 February	427.20	460.10	422.70	352.80	360.60	276.40	404.20	429.50	364.10
16 May	432.60	465.90	425.50	356.40	364.90	278.20	409.20	434.90	366.50
15 August	444.00	476.20	437.20	363.60	371.90	282.90	418.90	443.70	373.70
21 November	452.10	488.60	446.30	372.70	382.00	287.60	427.20	455.20	380.60
Change—									
Quarterly									
—per cent—									
1985—									
February	+0.5	+0.4	+0.8	+0.9	+0.7	+2.0	+0.6	+0.5	+1.4
May	+1.2	+1.5	+1.1	+1.8	+2.1	+1.3	+1.4	+1.7	+1.2
August	+1.3	+1.4	+1.5	+1.3	+1.1	+0.6	+1.3	+1.4	+1.1
November	+2.4	+2.7	+2.7	+1.9	+2.0	+1.3	+2.3	+2.6	+2.2
1986—									
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.1	+2.2	+1.9	+3.0	+1.8	+1.5	+2.4
May	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+1.0	+1.2	+0.7	+1.2	+1.3	+0.7
August	+2.7	+2.2	+2.7	+2.0	+1.9	+1.7	+2.4	+2.0	+2.0
November	+1.8	+2.6	+2.1	+2.5	+2.7	+1.7	+2.0	+2.6	+1.8
Annual									
1985—									
February	+6.2	+7.1	+6.0	+8.0	+8.0	+5.5	+6.9	+7.6	+5.9
May	+4.3	+4.8	+3.5	+5.5	+5.8	+2.5	+4.8	+5.3	+3.2
August	+4.4	+5.4	+4.4	+6.2	+6.1	+3.4	+5.1	+5.8	+4.0
November	+5.5	+6.2	+6.3	+6.1	+6.1	+5.2	+5.8	+6.3	+6.0
1986—									
February	+6.9	+7.3	+7.7	+7.4	+7.3	+6.2	+7.1	+7.4	+7.1
May	+6.9	+7.0	+7.1	+6.6	+6.3	+5.6	+6.9	+6.9	+6.5
August	+8.4	+7.8	+8.5	+7.3	+7.3	+6.7	+8.0	+7.6	+7.4
November	+7.7	+7.7	+7.8	+7.9	+8.0	+7.1	+7.6	+7.6	+7.0

(a) Refers to all employees engaged in full-time and part-time employment.

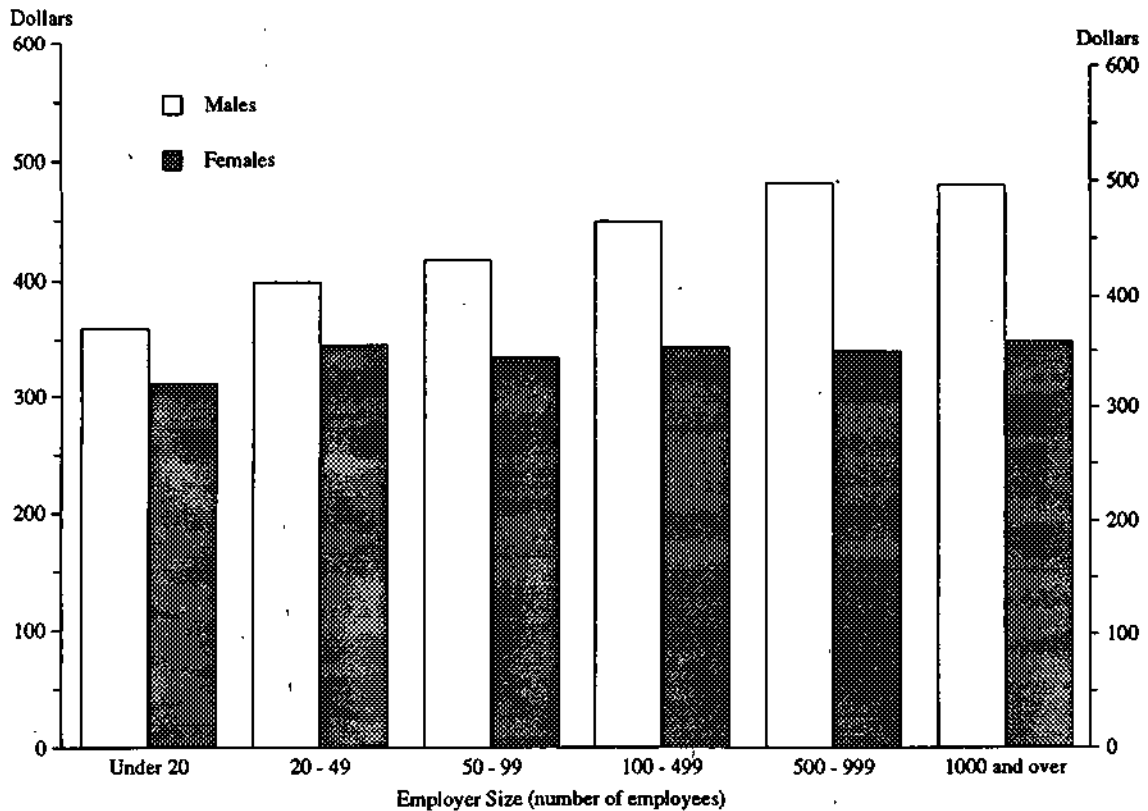
Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

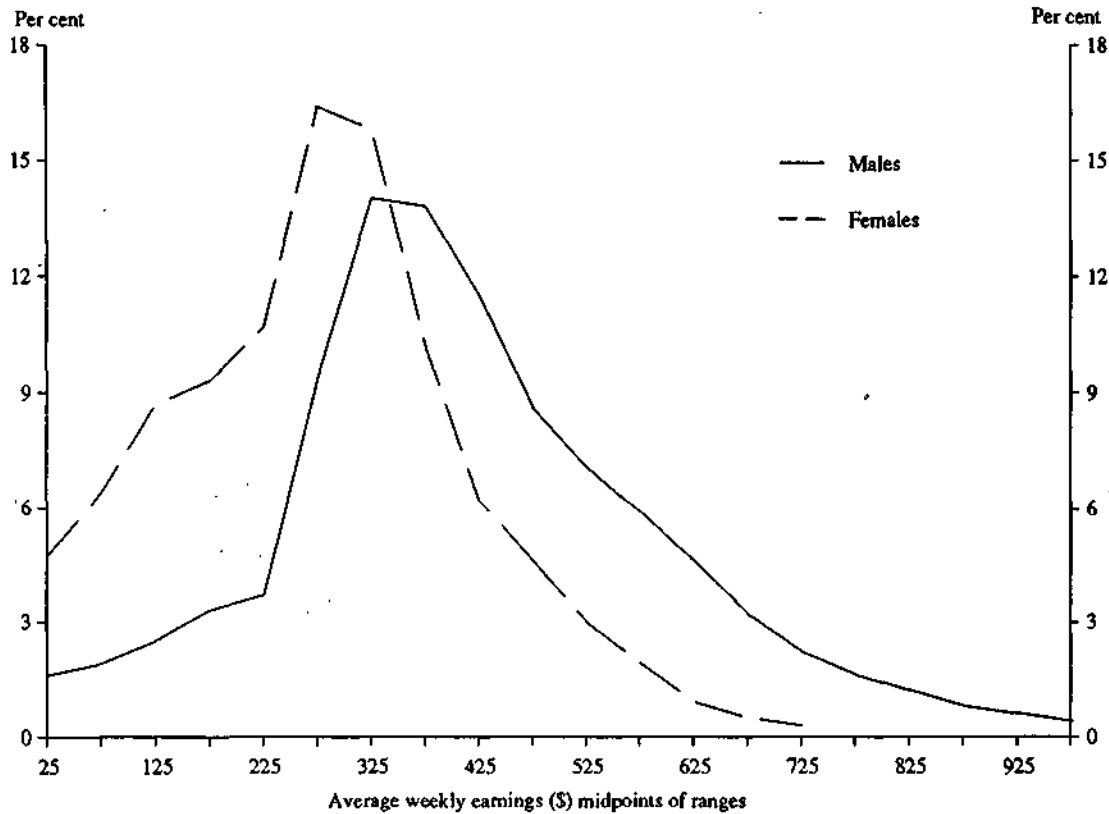
**CHART 6.e. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, ALL MALES**

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

**CHART 6.f. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME ADULT NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, PRIVATE SECTOR BY EMPLOYER SIZE, MAY 1986**

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986 (6306.0).

CHART 6.g. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX  
MAY 1986



Note: Female estimates are not available for intervals after \$750 as standard errors are too high.

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986 (6306.0).

TABLE 6.4. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS COMPOSITION : FULL-TIME  
NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, MAY 1986

	Adult		Junior	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
WEEKLY EARNINGS(\$)				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	382.00	347.40	198.70	202.30
Payment by measured result	6.40	1.40	*	*
Overaward and other pay	10.90	5.50	3.70	2.20
Total ordinary time	399.30	354.30	204.00	204.80
Overtime	40.00	8.40	12.00	4.30
Total	439.30	362.70	216.00	209.20
PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS				
Award or agreed base rate of pay	87.0	95.8	92.0	96.7
Payment by measured result	1.5	0.4	*	*
Overaward and other pay	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.1
Total ordinary time	90.9	97.7	94.4	97.9
Overtime	9.1	2.3	5.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)

**TABLE 6.5. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS : NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES,  
INDUSTRIES, MAY 1976 TO MAY 1986**  
( $\$$ )

Industry	May								
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1985	1986
<b>MALES</b>									
Mining	251.20	279.70	295.50	335.30	376.10	447.30	497.90	603.10	659.50
Manufacturing—									
Food, beverages and tobacco	169.50	186.40	203.80	215.60	248.00	277.00	338.80	385.90	411.00
Textiles; clothing and footwear	162.20	174.70	196.10	205.00	243.90	281.80	313.80	340.10	386.80
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	184.80	207.60	227.40	249.70	276.00	309.80	358.00	430.50	451.80
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	187.60	203.70	255.90	255.80	272.70	307.80	367.50	436.90	475.90
Metal products, machinery and equipment—									
Basic metal products	185.80	207.60	229.10	249.90	287.10	320.40	388.70	453.60	481.40
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	168.50	185.40	200.80	221.30	253.20	275.10	325.60	380.00	399.90
Transport equipment	167.10	185.10	197.90	223.20	242.90	273.10	342.00	407.10	417.90
Total metal products, etc.	171.80	190.10	205.90	228.20	257.80	285.30	343.80	404.10	422.10
Other manufacturing	170.00	188.60	202.90	221.00	247.90	270.60	319.20	369.70	390.60
Total manufacturing	172.60	190.50	207.40	227.20	256.20	284.70	340.60	396.60	419.40
Electricity, gas and water	190.60	211.60	227.40	249.10	275.10	307.70	395.90	444.40	469.00
Construction	180.80	197.80	214.40	230.00	257.10	297.20	386.30	422.90	458.00
Wholesale trade	164.00	183.20	199.80	221.00	237.80	268.40	324.40	367.70	393.90
Retail trade	154.80	173.10	189.50	203.70	221.60	245.60	281.70	323.90	331.00
Transport and storage	191.60	215.80	231.00	247.00	280.40	311.10	367.10	439.30	470.50
Communication							354.20	415.10	423.60
Finance, property and business services	176.10	196.20	209.00	225.50	254.00	286.30	355.10	407.70	438.20
Public administration, etc.	197.20	215.80	231.00	248.50	279.70	313.90	353.70	396.60	417.20
Community services							402.00	460.20	485.80
Recreation, personal and other services	162.70	179.60	199.10	215.50	241.70	265.40	296.50	355.80	375.80
Total all industries	180.60	200.10	216.70	235.80	264.60	297.50	358.00	413.90	439.30
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Mining	149.90	187.10	195.40	223.60	250.90	270.60	354.10	414.60	461.50
Manufacturing—									
Food, beverages and tobacco	129.80	148.00	157.40	176.40	192.10	222.60	263.30	314.90	332.30
Textiles; clothing and footwear	120.20	138.60	150.80	156.00	174.30	200.90	240.90	270.60	288.00
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	136.80	148.20	162.40	177.70	201.20	218.80	279.30	326.60	337.50
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	140.70	154.30	169.00	182.90	197.60	237.70	292.70	341.00	340.10
Metal products, machinery and equipment—									
Basic metal products	147.70	157.90	177.90	195.40	221.50	253.80	297.20	367.30	375.90
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	126.90	143.00	155.80	164.50	189.90	213.30	264.80	305.50	320.40
Transport equipment	135.10	146.30	159.60	179.00	194.20	219.80	265.80	319.50	321.70
Total metal products, etc.	130.20	144.80	158.60	170.20	193.70	218.00	267.60	315.00	325.80
Other manufacturing	123.20	141.00	153.70	166.90	185.00	205.90	250.80	288.80	308.80
Total manufacturing	127.60	144.10	156.60	168.70	188.10	213.90	261.10	303.90	318.40
Electricity, gas and water	160.50	166.50	184.40	195.00	212.60	247.30	310.90	349.60	365.00
Construction	139.80	157.10	173.60	185.60	214.20	234.00	273.90	316.70	333.00
Wholesale trade	135.60	151.00	164.20	175.90	193.30	221.60	273.10	314.90	335.40
Retail trade	129.70	144.10	157.80	168.60	181.10	204.60	245.10	286.10	302.10
Transport and storage	149.30	169.30	185.20	195.40	214.20	249.00	309.30	360.90	375.60
Communication							303.60	357.80	370.20
Finance, property and business services	143.80	161.40	176.20	184.50	206.20	232.40	278.50	322.30	349.20
Public administration, etc.	162.80	183.40	199.00	212.50	236.00	264.20	306.00	354.90	366.90
Community services							338.10	382.70	406.60
Recreation, personal and other services	133.30	150.00	160.80	173.10	199.10	222.20	257.10	302.70	321.60
Total all industries	143.70	162.10	177.20	189.40	210.50	238.30	294.60	341.20	362.70

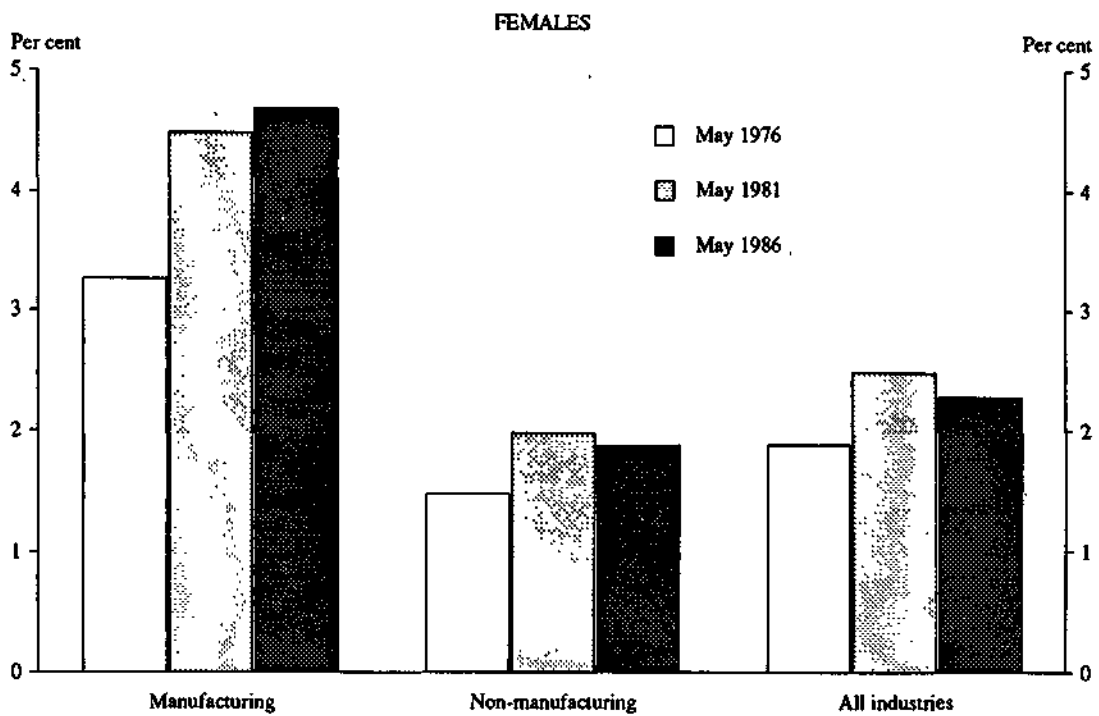
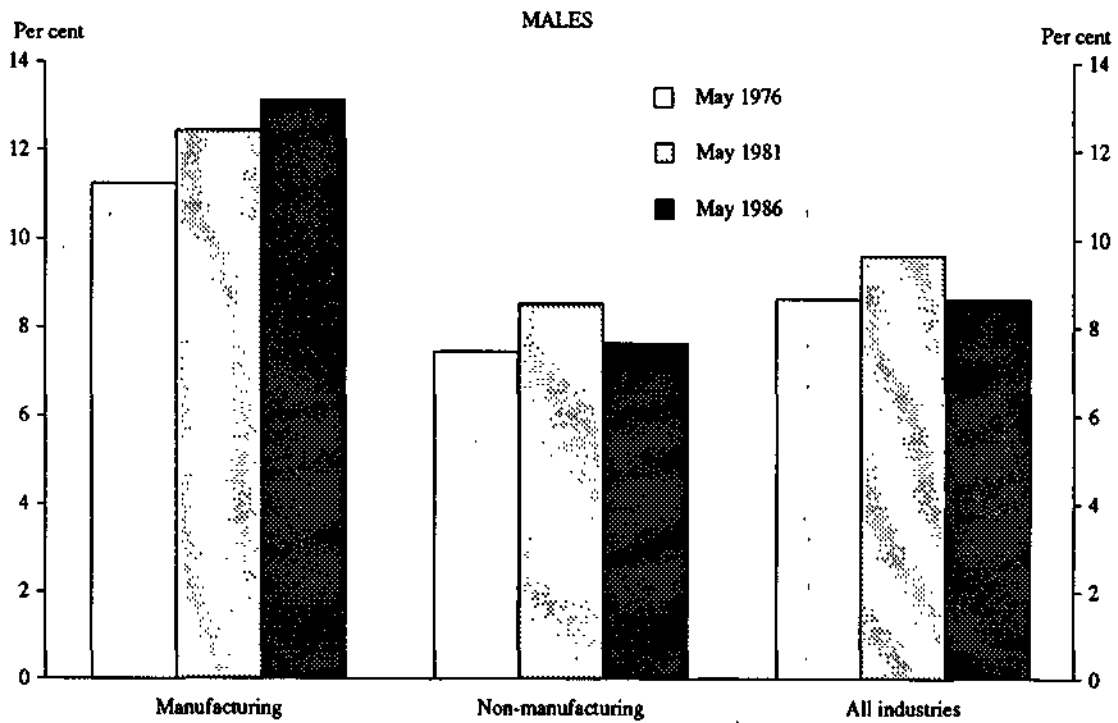
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).

**TABLE 6.6. AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS : NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRIES, MAY 1976 TO MAY 1986**  
( $\$$ )

Industry	May								
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1985	1986
<b>MALES</b>									
Mining	202.40	227.50	248.60	273.70	310.30	366.90	439.20	508.40	561.00
Manufacturing—									
Food, beverages and tobacco	149.00	163.20	182.20	192.10	213.70	242.90	297.30	335.10	351.00
Textiles; clothing and footwear	145.50	159.20	173.60	183.50	212.00	237.50	*	294.70	322.50
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	167.40	187.50	202.90	221.20	249.80	280.00	332.70	372.80	402.30
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	169.00	182.60	231.90	220.10	244.70	275.20	337.50	386.90	411.80
Metal products, machinery and equipment—									
Basic metal products	164.10	184.00	204.20	213.20	244.00	275.00	347.10	391.00	414.40
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	149.70	164.50	177.00	194.30	219.40	239.90	300.70	331.20	348.10
Transport equipment	151.10	169.50	182.20	195.20	222.00	242.90	319.80	349.90	368.30
Total metal products, etc.	153.30	170.40	184.70	198.80	225.70	249.10	316.30	349.70	367.80
Other manufacturing	146.40	163.50	177.70	191.40	215.20	234.80	293.80	319.30	338.20
Total manufacturing	153.10	169.40	185.00	198.70	224.30	249.20	310.60	343.80	364.00
Electricity, gas and water	178.70	195.70	211.90	229.80	251.70	280.80	368.60	409.20	434.50
Construction	162.30	180.20	194.80	207.20	232.50	263.50	342.30	380.90	404.20
Wholesale trade	153.60	171.30	186.60	201.90	220.80	246.90	304.80	342.30	366.20
Retail trade	146.10	163.80	179.70	190.50	209.30	229.40	268.50	308.90	315.50
Transport and storage	171.70	190.80	206.70	221.40	249.10	275.80	326.60	377.80	407.50
Communication							331.40	382.50	403.30
Finance, property and business services	171.30	190.60	202.30	217.40	245.10	273.60	331.90	390.60	409.40
Public administration, etc.	190.80	207.50	222.90	239.80	269.00	300.20	338.10	379.00	400.50
Community services							388.80	442.80	468.00
Recreation, personal and other services	148.60	166.40	184.30	197.30	220.50	244.60	282.40	322.00	344.00
Total all industries	164.80	182.60	198.60	213.90	240.00	268.50	331.30	375.90	399.30
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	378.80	439.40
Manufacturing—									
Food, beverages and tobacco	*	142.00	151.50	166.70	182.20	210.50	253.20	296.70	308.50
Textiles; clothing and footwear	117.50	135.00	146.60	151.70	168.30	194.00	228.20	256.00	277.80
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	*	143.60	157.20	171.40	191.40	209.00	*	317.30	322.90
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	136.10	150.00	*	175.90	194.20	231.70	285.90	323.20	329.90
Metal products, machinery and equipment—									
Basic metal products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	346.80	358.00
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	122.70	138.80	150.20	157.00	181.80	201.70	257.90	289.80	307.00
Transport equipment	*	141.70	155.40	167.20	192.20	208.40	*	287.10	305.40
Total metal products, etc.	125.30	140.50	153.20	161.50	186.40	206.20	260.90	294.30	311.30
Other manufacturing	*	137.40	149.60	160.30	177.60	198.40	*	277.40	292.90
Total manufacturing	123.40	139.70	151.70	161.50	180.70	204.30	252.10	287.60	303.50
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	343.10	358.20
Construction	*	*	171.00	*	*	*	*	311.10	319.80
Wholesale trade	132.90	148.20	162.10	172.00	188.80	216.20	269.50	307.20	327.30
Retail trade	127.60	142.00	154.60	165.50	176.90	199.60	239.80	279.00	294.40
Transport and storage	*	163.30	179.10	189.60	202.40	238.60	302.60	345.40	357.40
Communication							287.90	338.00	361.10
Finance, property and business services	*	159.80	174.00	182.80	203.30	227.70	274.40	315.60	342.20
Public administration, etc.	*	181.10	196.90	210.30	233.30	261.00	301.50	346.50	360.30
Community services							334.90	377.50	401.70
Recreation, personal and other services	*	143.80	156.30	167.30	192.60	213.50	*	286.10	308.60
Total all industries	140.90	158.90	173.90	185.40	205.60	232.40	289.30	331.90	354.30

Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).

**CHART 6.h. AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS: PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES**



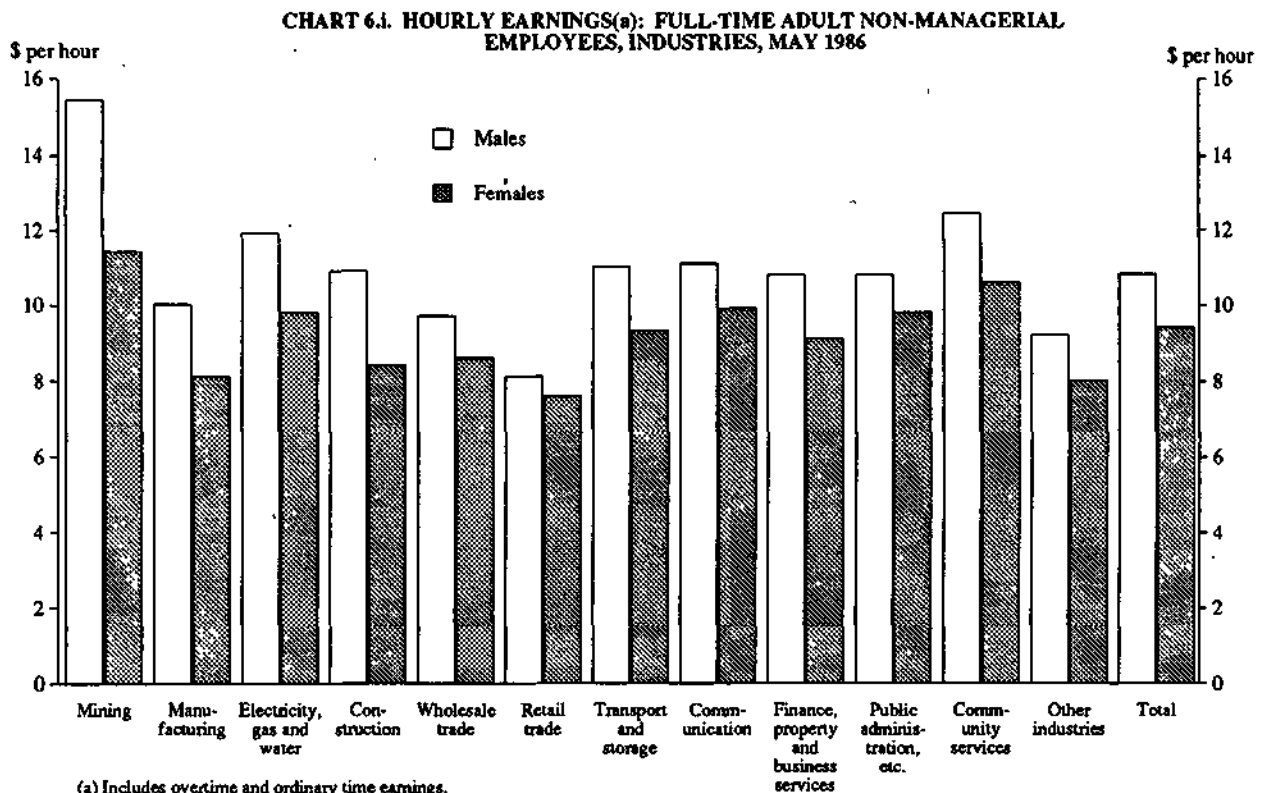
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986 (6306.0).

**TABLE 6.7. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS : NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATION  
MAY 1986  
(\$)**

Occupation Group(a)	Adult		Junior	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professionals	552.60	486.90	218.90	236.50
Para-professionals	520.30	414.80	222.70	251.30
Tradespersons	423.50	314.50	217.40	187.00
Clerks	418.00	344.00	232.30	219.20
Salespersons and personal service workers	393.30	331.00	207.40	197.20
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	447.20	289.70	207.20	192.80
Labourers and related workers	383.80	301.70	207.90	199.20
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>439.30</b>	<b>362.80</b>	<b>216.00</b>	<b>209.20</b>

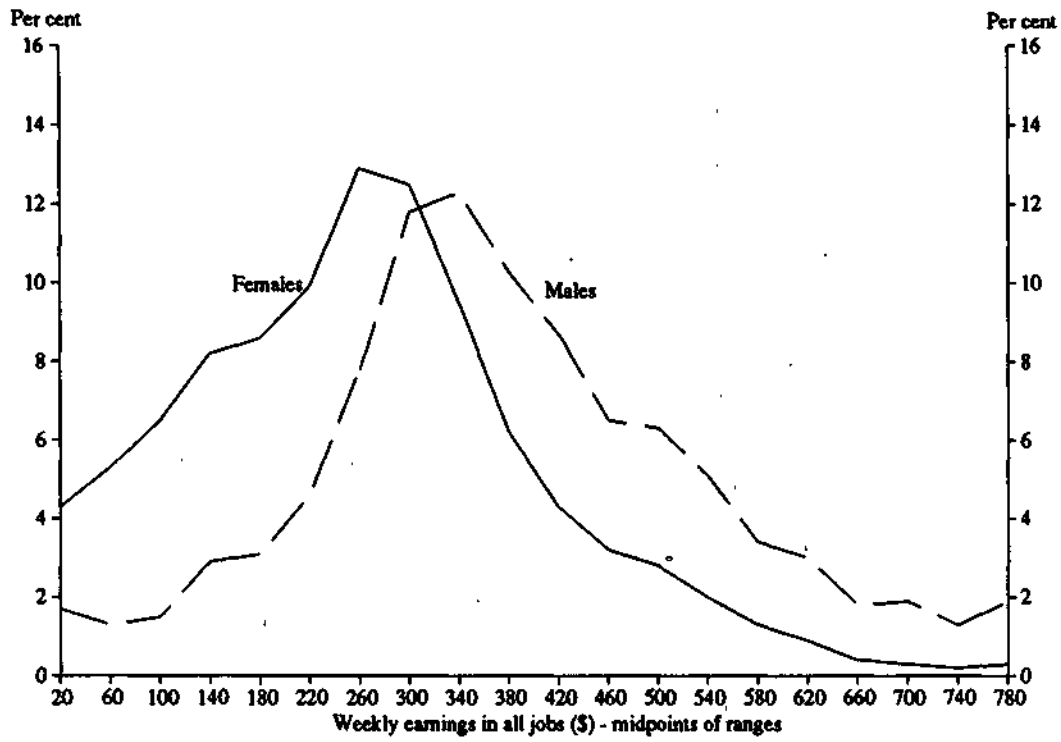
(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, ASCO 1986.

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0)



Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986* (6306.0).

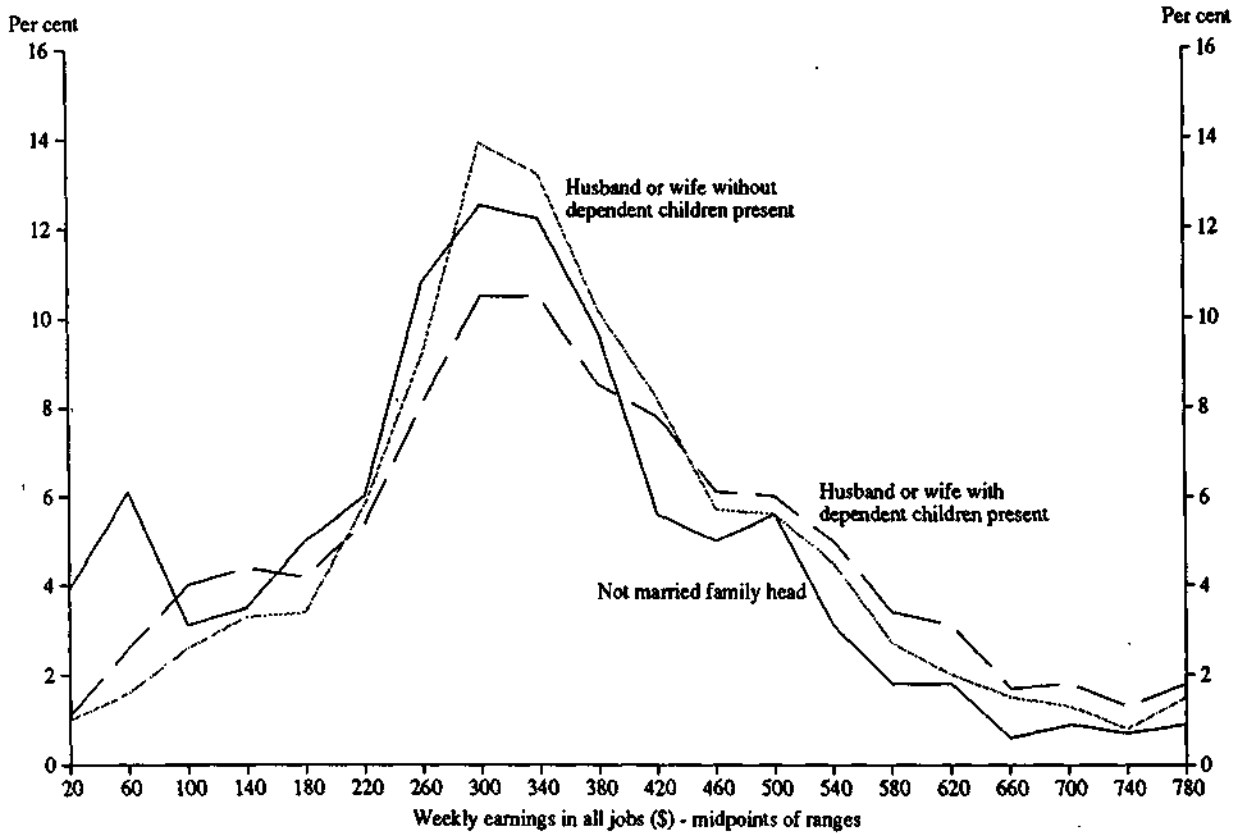
**CHART 6J. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX  
AUGUST 1986**



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0).

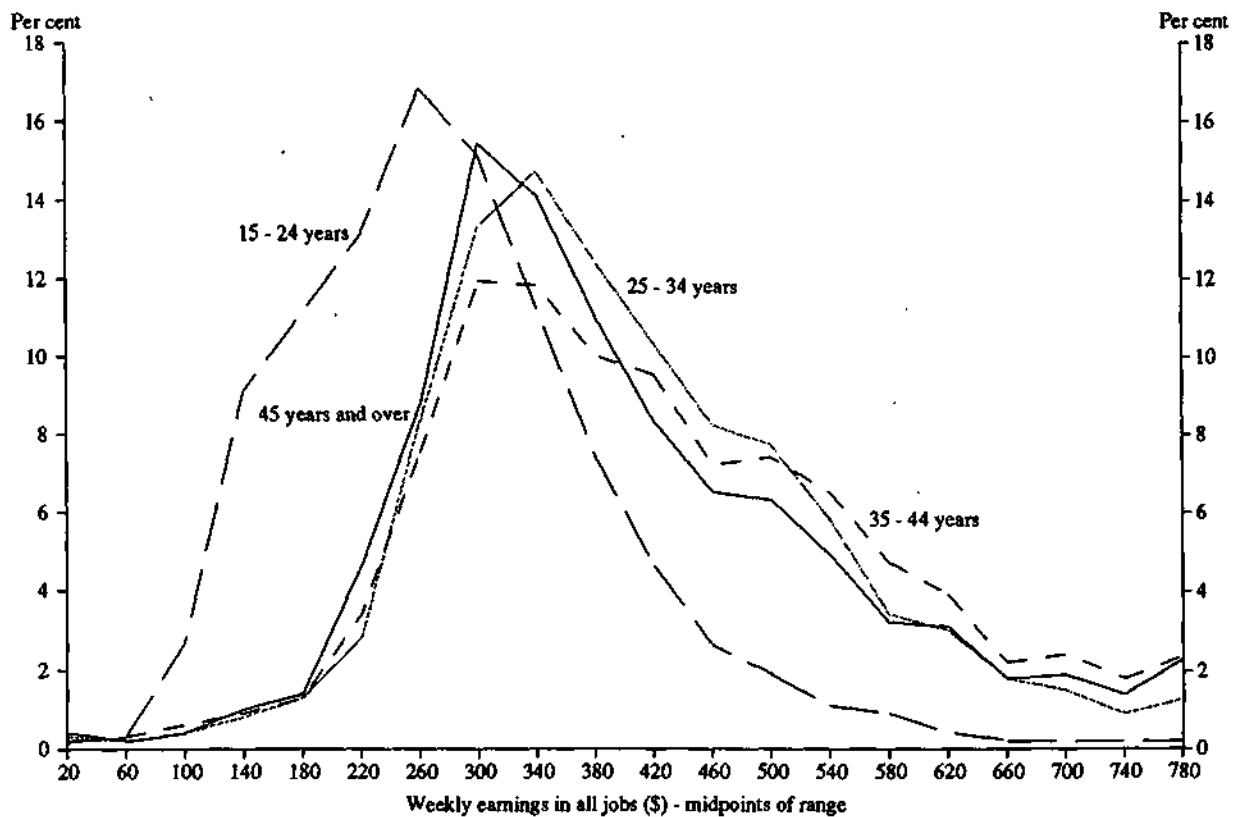


**CHART 6L. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1986**



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0).

**CHART 6I. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP, AUGUST 1986**



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0).

TABLE 6.8. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES(a): DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS  
AUGUST 1986

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 120	12.5	29.3	41.8	11.3	19.6	30.9	23.8	48.9	72.7
120 and under 160	13.7	64.2	77.9	10.9	51.3	62.2	24.5	115.5	140.0
160 " 200	17.6	70.9	88.5	19.4	70.5	89.9	36.9	141.4	178.4
200 " 240	49.0	93.1	142.0	57.8	78.4	136.2	106.8	171.5	278.2
240 " 280	122.3	128.1	250.4	116.0	117.9	233.9	238.4	245.9	484.3
280 " 320	238.6	150.7	389.3	142.2	116.3	258.5	380.8	267.0	647.8
320 " 360	269.8	136.5	406.4	110.1	88.8	198.8	379.9	225.3	605.2
360 " 400	236.3	107.4	343.6	70.1	63.7	133.8	306.4	171.1	477.5
400 " 440	213.1	75.5	288.6	53.1	39.7	92.8	266.2	115.2	381.4
440 " 480	163.1	53.4	216.5	37.4	32.5	69.9	200.5	85.9	286.4
480 " 520	161.5	48.6	210.1	34.8	26.0	60.8	196.3	74.6	270.9
520 " 560	134.6	34.2	168.7	26.1	16.7	42.8	160.7	50.9	211.6
560 " 600	87.5	24.5	112.0	16.8	12.1	28.9	104.3	36.6	140.9
600 " 640	80.2	19.7	99.8	9.9	9.7	19.6	90.1	29.3	119.4
640 " 680	50.6	10.7	61.3	5.4	8.6	14.0	56.0	13.9	69.9
680 " 720	52.5	11.0	63.5	3.5	5.7	9.2	56.0	13.5	69.4
720 " 760	35.2	7.5	42.7	5.4	5.4	10.8	37.9	10.0	47.9
760 " 800	55.2	9.5	64.7	6.3	4.3	10.5	58.0	12.4	70.4
800 and over	78.1	16.6	94.7				84.4	20.9	105.2
Total	2,071.4	1,091.2	3,162.6	736.5	758.5	1,495.0	2,807.9	1,849.7	4,657.6
Median earnings	414	323	382	324	294	310	388	310	355
Mean earnings	457	349	420	353	313	333	430	335	392
PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(b)									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 40	4.1	47.0	51.0	29.2	65.5	94.7	33.3	112.4	145.7
40 and under 80	9.3	28.9	38.2	64.9	52.6	117.5	74.2	81.5	155.7
80 " 120	6.8	14.6	21.4	100.2	29.6	129.8	107.1	44.2	151.2
120 " 160	5.3	13.3	18.5	106.2	22.1	128.3	111.5	35.4	146.9
160 " 200	5.7	8.9	14.6	92.5	18.1	110.6	98.2	27.0	125.2
200 " 240	7.6	5.6	13.2	78.4	14.5	92.9	86.0	20.1	106.0
240 " 280	5.5	4.9	10.4	54.1	10.8	65.0	59.6	15.7	75.3
280 " 320	3.6	3.5	7.1	26.6	5.6	32.2	30.2	9.0	39.2
320 " 360	*	*	5.6	15.9	4.8	20.7	18.6	7.7	26.3
360 " 400	4.4	*	6.2	7.3	9.9	17.2	10.1	5.7	13.2
400 " 440	*	*	6.5	6.5	7.9	14.4	8.2	*	10.8
440 " 480	*	*	3.6	3.5	4.0	7.5	4.5	*	6.1
480 " 520	*	*	*	*	4.7	5.0	5.0	*	6.3
520 " 560	*	*	*	*	*	5.1	5.1	*	6.0
560 and over	5.1	*	5.7	4.9	6.2	11.1	10.0	*	11.9
Total	66.3	132.0	198.4	595.1	232.3	827.3	661.4	364.3	1,025.7
Median earnings	210	66	99	159	79	142	162	74	136
Mean earnings	255	101	153	174	117	158	183	112	157
ALL EMPLOYEES									
Weekly earnings (\$)—									
Under 120	32.8	119.7	152.5	205.6	167.3	372.9	238.4	287.0	525.3
120 " 160	18.9	77.5	96.4	117.1	73.4	190.5	136.0	150.9	286.9
160 " 200	23.3	79.8	103.1	111.8	88.6	200.5	135.1	168.4	303.5
200 " 240	56.6	98.6	155.2	136.2	92.9	229.1	192.8	191.5	384.3
240 " 280	127.8	133.0	260.8	170.2	128.7	298.8	298.0	261.6	559.6
280 " 320	242.2	154.2	396.4	168.8	121.9	290.7	411.0	276.1	687.1
320 " 360	272.5	139.4	411.9	126.0	93.5	219.5	398.5	233.0	631.5
360 " 400	239.1	107.9	347.0	77.4	66.3	143.7	316.5	174.2	490.7
400 " 440	214.8	76.7	291.5	59.6	41.1	100.7	274.4	117.8	392.2
440 " 480	165.0	53.5	218.6	39.9	34.0	73.9	205.0	87.5	292.5
480 " 520	163.0	48.7	211.7	38.2	27.2	65.5	201.2	75.9	277.2
520 " 560	137.4	34.3	171.6	28.4	17.5	45.9	165.8	51.7	217.5
560 " 600	88.3	24.5	112.8	18.5	12.4	30.8	106.8	36.9	143.6
600 " 640	81.6	19.8	101.4	11.2	9.9	21.1	92.8	29.7	122.5
640 " 680	51.0	10.7	61.7	5.9	3.5	9.3	56.9	14.1	71.0
680 " 720	52.7	11.3	64.0	3.8	*	6.5	56.5	14.0	70.5
720 " 760	35.3	7.6	42.9	6.1	5.7	11.8	38.2	10.1	48.3
760 " 800	55.9	9.6	65.5	6.8	4.3	11.0	59.1	12.8	71.9
800 and over	79.6	16.6	96.2				86.4	20.9	107.3
Total	2,137.8	1,223.2	3,361.0	1,331.5	990.8	2,322.4	3,469.3	2,214.1	5,683.4
Median earnings	410	307	372	262	263	263	352	287	326
Mean earnings	451	323	404	273	267	271	383	298	350

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources. (b) As part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours and who did so in the survey week, these figures may include some school teachers, academic staff in universities, air crew, etc.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0)*.

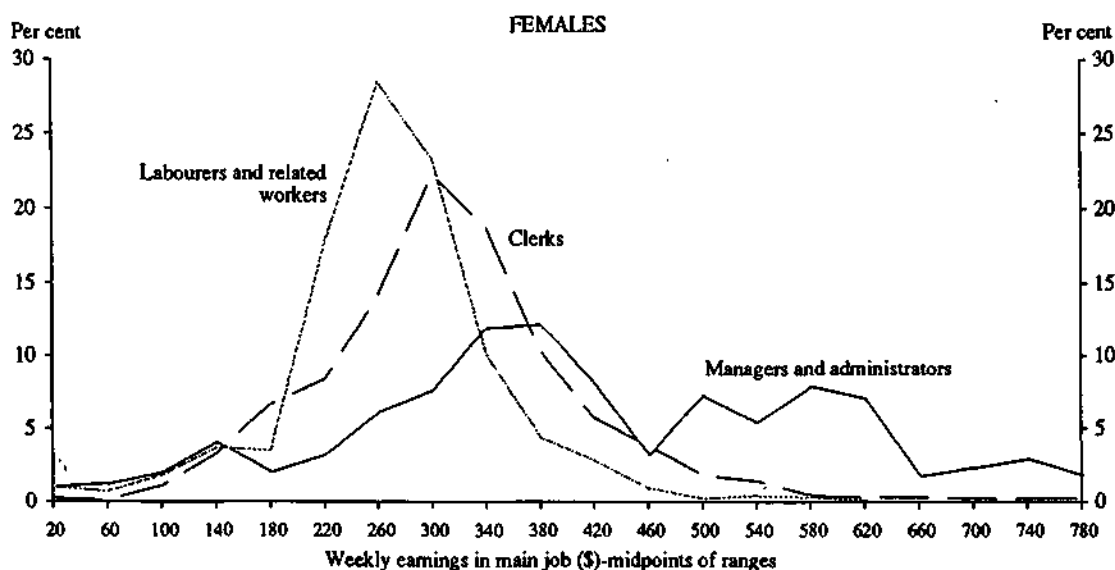
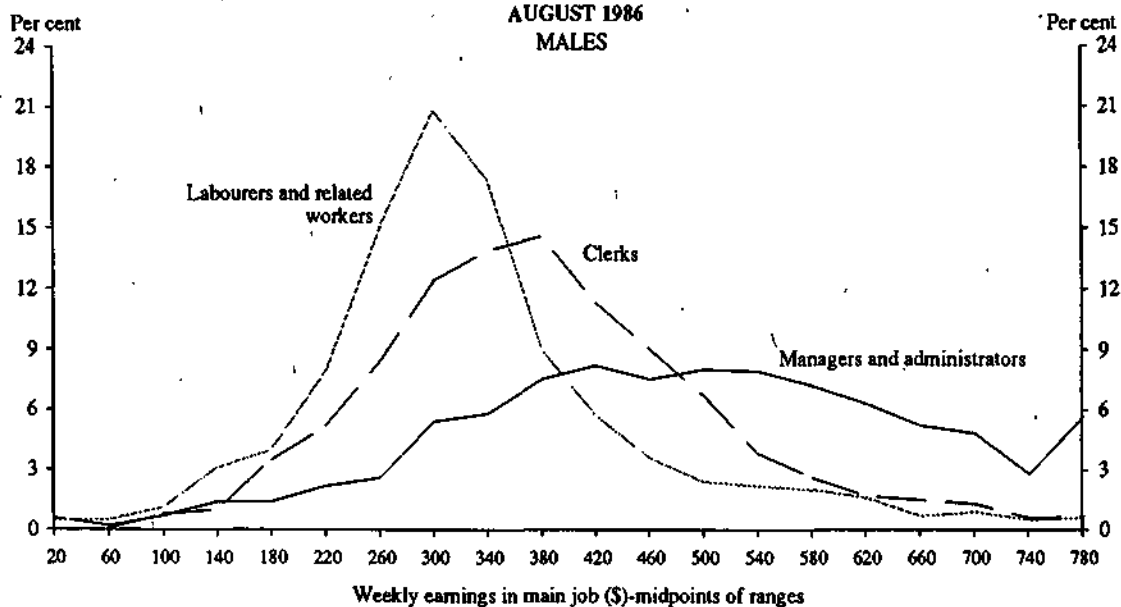
TABLE 6.9. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES(a): DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1986

Family status											
Member of a family										Total	
Husband or wife		Not married family head	Full-time student aged 15-24	Other child of family head	Other relative of family head	Total	Not a member of a family	Not family coded			
With dependent children present	Without dependent children present										
MALES											
Weekly earnings(\$)—					—' 000—						
Under 120	15.1	15.4	} 4.5 {	{ 62.2 {	} 32.8 {	} 4.3 {	130.0	12.3	10.2	152.5	
120 and under 160	10.0	8.0					79.1	13.1	4.3	96.4	
160 " 200	12.1	10.5					87.5	10.2	5.4	103.1	
200 " 240	31.7	22.7	} 5.4 {	{ * {	} 65.4 {	} 4.0 {	127.1	18.7	9.4	155.2	
240 " 280	78.6	44.8					206.9	42.1	11.8	260.8	
280 " 320	145.3	91.3					323.7	57.8	14.9	396.4	
320 " 360	166.5	98.5	8.0	*	59.6	5.5	338.1	55.8	18.1	411.9	
360 " 400	146.8	85.5	6.6	*	39.9	4.6	283.3	48.7	14.9	347.0	
400 " 440	139.0	71.8	3.8	*	22.6	} 4.7 {	240.7	40.0	10.8	291.5	
440 " 480	110.4	50.5	3.8	*	15.3		181.5	28.8	8.3	218.6	
480 " 520	106.2	51.3	4.2	*	10.5		173.6	29.9	8.2	211.7	
520 " 560	90.7	44.3	*	*	8.3	*	146.1	20.7	4.8	171.6	
560 " 600	62.9	24.5	*	*	4.1	*	93.6	15.4	3.7	112.8	
600 " 640	58.2	20.8	*	*	} 4.0 {	*	84.8	12.3	4.3	101.4	
640 " 680	34.0	15.7	*	*		51.6	8.1	*	61.7		
680 " 720	37.3	14.6	*	*		54.7	7.3	} 6.0 {	64.0		
720 " 760	25.3	9.3	*	*	} 4.3 {	*	36.3		5.5	42.9	
760 " 800	35.4	18.0	*	*		*	55.5		7.0	65.5	
800 and over	52.5	23.0	*	*	*	*	78.4	12.9	5.0	96.2	
Total	1,358.0	720.3	52.1	69.1	529.1	43.6	2,772.3	446.8	141.9	3,361.0	
—dollars—											
Median earnings	421	392	375	37	269	307	373	371	354	372	
Mean earnings	460	434	406	55	278	315	405	405	388	404	
FEMALES											
Weekly earnings(\$)—					—' 000—						
Under 120	145.9	50.6	22.9	83.8	26.2	3.9	333.4	20.8	18.8	372.9	
120 and under 160	82.7	32.1	6.1	} 4.2 {	{ 47.0 {	} 3.6 {	172.7	10.9	6.9	190.5	
160 " 200	75.5	31.8	7.9				55.8	174.0	15.5	11.0	200.5
200 " 240	82.2	49.7	9.2				*	51.5	3.9	197.0	21.7
240 " 280	91.0	70.8	17.7	*	55.6	4.8	240.1	42.4	16.3	298.8	
280 " 320	74.9	83.6	18.2	*	44.7	} 6.3 {	225.5	47.4	17.8	290.7	
320 " 360	53.1	67.7	15.4	*	28.7		167.7	41.8	10.0	219.5	
360 " 400	30.3	43.3	11.9	*	17.2		104.8	31.7	7.2	143.7	
400 " 440	25.0	31.3	6.9	*	10.8	} 3.7 {	75.1	20.2	5.4	100.7	
440 " 480	17.2	20.7	5.7	*	6.4		50.7	19.8	*	73.9	
480 " 520	18.7	18.6	6.6	*	3.5		47.8	15.8	} 4.9 {	65.5	
520 " 560	14.2	12.2	3.6	*	*	32.6	10.3	45.9			
560 " 600	8.2	9.9	} 3.9 {	*	*	23.1	6.7	*		30.8	
600 " 640	6.2	4.7		*	} 3.6 {	*	14.1	6.3	*	21.1	
640 " 680	} 3.7 {	} 5.4 {		*		*	6.1	} 4.1 {	*	9.3	
680 " 720			*	*		4.6	*		6.5		
720 " 760			*	*	3.6	*	5.4				
760 " 800	} 6.0 {	} 6.1 {	} 3.7 {	*	*	*	3.7	} 6.2 {	*	6.4	
800 and over				*	*	*	7.9		*	11.0	
Total	734.7	538.4	139.8	89.6	354.5	27.6	1,884.6	321.6	116.2	2,322.4	
—dollars—											
Median earnings	231	296	293	38	237	260	251	322	267	263	
Mean earnings	248	306	296	51	248	264	259	340	271	271	

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources.

Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0).

**CHART 6.m. WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES:  
DISTRIBUTION FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS**  
AUGUST 1986



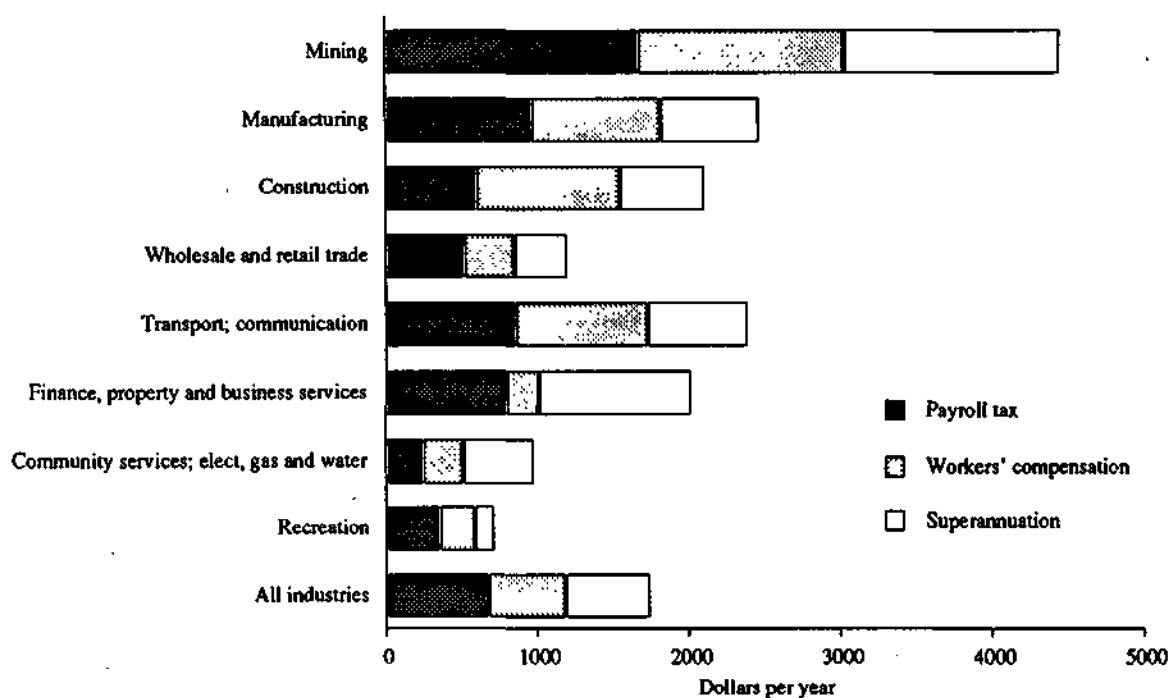
Note: Occupation groups are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupation, ASCO 1986.  
Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia, August, 1986 (6310.0).

**TABLE 6.10. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES WITH A SECOND JOB : EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB  
BY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1986**

	Males				Females			
	Weekly earnings in second job			Mean weekly earnings in second job	Weekly earnings in second job			Mean weekly earnings in second job
	Under \$60	\$60 and over	Total		Under \$60	\$60 and over	Total	
Weekly earnings in main job (\$)-	— '000—			(\$)	— '000—			(\$)
Under 120	4.2	*	6.9	53	13.4	5.8	19.2	55
120 and under 200	5.4	4.2	6.4	96	4.9	8.3	13.2	95
200 " 280		*	6.6	87		6.1	8.2	111
280 " 360	4.1	10.3	14.4	100	5.4	4.2	7.6	88
360 " 480	4.1	10.8	14.9	107		*	5.3	97
480 and over	4.3	7.7	12.1	115	*	5.8	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>85</b>
Median earnings in main job	304	353	341	—dollars—	119	211	176	..
Mean earnings in main job	322	386	363	..	169	249	212	..

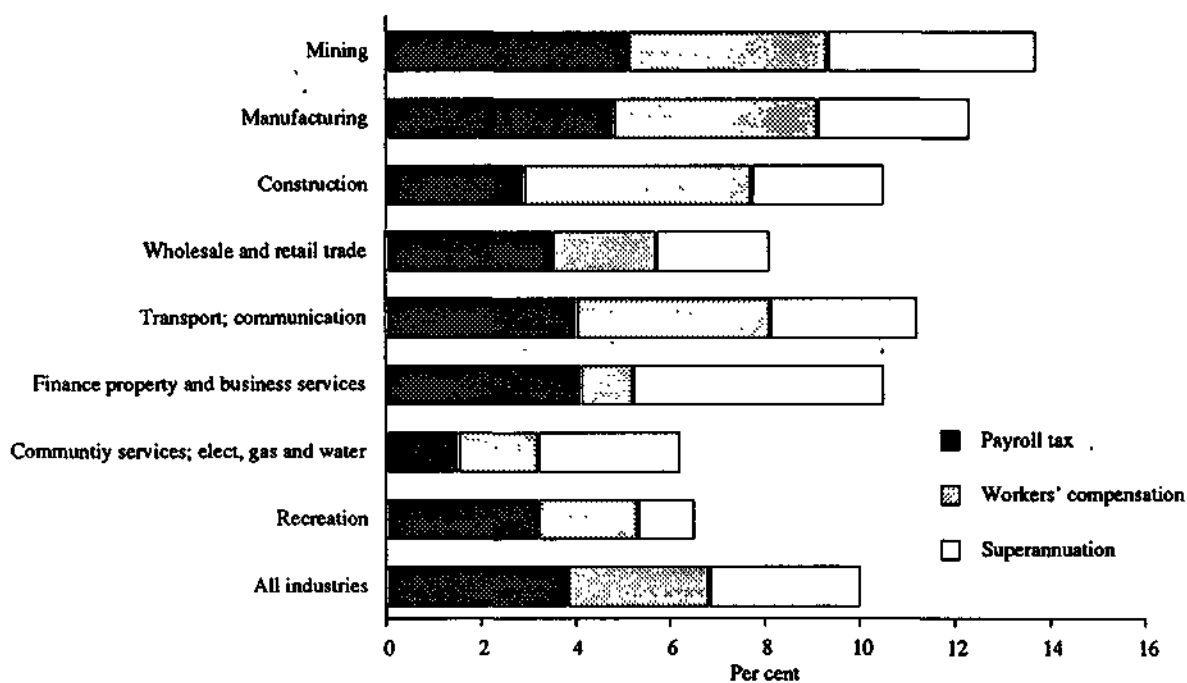
Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1986 (6310.0).

**CHART 6.n. MAJOR LABOUR COSTS (EXCLUDING EARNINGS) PER EMPLOYEE  
PRIVATE SECTOR, INDUSTRIES, 1985-86**



Source: Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia, 1985-86 (6348.0).

**CHART 6.o. MAJOR LABOUR COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS  
PRIVATE SECTOR, INDUSTRIES 1985-86**



Source: Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia, 1985-86 (6348.0).

TABLE 6.11. MAJOR LABOUR COSTS : PRIVATE SECTOR, INDUSTRIES, 1985-86

Type of cost	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail	Transport; Communication	Finance property and business services	Community services; Electricity gas and water	Recreation	Total all industries
COSTS (\$ million)									
Earnings	2,447	19,556	3,922	16,104	3,060	9,363	6,178	3,019	63,649
Gross wages and salaries	2,381	19,059	3,868	15,739	3,001	9,156	6,092	2,974	62,269
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	66	497	54	365	59	207	87	45	1,380
Other labour costs	335	2,400	410	1,305	344	977	379	194	6,343
Payroll tax	125	935	115	559	123	383	93	95	2,427
Workers' compensation	103	833	186	362	126	101	102	63	1,876
Superannuation	107	632	109	384	95	493	184	36	2,040
Total labour costs	2,782	21,956	4,331	17,408	3,404	10,341	6,558	3,214	69,993
COSTS PER EMPLOYEE									
—dollars—									
Earnings	32,440	20,060	20,080	14,550	21,210	19,230	15,750	11,120	17,450
Gross wages and salaries	31,570	19,550	19,810	14,220	20,800	18,800	15,530	10,950	17,070
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	870	510	280	330	410	430	220	170	380
Other labour costs	4,440	2,460	2,100	1,190	2,380	2,010	970	710	1,740
Payroll tax	1,660	960	590	510	850	790	240	350	670
Workers' compensation	1,360	850	950	330	870	210	260	230	510
Superannuation	1,420	650	560	350	660	1,010	470	130	560
Total labour costs	36,880	22,530	22,180	15,730	23,590	21,230	16,720	11,840	19,190
—per cent—									
Superannuation—Employees covered	77.7	48.4	39.0	22.2	33.5	37.2	20.5	7.3	32.3
—dollars—									
Cost per employee covered	1,850	1,350	1,370	1,560	1,990	2,650	2,250	1,800	1,720
COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS									
Earnings	88.0	89.1	90.5	92.5	89.9	90.5	94.2	93.9	90.9
Gross wages and salaries	85.6	86.8	89.3	90.4	88.2	88.5	92.9	92.5	89.0
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	2.4	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.0
Other labour costs	12.1	11.0	9.4	7.5	10.1	9.5	5.8	6.1	9.1
Payroll tax	4.5	4.3	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	1.4	3.0	3.5
Workers' compensation	3.7	3.8	4.3	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.7
Superannuation	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	4.8	2.8	1.1	2.9
Total labour costs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS									
Payroll tax	5.1	4.8	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.1	1.5	3.2	3.8
Workers' compensation	4.2	4.3	4.8	2.2	4.1	1.1	1.7	2.1	3.0
Superannuation	4.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	3.1	5.3	3.0	1.2	3.2
Other labour costs	13.7	12.3	10.5	8.1	11.2	10.5	6.2	6.5	10.0

Source: Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia, 1985-86 (6348.0).

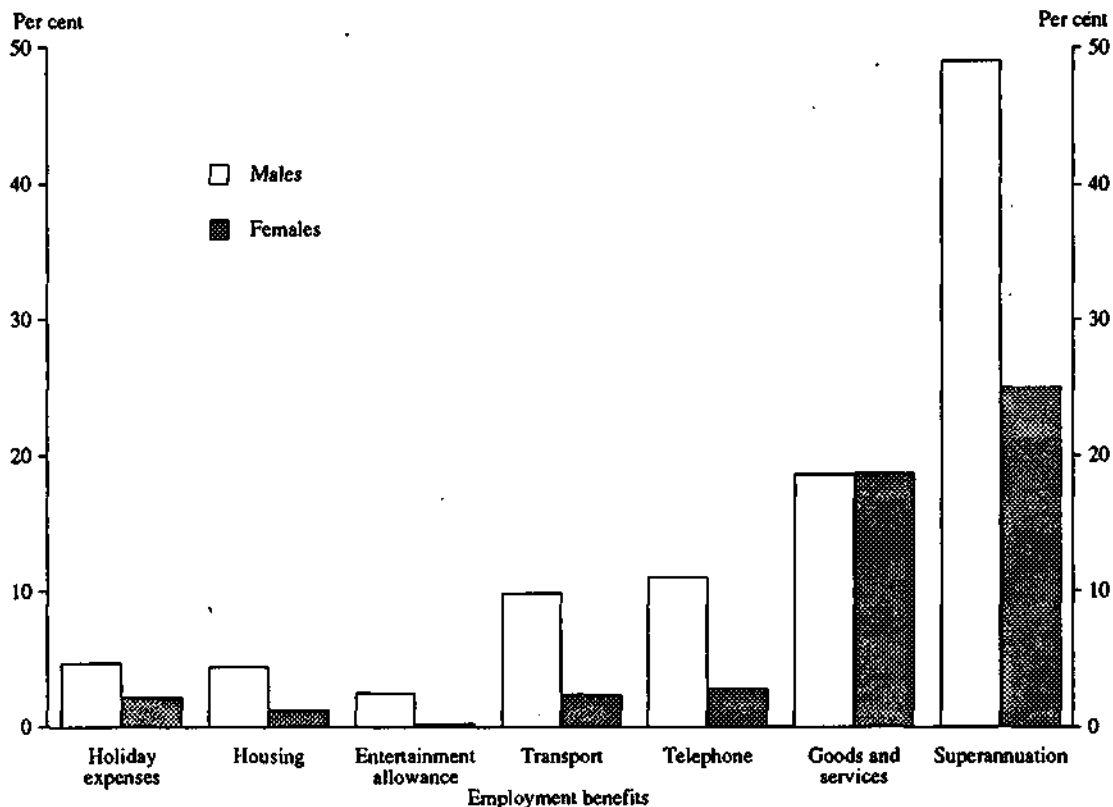
## CHAPTER 7

### NON-WAGE BENEFITS

In Chapter 6, statistics were given on wages and salaries as a measure of the monetary remuneration paid for employment. In this chapter, attention is given to benefits other than wages, salaries and supplements, that may arise from employment. Such benefits may take a variety of forms including assistance with housing or medical expenses, participation in superannuation schemes and entitlements to sick and annual leave.

Information on these non-wage benefits is available from two household surveys. Data on the incidence of various types of benefit are obtained from a supplementary survey usually conducted during August. An irregular survey held as a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey obtains information on the amount and timing of paid annual and long-service leave.

**CHART 7.a. ALL EMPLOYEES: SELECTED EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS RECEIVED, AUGUST 1986**



Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986 (6334.0).

TABLE 7.1. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND AGE, AUGUST 1986  
( ' 000)

	Age group							
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
MALES								
Total employees	305.0	469.2	954.2	798.8	501.1	210.0	122.8	3,361.0
No benefits	78.0	42.2	46.2	37.7	19.5	9.4	14.1	247.0
Holiday expenses	4.6	21.2	51.7	46.4	25.6	12.1	4.5	166.0
Low-interest finance	*	9.4	40.3	33.1	16.9	4.2	*	106.9
Goods and services	51.2	100.8	207.5	146.1	80.1	31.4	15.5	632.5
Housing	6.9	16.0	55.3	39.8	22.5	9.7	3.8	154.0
Electricity	5.4	8.8	27.3	22.7	11.5	3.6	*	81.5
Telephone	4.1	14.7	100.6	134.2	78.5	30.1	13.1	375.2
Transport	3.7	17.5	105.0	114.8	63.4	19.4	12.5	336.3
Medical	5.4	13.8	37.5	37.7	17.5	4.4	*	118.4
Union dues	3.5	7.7	27.6	28.6	10.1	3.9	*	83.3
Club fees	*	*	12.9	15.7	9.8	*	*	43.5
Entertainment allowance	*	*	26.8	36.4	16.2	4.8	*	90.2
Shares	*	*	17.4	21.8	12.3	5.5	*	63.1
Study leave	5.3	15.4	30.8	15.2	5.3	*	*	72.1
Superannuation	29.3	134.8	474.3	493.0	321.6	137.7	62.1	1,652.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	7.7
Sick leave	207.9	402.6	864.0	722.8	458.6	193.4	99.1	2,948.3
Annual leave	210.2	406.4	872.2	729.1	463.1	194.4	100.5	2,975.9
Long-service leave	129.1	303.1	710.2	624.0	403.8	169.6	87.5	2,427.2
FEMALES								
Total employees	290.7	418.1	622.0	554.0	322.6	78.2	36.7	2,322.4
No benefits	91.5	44.2	109.9	122.7	59.0	17.3	8.4	452.9
Holiday expenses	4.5	17.3	18.0	9.9	4.6	*	*	56.0
Low-interest finance	*	15.3	16.4	5.4	*	*	*	41.5
Goods and services	66.3	106.7	113.3	88.0	51.8	10.1	*	439.5
Housing	*	6.2	9.8	9.1	3.7	*	*	32.4
Electricity	*	*	7.1	6.0	*	*	*	20.8
Telephone	*	4.5	22.2	25.2	12.2	*	*	69.9
Transport	*	4.5	19.7	22.4	9.5	*	*	60.2
Medical	5.4	14.2	16.6	8.6	3.6	*	*	50.3
Union dues	*	3.8	6.1	5.5	*	*	*	18.9
Club fees	*	*	4.6	*	*	*	*	10.3
Entertainment allowance	*	*	4.2	*	*	*	*	10.3
Shares	*	*	5.0	5.0	*	*	*	16.3
Study leave	4.3	9.9	13.0	8.6	*	*	*	39.5
Superannuation	30.2	103.0	185.1	132.2	99.8	23.9	10.2	584.4
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sick leave	173.1	348.3	455.9	362.7	232.3	54.2	24.2	1,650.8
Annual leave	173.7	346.0	459.5	363.0	236.6	54.2	24.7	1,657.7
Long-service leave	108.9	266.9	374.9	293.8	196.9	47.6	20.8	1,309.9
PERSONS								
Total employees	595.7	887.3	1,576.2	1,352.8	823.7	288.1	159.5	5,683.4
No benefits	169.5	86.4	156.0	160.3	78.5	26.7	22.5	700.0
Holiday expenses	9.0	38.6	69.7	56.3	30.2	13.2	5.1	222.0
Low-interest finance	3.6	24.7	56.7	38.5	19.1	4.4	*	148.3
Goods and services	117.5	207.4	320.9	234.2	131.9	41.4	18.8	1,072.1
Housing	8.6	22.2	65.0	49.0	26.2	10.7	4.8	186.4
Electricity	6.2	11.6	34.4	28.7	13.7	4.3	*	102.3
Telephone	5.4	19.2	122.8	159.4	90.7	32.3	15.3	445.0
Transport	5.4	22.0	124.8	137.2	72.9	20.6	13.6	396.5
Medical	10.8	28.0	54.0	46.3	21.1	5.1	*	168.7
Union dues	3.9	11.5	33.7	34.1	11.7	4.7	*	102.2
Club fees	*	4.0	17.5	18.4	10.6	*	*	53.7
Entertainment allowance	*	*	31.0	39.5	17.5	5.1	3.6	100.5
Shares	*	3.8	22.4	26.8	15.7	6.3	3.8	79.3
Study leave	9.6	25.3	43.8	23.8	8.3	*	*	111.6
Superannuation	59.5	237.8	659.4	625.2	421.4	161.6	72.3	2,237.2
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	5.5	*	*	*	10.8
Sick leave	381.0	750.8	1,319.9	1,085.4	690.9	247.7	123.3	4,599.1
Annual leave	383.9	752.4	1,331.7	1,092.1	699.7	248.6	125.2	4,633.6
Long-service leave	238.0	570.0	1,085.1	917.7	600.7	217.2	108.3	3,737.0

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986 (6334.0).



**TABLE 7.2. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1986**  
( ' 000 )

	Occupation								
	Managers and adminis- trators	Profes- sionals	Para-pro- fessionals	Trades- persons	Clerks	Sales- persons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	Labourers and related workers	Total
MALES									
Total employees	292.9	423.6	217.4	824.5	303.3	284.9	377.9	636.6	3,361.0
No benefits	7.2	15.1	5.5	43.3	9.5	44.4	26.7	95.3	247.0
Holiday expenses	14.1	15.9	13.2	28.3	23.6	15.1	24.4	31.4	166.0
Low-interest finance	23.0	15.4	6.1	10.4	32.4	9.2	4.9	5.5	106.9
Goods and services	73.6	48.1	28.6	159.4	55.6	86.5	71.5	109.2	632.5
Housing	26.9	25.1	16.2	23.2	8.0	7.2	15.0	32.3	154.0
Electricity	15.9	10.9	5.2	17.6	*	*	7.0	20.7	81.5
Telephone	106.2	67.4	29.2	71.2	22.2	36.3	19.3	23.4	375.2
Transport	118.4	59.7	11.8	41.3	13.2	62.6	12.3	17.2	336.3
Medical	21.5	19.3	7.7	19.1	20.1	9.2	10.7	10.8	118.4
Union dues	18.4	26.7	*	11.9	4.5	5.5	7.8	6.2	83.3
Club fees	17.6	9.9	*	4.5	*	6.9	*	*	43.5
Entertainment allowance	44.6	16.2	*	3.6	6.6	15.1	*	*	90.2
Shares	18.5	9.2	*	11.7	5.5	6.5	4.3	5.1	63.1
Study leave	6.8	19.0	10.3	11.0	16.6	3.9	*	3.9	72.1
Superannuation	185.1	277.8	158.4	327.7	214.9	87.7	177.1	224.2	1,652.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.7
Sick leave	263.1	385.3	206.8	748.7	289.9	217.8	336.2	500.4	2,948.3
Annual leave	266.5	389.6	207.4	758.4	290.2	219.2	339.7	505.0	2,975.9
Long-service leave	214.9	338.3	193.9	584.0	272.9	155.9	281.7	385.6	2,427.2
FEMALES									
Total employees	52.6	302.2	170.9	86.8	780.6	526.6	84.0	318.8	2,322.4
No benefits	*	40.7	17.2	15.0	92.6	167.5	14.7	102.5	452.9
Holiday expenses	*	3.7	*	*	25.2	17.4	*	3.9	56.0
Low-interest finance	*	*	*	*	22.9	11.4	*	*	41.5
Goods and services	12.9	19.7	14.9	25.2	126.4	171.8	22.1	46.4	439.5
Housing	*	7.4	*	*	7.9	5.0	*	5.0	32.4
Electricity	*	3.8	*	*	6.1	*	*	*	20.8
Telephone	7.9	9.6	4.0	*	32.5	9.0	*	4.4	69.9
Transport	10.0	7.3	*	*	25.0	11.8	*	*	60.2
Medical	*	4.9	6.5	*	24.5	9.2	*	*	50.3
Union dues	*	5.9	*	*	5.2	*	*	*	18.9
Club fees	*	*	*	*	3.5	*	*	*	10.3
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.3
Shares	*	*	*	*	9.1	*	*	*	16.3
Study leave	*	13.2	4.5	*	14.6	4.9	*	*	39.5
Superannuation	21.1	125.9	39.3	10.6	281.3	48.9	15.5	41.7	584.4
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sick leave	43.5	247.5	143.8	61.3	624.6	282.0	65.3	182.8	1,650.8
Annual leave	44.6	241.5	145.1	63.4	632.0	279.9	65.5	185.7	1,657.7
Long-service leave	32.5	218.4	125.4	37.2	513.4	194.5	43.4	145.5	1,309.9
PERSONS									
Total employees	345.4	725.8	388.3	911.2	1,083.9	811.4	461.9	955.4	5,683.4
No benefits	9.9	55.8	22.7	58.3	102.1	211.9	41.4	197.8	700.0
Holiday expenses	15.8	19.6	15.9	29.7	48.8	32.5	24.5	35.3	222.0
Low-interest finance	24.3	18.7	7.1	10.9	55.3	20.6	5.1	6.4	148.3
Goods and services	86.6	67.8	43.5	184.6	182.0	258.3	93.6	155.7	1,072.1
Housing	30.3	32.5	18.3	24.7	15.8	12.2	15.1	37.3	186.4
Electricity	18.9	14.7	5.9	19.1	8.6	4.0	7.1	24.0	102.3
Telephone	114.1	77.0	33.2	73.4	54.7	45.2	19.6	27.8	445.0
Transport	128.3	67.0	14.0	42.3	38.2	74.4	13.4	18.8	396.5
Medical	23.3	24.2	14.3	19.5	44.6	18.4	11.4	13.1	168.7
Union dues	20.1	32.6	3.7	12.7	9.6	8.7	7.8	7.0	102.2
Club fees	18.9	12.3	*	5.0	6.4	8.0	*	*	53.7
Entertainment allowance	46.9	18.7	*	3.6	9.4	17.1	*	*	100.5
Shares	19.9	10.4	*	12.0	14.7	9.9	4.5	5.3	79.3
Study leave	7.7	32.2	14.9	11.3	31.3	8.8	*	4.7	111.6
Superannuation	206.2	403.7	197.6	338.3	496.2	136.7	192.6	265.9	2,237.2
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.8
Sick leave	306.6	632.8	350.5	810.0	914.5	499.8	401.5	683.2	4,599.1
Annual leave	311.2	631.1	352.5	821.8	922.2	499.1	405.2	690.7	4,633.6
Long-service leave	247.3	556.4	319.3	621.1	786.3	350.4	325.0	531.1	3,737.0

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986* (6334.0).

TABLE 7.3. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1986  
( ' 000)

	Weekly earnings(a) in main job (\$)								
	Under 120	120 and under 200	200 and under 280	280 and under 360	360 and under 440	440 and under 520	520 and under 600	600 and over	Total
MALES									
Total employees	156.5	200.9	417.8	814.9	640.2	425.2	279.5	425.6	3,361.0
No benefits	100.1	30.5	34.7	30.8	18.2	13.2	8.9	10.7	247.0
Holiday expenses	*	*	16.3	35.0	32.1	26.3	18.1	34.7	166.0
Low-interest finance	*	*	6.2	17.4	17.6	20.2	13.2	30.1	106.9
Goods and services	17.0	35.9	83.2	160.2	124.8	80.4	52.3	78.7	632.5
Housing	6.1	8.5	24.1	23.3	17.9	20.9	20.7	32.5	154.0
Electricity	4.9	7.7	15.7	10.4	11.8	8.6	6.6	15.6	81.5
Telephone	8.3	11.5	24.5	48.5	69.6	61.6	44.1	107.0	375.2
Transport	4.9	11.4	22.9	45.0	58.7	54.4	45.0	93.9	336.3
Medical	*	*	8.4	18.1	16.1	19.2	13.8	36.0	118.4
Union dues	*	3.8	6.1	12.9	12.1	10.2	9.6	26.8	83.3
Club fees	*	*	*	4.2	6.4	5.3	6.3	16.3	43.5
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	8.6	12.3	13.8	13.8	37.8	90.2
Shares	*	*	4.0	13.0	9.8	10.7	6.8	16.3	63.1
Study leave	*	4.7	6.7	12.3	11.8	12.3	9.3	11.7	72.1
Superannuation	7.4	28.9	119.2	364.4	345.0	266.4	197.8	323.3	1,652.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.7
Sick leave	33.9	149.3	351.8	756.3	598.7	399.9	262.8	395.3	2,948.3
Annual leave	32.3	150.0	357.7	765.0	606.6	401.8	264.8	397.4	2,975.9
Long-service leave	17.4	90.9	246.2	608.5	508.9	354.5	243.4	357.1	2,427.2
FEMALES									
Total employees	382.0	394.3	526.3	508.4	241.8	137.1	73.9	58.5	2,322.4
No benefits	245.8	103.6	58.5	26.1	9.5	5.1	*	*	452.9
Holiday expenses	*	5.5	10.7	19.5	10.3	4.8	*	*	56.0
Low-interest finance	*	*	8.6	16.6	8.4	*	*	*	41.5
Goods and services	53.7	84.0	116.7	115.9	39.5	13.9	7.5	8.4	439.5
Housing	4.5	6.7	6.3	4.8	4.0	*	*	*	32.4
Electricity	4.8	4.8	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	20.8
Telephone	11.8	11.0	11.7	10.7	8.4	5.8	3.9	6.5	69.9
Transport	7.4	9.8	8.6	10.2	9.0	4.4	3.5	7.2	60.2
Medical	*	4.8	10.2	16.0	8.9	*	*	*	50.3
Union dues	*	*	*	4.1	4.7	*	*	*	18.9
Club fees	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.3
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.3
Shares	*	*	*	5.4	*	*	*	*	16.3
Study leave	4.1	3.7	5.3	8.9	6.0	5.4	3.8	*	39.5
Superannuation	9.1	35.2	105.1	178.4	107.4	69.8	44.6	34.7	584.4
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sick leave	60.7	226.0	423.5	461.2	226.3	129.7	69.8	53.7	1,650.8
Annual leave	60.1	233.8	423.7	462.7	226.1	128.1	69.8	53.4	1,657.7
Long-service leave	43.7	154.6	308.0	380.9	193.5	116.9	64.8	47.4	1,309.9
PERSONS									
Total employees	538.5	595.2	944.0	1,323.3	882.0	562.3	353.4	484.1	5,683.4
No benefits	345.9	134.1	93.2	56.9	27.8	18.2	11.3	12.5	700.0
Holiday expenses	*	8.4	27.0	54.5	42.4	31.2	20.1	36.8	222.0
Low-interest finance	*	3.7	14.8	34.0	26.0	22.4	14.6	31.9	148.3
Goods and services	70.7	119.9	200.0	276.1	164.2	94.3	59.8	87.1	1,072.1
Housing	10.6	15.2	30.4	28.2	22.0	23.1	22.2	34.7	186.4
Electricity	9.7	12.5	20.0	12.8	13.7	9.9	7.0	16.6	102.3
Telephone	20.1	22.5	36.2	59.2	78.0	67.4	48.0	113.6	445.0
Transport	12.3	21.2	31.6	55.2	67.7	58.7	48.5	101.1	396.5
Medical	6.0	8.2	18.7	34.1	25.0	21.7	16.7	38.3	168.7
Union dues	4.2	4.6	7.8	16.9	16.8	11.9	11.3	28.7	102.2
Club fees	*	*	3.7	6.8	8.8	6.7	7.1	17.5	53.7
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	10.1	14.4	15.5	14.5	41.1	100.5
Shares	*	4.8	6.6	18.3	11.6	11.6	7.3	17.1	79.3
Study leave	7.4	8.4	12.0	21.2	17.8	17.7	13.1	13.9	111.6
Superannuation	16.5	64.1	224.3	542.8	452.4	336.2	242.4	358.0	2,237.2
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.8
Sick leave	94.5	375.3	775.3	1,217.4	825.0	529.6	332.6	448.9	4,599.1
Annual leave	92.3	383.9	781.4	1,227.7	832.7	529.9	334.6	450.8	4,633.6
Long-service leave	61.1	245.5	554.2	989.5	702.4	471.4	308.2	404.5	3,737.0

(a) Refers to weekly earnings from last pay.

Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986 (6334.0).

**TABLE 7.4. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, INDUSTRY AND WHETHER GOVERNMENT OR NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR, AUGUST 1986**  
(\* 000)

	Industry						
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Mining	Man- facturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage
Total employees	116.0	93.7	1,064.3	136.8	302.7	1,100.3	314.5
No benefits	34.1	*	72.2	*	37.1	197.6	24.9
Holiday expenses	*	15.1	19.6	*	4.6	16.1	94.6
Low-interest finance	*	4.6	11.4	4.8	*	4.8	4.3
Goods and services	27.7	26.9	243.7	17.8	24.1	411.1	63.5
Housing	30.5	23.1	10.7	6.6	11.6	16.8	12.0
Electricity	22.9	14.4	*	5.1	10.8	10.2	5.1
Telephone	22.1	9.9	68.9	13.5	40.0	83.0	23.8
Transport	12.7	6.3	79.5	*	36.3	127.7	23.3
Medical	*	16.4	28.3	*	5.0	24.8	5.8
Union dues	*	*	17.3	*	11.0	16.5	5.5
Club fees	*	*	8.7	*	*	11.1	*
Entertainment allowance	*	*	18.8	*	4.1	25.4	4.0
Shares	*	*	19.1	*	9.1	22.5	3.9
Study leave	*	*	9.7	4.4	*	11.2	*
Superannuation	13.6	65.9	438.2	105.1	105.5	244.4	155.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sick leave	64.2	89.8	954.9	134.6	229.0	782.5	276.5
Annual leave	64.4	91.1	962.1	134.4	236.8	791.8	277.2
Long-service leave	28.9	81.8	771.1	131.6	177.9	539.7	243.7

	Industry					Sector		
	Communi- cation	Finance property and business services	Public admin. and defence	Community services	Recreation, personal and other services	Total	Gov- ern- ment	Non-Gov- ernment(a)
Total employees	145.6	575.1	327.4	1,164.6	342.2	5,683.4	1,753.3	3,930.1
No benefits	6.1	48.4	17.1	142.8	116.8	700.0	97.1	602.9
Holiday expenses	5.6	30.6	10.3	17.0	5.9	222.0	122.6	99.4
Low-interest finance	*	100.6	*	10.1	*	148.3	54.8	93.5
Goods and services	24.2	76.7	8.9	75.3	72.3	1,072.1	167.0	905.1
Housing	*	19.8	6.8	38.5	7.5	186.4	63.0	123.4
Electricity	*	9.0	*	9.7	8.0	102.3	14.7	87.6
Telephone	43.6	61.0	18.1	51.1	10.1	445.0	112.9	332.1
Transport	*	59.9	6.1	30.4	11.3	396.5	30.4	366.1
Medical	*	60.0	*	22.3	*	168.7	36.3	132.5
Union dues	*	27.0	*	12.6	4.7	102.2	12.8	89.4
Club fees	*	17.5	*	5.4	*	53.7	5.7	48.0
Entertainment allowance	*	28.8	*	7.3	5.7	100.5	12.3	88.2
Shares	*	13.5	*	*	*	79.3	*	78.5
Study leave	3.9	19.0	13.7	38.5	4.0	111.6	60.7	50.9
Superannuation	124.4	247.6	236.7	461.6	38.4	2,237.2	1,077.6	1,159.6
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	10.8	*	9.1
Sick leave	137.6	489.1	302.0	959.6	179.2	4,599.1	1,613.0	2,986.1
Annual leave	138.0	496.7	300.3	958.9	181.9	4,633.6	1,604.2	3,029.4
Long-service leave	135.0	391.0	290.2	843.1	102.9	3,737.0	1,542.0	2,195.0

(a) Includes 16,300 persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986* (6334.0).

TABLE 7.5. ALL EMPLOYEES : NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LEAVE TAKEN

	Annual leave	Long-service leave	Total	Average number of weeks of annual leave(a)	Average number of weeks of long-service leave(a)	Average number of weeks of annual and/ or long- service leave(a)
	— '000 weeks —			— weeks —		
MALES						
August 1973 to July 1974	6,842.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	8,019.4	533.6	8,553.0	3.7	5.6	3.9
May 1983 to April 1984	8,363.0	579.0	8,942.0	3.7	5.2	4.0
FEMALES						
August 1973 to July 1974	3,097.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	4,332.0	106.1	4,438.1	4.2	7.0	4.3
May 1983 to April 1984	4,708.2	222.0	4,930.2	4.0	6.8	4.2
PERSONS						
August 1973 to July 1974	9,940.6	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	12,351.4	639.7	12,991.1	3.9	5.8	4.0
May 1983 to April 1984	13,071.2	801.1	13,872.3	3.8	5.6	4.0

(a) The average number of weeks of annual and/or long-service leave taken by employees who took one or more weeks annual and/or long-service leave.

Source: Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia (6317.0).

TABLE 7.6. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF LEAVE TAKEN  
( '000)

	Leave(a) taken				Total	Total	Took annual leave(a)	Took long- service leave(a)
	Took less than one week	Annual leave only	Long- service leave only	Both types of leave				
MALES								
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,029.4	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	1,037.1	2,077.8	18.0	76.7	2,172.5	3,209.6	2,154.5	94.7
May 1983 to April 1984	1,067.7	2,150.7	20.0	90.8	2,261.5	3,329.2	2,241.5	110.8
FEMALES								
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,636.4	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	818.2	1,028.9	*	12.4	1,044.1	1,862.3	1,041.3	15.2
May 1983 to April 1984	973.2	1,142.7	6.6	25.9	1,175.2	2,148.4	1,168.5	32.5
PERSONS								
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,665.9	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	1,902.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,804.0	2,901.1	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	1,855.3	3,106.6	20.8	89.2	3,216.6	5,071.9	3,195.8	110.0
May 1983 to April 1984	2,041.0	3,293.4	26.6	116.7	3,436.7	5,477.7	3,410.0	143.3

(a) Of one week or more.

Source: Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia (6317.0).

**TABLE 7.7. ALL EMPLOYEES: NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LEAVE TAKEN AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS FROM MAY 1983 TO APRIL 1984**

	Number of weeks								Total	Average number of weeks(a) (weeks)
	Less than one	1	2	3	4	5-7	8 and over	One or more		
	— '000—									
<b>Industry—</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	81.5	6.8	15.3	9.1	11.9	4.2	*	48.5	130.0	3.0
Mining	22.8	7.9	10.6	13.7	18.7	19.2	5.6	75.6	98.5	4.0
Manufacturing	326.9	50.8	122.7	183.6	302.1	91.4	18.0	768.7	1,095.6	3.6
Electricity, gas and water	28.7	8.5	24.8	24.7	36.7	20.1	6.6	121.4	150.0	3.9
Construction	123.3	14.6	39.9	32.3	49.9	16.9	*	156.3	279.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	502.5	50.8	141.9	106.2	179.2	43.2	8.2	529.5	1,031.9	3.2
Transport and storage	99.9	12.1	31.6	29.9	66.8	52.9	13.5	206.9	306.7	4.3
Communication	31.9	4.8	14.4	11.9	46.8	21.1	3.8	102.9	134.8	4.0
Finance, property and business services	193.3	31.7	78.0	67.6	114.2	40.8	10.1	342.3	535.6	3.4
Public administration and defence	94.4	19.2	52.6	45.9	71.5	30.7	8.3	228.3	322.6	3.6
Community services	327.1	34.3	92.4	89.6	158.9	134.5	227.2	736.9	1,064.0	5.9
Recreation, personal and other services	208.6	14.0	30.2	19.3	38.3	14.8	*	119.5	328.1	3.3
<b>Marital status—</b>										
Married	1,082.8	155.1	405.2	417.4	713.6	337.4	221.3	2,250.0	3,332.8	4.1
Not-married	958.2	100.4	249.2	216.3	381.2	152.5	87.0	1,186.6	2,144.9	3.8
<b>Age (years)—</b>										
15-19	396.4	22.5	50.9	38.5	73.4	14.7	*	202.0	598.4	3.1
20-24	352.2	44.8	120.3	108.2	172.3	66.0	21.1	532.7	884.9	3.5
25-34	506.0	78.6	192.7	177.4	277.3	152.4	110.5	988.9	1,494.9	4.2
35-44	403.5	57.8	149.7	158.3	242.7	118.8	89.5	816.7	1,220.1	4.2
45-54	243.6	36.9	91.5	101.6	207.9	88.1	52.9	578.9	822.6	4.2
55-59	81.4	9.8	31.5	34.7	82.4	35.4	22.1	216.0	297.3	4.4
60-64	35.8	4.4	15.3	13.4	32.7	12.3	10.1	88.2	124.0	4.4
65 and over	22.1	*	*	*	6.0	*	*	13.4	35.5	3.7
<b>Males</b>	1,067.7	162.1	429.9	419.2	747.1	332.8	170.4	2,261.5	3,329.2	4.0
<b>Females</b>	973.2	93.4	224.5	214.5	347.8	157.1	137.9	1,175.2	2,148.4	4.2
<b>Total</b>	2,041.0	255.5	654.4	633.7	1,094.9	489.9	308.3	3,436.7	5,477.7	4.0
<b>May 1978 to April 1979</b>	1,855.3	217.1	543.5	588.5	1,160.2	431.2	276.1	3,216.6	5,071.9	4.0

(a) The average number of weeks of annual and/or long-service leave taken by employees who took one or more weeks annual and/or long-service leave.

Source: *Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984* (6317.0).

## CHAPTER 8

### HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

It is widely recognised that statistics of hours of work and patterns of work are essential for the study of economic activity, productivity, working conditions, living standards and the quality of life of working people. In this chapter a range of data has been brought together on work patterns and hours of work. The data have been obtained from the labour force survey, special supplementary surveys and the surveys of employers.

The ABS monthly labour force survey provides the principal source of information about actual, average and aggregate hours worked by employed persons. Hours worked data from this survey are provided for males and females, full-time and part-time employed persons, and by broad industry group. Data on hours worked are presented in Chart 8a, and Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

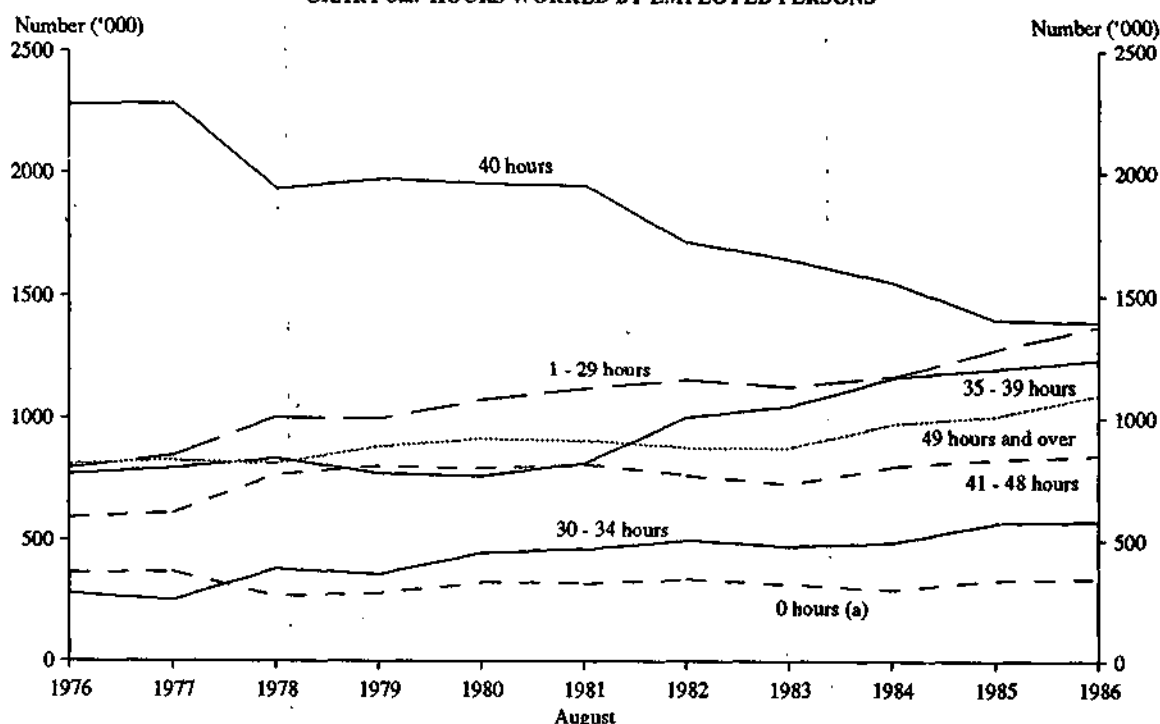
To supplement the statistics on hours worked collected in the labour force survey, data on hours paid for are collected from surveys of employers. Information on hours paid for is presented in Charts 8b and 8c. In addition, a quarterly survey of overtime hours paid for is conducted and data from this survey are presented in Chart 8d and Table 8.3.

Information on other aspects of hours of work has been obtained in a number of special surveys including:-

- A special household survey conducted in 1981, which obtained data on the different types of working patterns of employees; in particular the number and characteristics of shiftworkers and nightworkers, the usual hours worked and days in the week usually worked.
- A survey conducted during the period March to May 1982 which obtained information about preferences for working arrangements, such as number of hours worked, type of working week, start/finish times, etc.

Some summary data from these surveys are presented in Tables 8.4 and 8.5.

CHART 8.a. HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYED PERSONS



(a) Persons who had a job but were not at work.

Note: Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986.

See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

**TABLE 8.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS: AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED  
AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986**

August	Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)			Average weekly hours worked				
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Wage and salary earners	Other(a)	Total
MALES								
1976	151.0	2.6	153.6	41.2	15.2	38.2	48.9	40.0
1977	152.0	2.7	154.7	41.3	14.7	38.1	48.7	40.0
1978	150.9	3.5	154.4	41.4	16.9	38.6	47.2	40.1
1979	155.2	3.3	158.5	41.8	16.2	38.8	48.0	40.4
1980	156.5	3.4	159.9	41.5	16.4	38.3	48.2	40.1
1981	157.9	3.6	161.5	41.2	16.3	38.2	47.1	39.8
1982	154.7	4.0	158.7	40.9	16.7	37.9	46.7	39.4
1983	150.4	4.0	154.4	41.0	16.7	37.9	47.1	39.6
1984	156.6	3.9	160.5	41.6	16.1	38.4	46.9	40.0
1985	158.5	4.1	162.6	41.3	16.1	38.1	47.0	39.8
1986(b)	162.5	4.3	166.8	41.6	15.4	38.4	46.5	39.9
FEMALES								
1976	51.8	10.9	62.7	37.8	15.8	30.3	31.3	30.4
1977	53.5	10.7	64.2	37.9	15.0	30.0	31.1	30.2
1978	53.2	11.8	65.0	37.9	15.7	30.3	29.1	30.2
1979	53.4	11.8	65.2	38.2	15.6	30.4	29.0	30.2
1980	56.0	12.6	68.6	37.9	15.4	29.9	29.9	29.9
1981	56.7	13.1	69.8	37.8	15.7	30.0	29.1	29.9
1982	56.3	13.1	69.4	37.4	15.4	29.5	29.2	29.5
1983	56.5	13.1	69.6	38.0	15.4	29.7	30.3	29.8
1984	59.0	14.3	73.3	38.1	15.8	29.9	29.9	29.9
1985	60.4	15.1	75.5	37.7	15.8	29.4	30.2	29.5
1986(b)	63.6	15.9	79.4	37.8	15.5	29.5	28.7	29.4
PERSONS								
1976	202.8	13.5	216.3	40.3	15.7	35.3	44.2	36.7
1977	205.5	13.4	218.9	40.3	14.9	35.1	43.8	36.5
1978	204.1	15.3	219.4	40.5	16.0	35.5	42.0	36.5
1979	208.5	15.1	223.7	40.8	15.7	35.7	42.6	36.8
1980	212.5	16.0	228.5	40.5	15.6	35.1	42.8	36.4
1981	214.6	16.7	231.3	40.2	15.8	35.1	41.8	36.2
1982	210.9	17.2	228.1	39.9	15.7	34.7	41.5	35.8
1983	206.8	17.1	223.9	40.2	15.7	34.7	42.1	35.9
1984	215.6	18.2	233.8	40.6	15.9	35.1	42.0	36.2
1985	218.9	19.2	238.1	40.3	15.9	34.6	41.9	35.8
1986(b)	226.1	20.1	246.2	40.5	15.5	34.7	40.8	35.8

(a) Comprises employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (b) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 8.2. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1976 TO AUGUST 1986

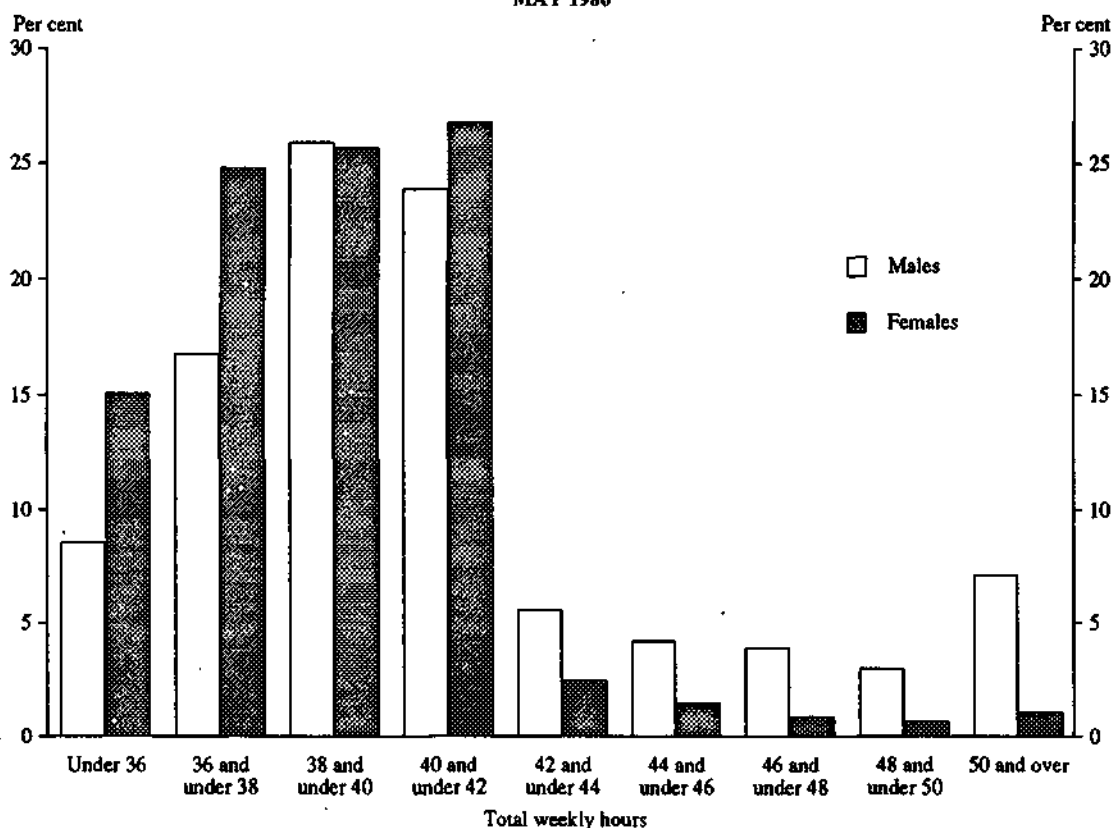
Industry division or subdivision	August							
	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(c)
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52.4	49.7	47.8	47.9	48.0	47.8	47.9	48.5
Agriculture and services to agriculture	53.1	50.7	48.7	49.0	48.7	49.0	48.6	49.3
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	37.7	39.1	37.6	34.6	40.0	34.4	36.5	38.2
Mining	38.2	36.1	39.9	38.7	37.2	36.9	39.2	38.6
Manufacturing	39.2	39.5	39.2	38.5	38.4	39.4	39.1	39.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	39.5	39.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.4	39.1
Metal products	39.8	39.2	39.1	38.2	37.7	39.6	38.7	39.7
Other manufacturing	38.9	39.7	39.4	38.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	39.5
Electricity, gas and water	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.3	35.5	34.5	35.0
Construction	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.9	38.7	38.3
Wholesale and retail trade	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.8	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.4
Wholesale trade	n.a.	41.0	40.9	40.2	41.1	40.8	40.4	41.3
Retail trade	n.a.	42.5	40.7	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.5
Transport and storage	39.8	40.1	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.7	40.5	39.9
Communication	34.9	34.9	34.1	33.9	33.5	33.7	35.7	34.1
Finance, property and business services	39.1	38.6	39.5	38.7	39.7	40.7	40.2	40.4
Public administration and defence	36.2	35.6	36.1	35.2	35.5	36.2	34.8	35.4
Community services	37.4	38.3	39.1	38.9	39.2	39.1	37.9	38.4
Recreation, personal and other services	38.7	40.1	40.8	41.1	39.4	39.9	39.1	39.6
Total employed	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.9
MARRIED FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	30.7	28.6	28.3	26.3	28.8	27.5	27.4	27.8
Agriculture and services to agriculture	30.8	29.0	28.6	26.4	29.0	27.5	27.7	28.1
Manufacturing	32.9	33.4	33.2	31.7	32.1	32.4	31.0	31.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	31.8	32.3	33.6	29.8	32.5	31.9	30.3	31.1
Metal products	33.9	33.0	32.6	30.0	29.8	30.8	29.5	31.3
Other manufacturing	32.9	33.6	33.1	32.3	32.2	32.8	31.4	31.7
Electricity, gas and water	16.5	31.1	26.7	35.6	30.7	26.6	27.6	29.5
Construction	20.6	18.8	18.4	18.1	19.1	18.3	18.5	17.9
Wholesale and retail trade	29.2	29.2	28.6	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.8	29.5
Wholesale trade	n.a.	29.8	28.5	28.9	27.5	30.1	29.6	29.8
Retail trade	n.a.	29.0	28.6	29.2	29.9	29.3	29.8	29.4
Transport and storage	27.2	27.4	26.7	26.0	24.1	28.9	27.0	26.7
Communication	30.1	28.8	28.6	27.0	28.1	29.8	28.4	28.1
Finance, property and business services	28.5	26.7	27.0	26.1	27.6	28.9	27.0	27.0
Public administration and defence	29.3	28.7	28.8	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.6	28.7
Community services	27.5	27.0	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.3	26.9	27.2
Recreation, personal and other services	25.4	24.9	25.5	26.4	25.5	26.7	28.5	27.8
Total employed(b)	28.8	28.2	28.2	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.0	28.1
ALL FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31.6	29.9	29.8	27.4	29.7	28.7	29.2	28.4
Agriculture and services to agriculture	31.7	30.2	30.2	27.5	29.7	28.7	29.5	28.7
Mining	34.2	31.5	32.1	34.7	36.8	32.2	30.9	35.0
Manufacturing	33.8	34.0	33.9	32.8	33.1	33.5	32.2	32.7
Food, beverages and tobacco	32.6	32.7	33.5	29.5	32.8	32.1	30.0	32.0
Metal products	34.1	33.6	34.0	32.0	31.8	32.3	31.1	32.5
Other manufacturing	34.0	34.3	34.0	33.6	33.4	34.0	32.9	32.9
Electricity, gas and water	30.4	34.2	30.7	33.3	31.4	32.2	30.7	31.9
Construction	22.7	21.4	21.5	21.2	21.5	21.2	21.7	19.9
Wholesale and retail trade	30.2	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.9	28.5	29.0	28.7
Wholesale trade	n.a.	31.8	31.4	31.2	30.8	32.0	31.6	31.7
Retail trade	n.a.	20.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	27.7	28.3	27.9
Transport and storage	30.5	30.9	30.2	29.8	29.8	32.7	29.9	30.0
Communication	31.2	31.6	29.7	29.1	29.7	30.5	31.2	30.3
Finance, property and business services	31.5	30.3	30.9	29.7	30.5	31.1	30.5	30.0
Public administration and defence	31.4	29.9	30.6	30.3	30.6	31.1	29.9	30.9
Community services	29.8	29.9	30.3	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.3	29.3
Recreation, personal and other services	26.4	26.5	26.1	27.2	26.3	27.8	28.4	27.7
Total employed	30.4	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4
PERSONS								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	47.9	45.0	43.1	42.7	43.7	43.2	43.0	42.9
Agriculture and services to agriculture	48.3	45.7	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.9	43.4	43.4
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	37.2	37.1	35.1	33.6	38.4	33.8	33.9	35.7
Mining	38.0	35.7	39.2	38.3	37.2	36.5	38.4	38.3
Manufacturing	37.8	38.1	37.9	37.1	37.1	37.9	37.3	37.7
Food, beverages and tobacco	37.9	37.4	36.9	36.3	37.4	37.3	35.8	37.0
Metal products	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.4	37.0	38.6	37.6	38.6
Other manufacturing	37.5	38.2	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.9	37.5	37.6
Electricity, gas and water	36.2	36.8	35.8	35.2	35.0	35.2	34.2	34.7
Construction	37.4	37.1	36.6	36.5	36.1	37.1	36.6	35.9
Wholesale and retail trade	36.7	36.5	35.6	35.6	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9
Wholesale trade	n.a.	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	38.4	38.0	38.4
Retail trade	n.a.	35.7	34.4	34.7	35.2	34.9	35.1	34.8
Transport and storage	38.6	38.7	38.1	37.8	37.9	38.6	38.8	38.2
Communication	34.0	34.0	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.7	33.1
Finance, property and business services	35.6	34.9	35.6	34.5	35.3	36.2	35.7	35.4
Public administration and defence	34.6	33.6	34.3	33.6	33.9	34.5	33.0	33.8
Community services	32.7	32.9	33.6	33.3	33.5	33.2	32.4	32.7
Recreation, personal and other services	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.1	31.9	33.4	33.1	32.9
Total employed	36.7	36.4	36.2	35.8	35.9	36.2	35.8	35.8

(a) Includes persons who had a job from which they were absent for the whole of the survey week. (b) Includes mining. (c) Estimates for August 1986 are based on a revised definition introduced in April 1986. See paragraph 34 of Appendix II for further information.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

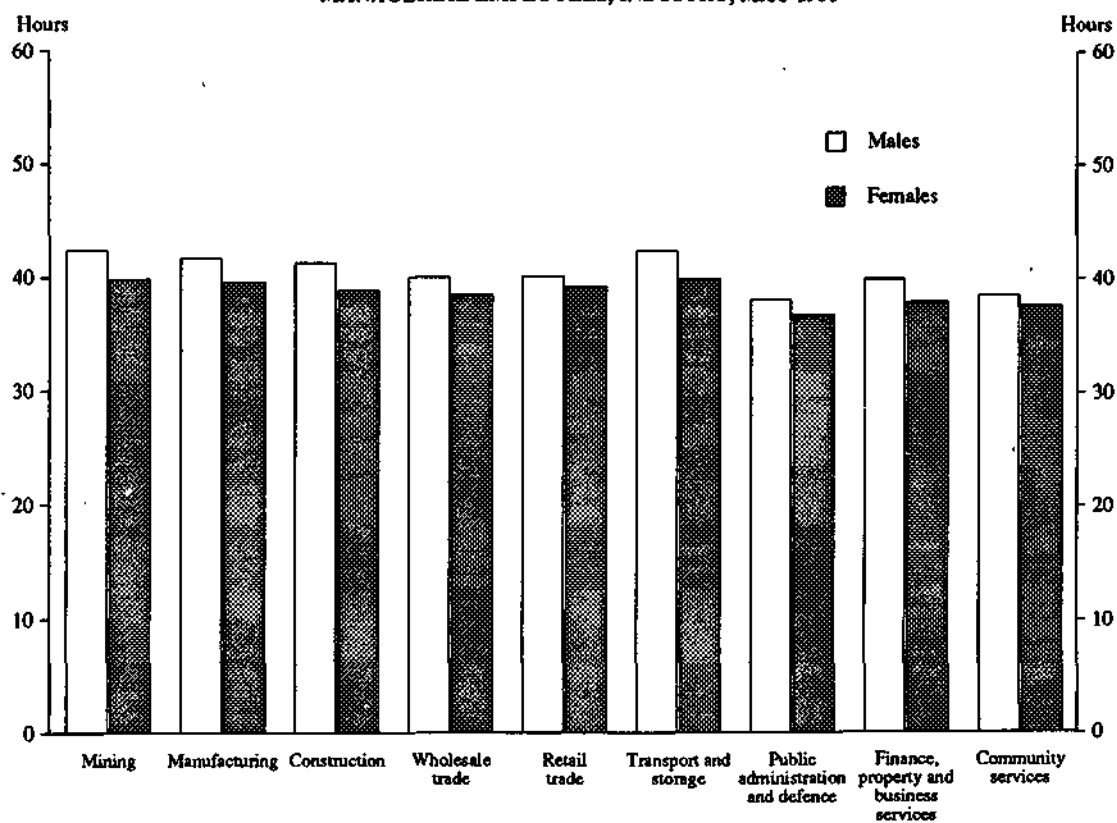


**CHART 8.b. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID: FULL-TIME ADULT  
NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, DISTRIBUTION  
MAY 1986**



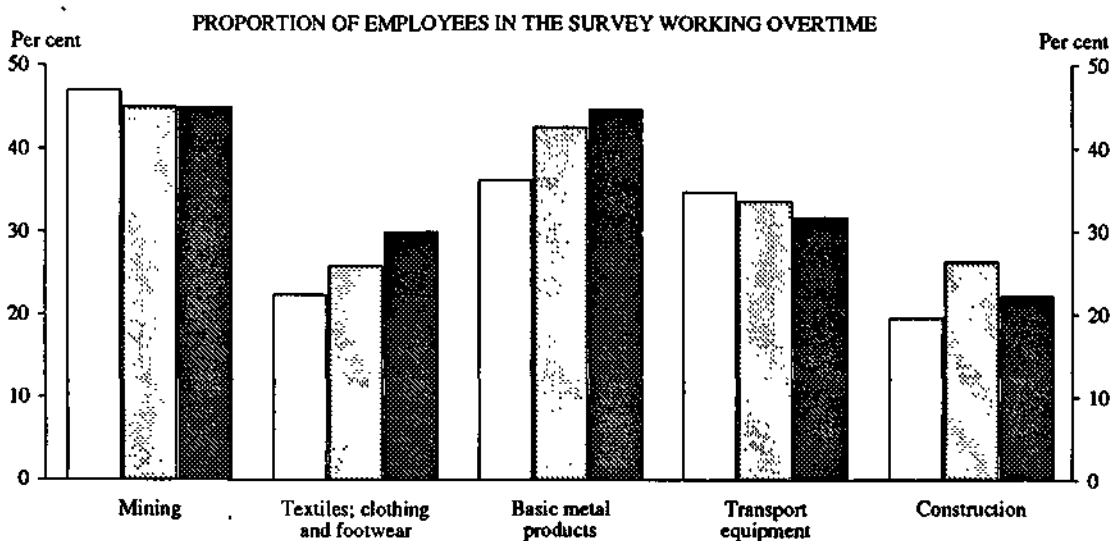
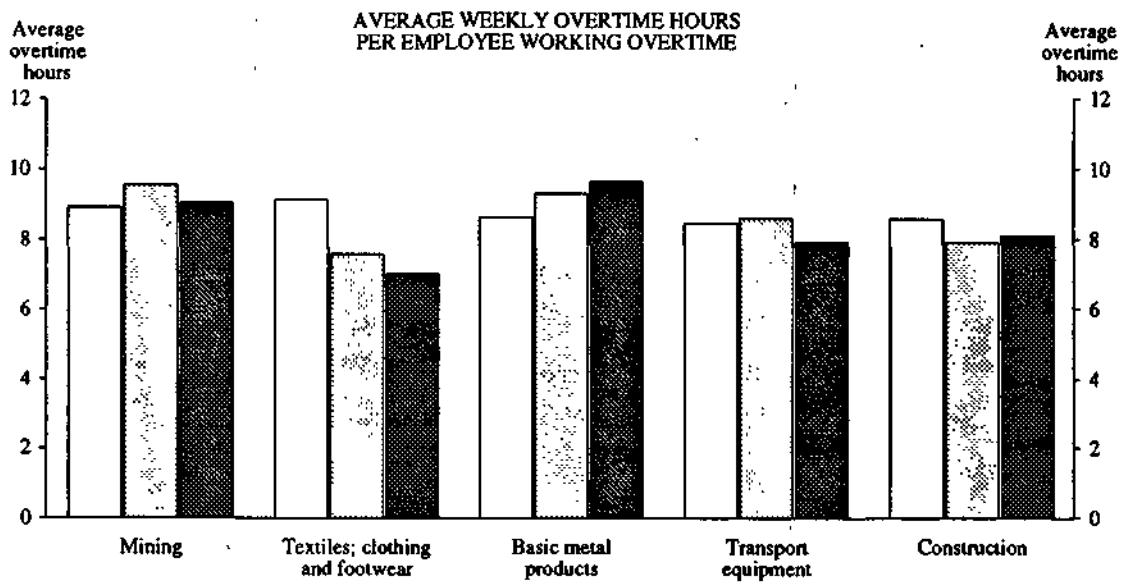
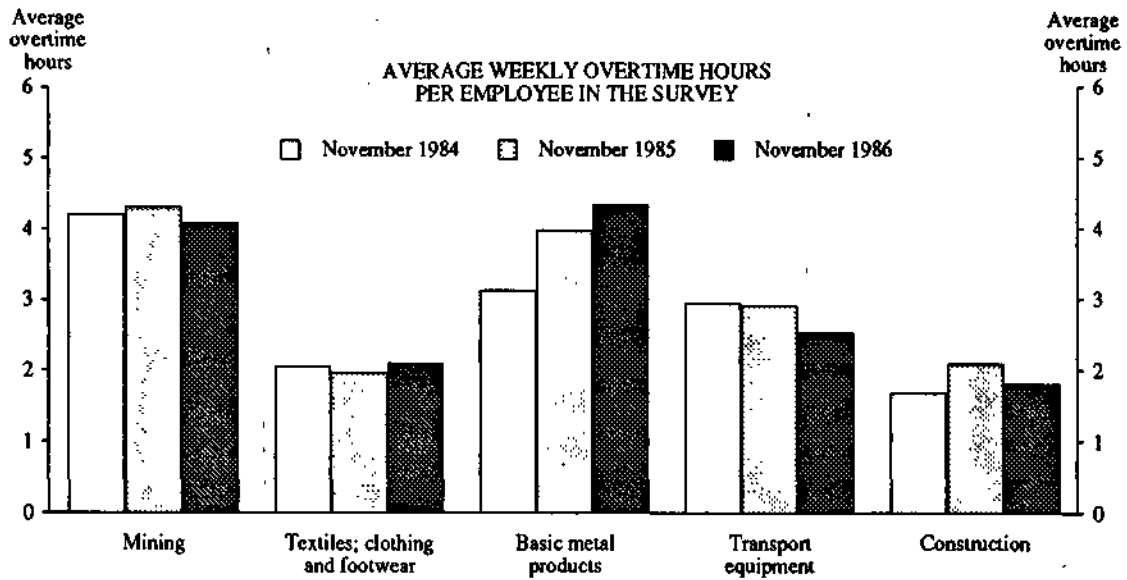
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986 (6306.0).

**CHART 8.c. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID: FULL-TIME ADULT NON-  
MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRY, MAY 1986**



Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1986 (6306.0).

CHART 8.d. OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR: SELECTED INDUSTRIES



Source: Overtime, Australia (6330.0).

TABLE 8.3. AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR: INDUSTRY, NOVEMBER 1981 TO NOVEMBER 1986

Industry	1981	1982	1983 old(a)	1983 new(b)	1984	1985	1986
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE IN THE SURVEY							
Mining	4.26	4.29	4.08	*	4.24	4.35	4.12
Manufacturing	2.61	1.98	2.39	2.19	2.58	2.64	2.73
Food, beverages and tobacco	3.01	3.17	2.95	2.45	2.82	2.88	2.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.27	1.68	2.69	2.23	2.08	2.00	2.14
Paper, printing, etc.	2.11	1.59	1.86	1.56	1.66	1.68	1.67
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.98	1.67	1.79	2.00	1.88	2.11	2.36
Basic metal products	3.23	2.00	3.06	2.75	3.16	4.02	4.37
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	2.67	1.41	2.07	2.33	2.70	2.61	2.81
Transport equipment	3.18	1.01	1.95	1.93	2.98	2.95	2.56
Other manufacturing	2.68	2.73	2.53	1.99	2.89	2.84	3.02
Electricity, gas and water	1.85	1.66	1.61	1.50	1.86	1.89	1.57
Construction	2.30	2.43	1.86	1.56	1.71	2.12	1.84
Wholesale trade	1.30	0.87	1.10	1.07	1.15	0.99	1.35
Retail trade	0.75	0.68	0.77	0.57	0.71	0.72	0.72
Transport and storage; communication	2.70	2.36	2.20	1.90	2.23	2.45	2.35
Public administration; community services	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.42
Other	0.67	0.50	0.56	*	0.41	0.73	0.73
All industries	1.57	1.30	1.34	1.09	1.22	1.30	1.29
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE WORKING OVERTIME							
Mining	8.61	9.26	8.96	8.85	8.99	9.63	9.13
Manufacturing	7.75	7.94	7.99	7.82	7.98	7.78	7.67
Food, beverages and tobacco	7.45	8.23	7.71	6.92	7.67	7.25	6.73
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6.10	8.63	10.05	8.58	9.20	7.66	7.11
Paper, printing, etc.	7.54	6.65	7.43	6.92	6.87	7.06	6.52
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	7.58	8.04	6.92	7.61	7.67	7.99	8.56
Basic metal products	8.03	7.65	8.51	8.97	8.70	9.39	9.73
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	7.52	6.77	7.50	8.85	7.68	7.13	7.39
Transport equipment	8.79	8.10	8.62	8.05	8.53	8.69	8.01
Other manufacturing	8.30	9.16	7.87	7.03	8.16	8.19	8.41
Electricity, gas and water	6.95	7.23	7.40	6.89	7.77	7.07	6.84
Construction	7.87	8.44	7.61	7.78	8.65	8.00	8.19
Wholesale trade	6.47	5.87	6.20	5.85	6.96	6.22	7.40
Retail trade	4.17	3.95	3.99	3.91	4.07	4.08	4.02
Transport and storage; communication	7.66	6.89	7.17	7.04	7.99	7.83	7.85
Public administration; community services	7.22	6.88	7.38	5.61	5.53	5.68	5.65
Other	5.50	4.90	5.09	5.52	5.75	6.52	6.41
All industries	7.18	7.03	7.06	6.66	7.03	6.96	6.92
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SURVEY WORKING OVERTIME (per cent)							
Mining	49.43	46.30	45.59	42.62	47.24	45.23	45.15
Manufacturing	33.63	24.93	29.90	28.04	32.27	33.87	35.52
Food, beverages and tobacco	40.43	38.58	38.24	35.37	36.77	39.69	43.03
Textiles, clothing and footwear	20.86	19.43	26.81	26.81	22.64	26.05	30.13
Paper, printing, etc.	27.94	23.85	25.08	22.39	24.15	23.74	25.69
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	26.16	20.84	25.87	26.31	24.49	26.37	27.57
Basic metal products	40.22	26.14	36.02	30.62	36.36	42.77	44.90
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	35.46	20.91	27.64	26.30	35.13	36.64	38.02
Transport equipment	36.22	12.52	22.59	24.03	34.97	33.92	32.01
Other manufacturing	32.36	29.81	32.10	28.35	35.35	34.63	35.88
Electricity, gas and water	26.64	22.98	21.68	21.70	23.92	26.76	22.96
Construction	29.19	28.78	24.41	20.04	19.74	26.53	22.41
Wholesale trade	20.07	14.76	17.67	18.27	16.58	15.95	18.30
Retail trade	17.99	17.30	19.25	14.52	17.36	17.60	17.91
Transport and storage; communication	35.25	34.18	30.72	26.91	27.93	31.27	29.92
Public administration; community services	7.67	7.89	7.18	7.70	7.57	7.12	7.45
Other	12.24	10.12	10.94	8.17	7.21	11.16	11.43
All industries	21.92	18.44	19.02	16.34	17.35	18.68	18.68

(a) Result from payroll tax based survey. (b) Result of sample from ABS Register.

Source: Overtime, Australia (6330.0).

**TABLE 8.4. EMPLOYEES WHO WERE SHIFTWORKERS : FREQUENCY OF CHANGE IN SHIFTS, OCCUPATION AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SHIFTS WORKED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1981**  
( ' 000)

Frequency of change in shifts	Occupation group						Total
	Professional, technical, etc.	Clerical	Transport and communication	Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	Service, sport and recreation	Other (a)	
2 SHIFTS							
Every day	9.9	*	*	*	6.1	*	20.0
2-6 days	10.7	*	2.3	3.6	13.3	*	33.1
7 days	6.6	6.2	9.8	23.5	12.6	6.5	65.1
8-14 days	3.2	2.0	2.7	7.3	6.6	*	22.7
15 days or more	3.9	*	2.8	8.2	5.8	*	23.6
Total	34.3	11.6	18.8	43.5	44.5	11.9	164.5
3 SHIFTS OR MORE							
Every day	21.6	*	11.5	4.7	15.1	*	55.8
2-6 days	10.6	*	6.4	13.3	13.5	3.7	48.8
7 days	8.6	6.6	21.6	52.7	21.6	7.6	118.7
8-14 days	3.2	*	2.8	4.7	3.6	*	15.5
15 days or more	3.7	2.5	3.5	7.4	5.6	*	23.8
Total	47.6	13.1	45.7	82.9	59.4	14.0	262.7
TOTAL							
Every day	31.5	*	12.7	5.7	21.2	3.1	75.9
2-6 days	21.3	2.9	8.6	16.9	26.8	5.4	81.9
7 days	15.1	12.7	31.4	76.2	34.2	14.1	183.8
8-14 days	6.3	3.1	5.5	12.0	10.2	*	38.2
15 days or more	7.6	4.4	6.3	15.6	11.4	2.2	47.4
Total	81.8	24.7	64.6	126.3	103.8	25.9	427.1

(a) Includes administrative, executive and managerial; sales; farming, fishing and timbergetting; and mining and quarrying occupations.

Source: Working Hours Arrangements, February to May 1981 (6338.0).

**TABLE 8.5. EMPLOYEES(a) : PREFERENCE FOR PERMANENT OR CASUAL WORK AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK  
MARCH TO MAY 1982  
( ' 000)**

	Usual hours worked per week (in main job)								
Preference for permanent or casual work	10-19	20-29	30-34	35	36-39	40	41-48	49 and over	Total
MALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	*	10.0	31.7	110.1	421.7	1,083.9	531.2	473.4	2,665.2
Preferred casual	*	*	*	9.8	33.2	102.3	46.7	62.7	258.5
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	4.2	17.7	9.2	17.5	52.1
Total	*	10.9	35.2	122.1	459.1	1,203.9	587.1	553.6	2,975.8
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	10.4	9.7	5.3	5.9	4.4	29.1	9.8	18.4	93.0
Preferred casual	6.1	7.8	5.4	*	*	21.4	6.8	19.8	72.5
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.4	18.0
Total	19.4	19.4	11.7	9.5	7.1	53.9	17.8	44.6	183.5
Total—									
Preferred permanent	13.6	19.7	37.0	116.0	426.0	1,113.1	541.0	491.8	2,758.2
Preferred casual	6.8	7.8	8.6	13.1	35.1	123.7	53.5	82.5	331.1
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	5.0	21.1	10.4	24.0	70.1
Total	23.4	30.3	46.9	131.6	466.2	1,257.8	604.9	598.2	3,159.3
FEMALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	47.5	79.4	80.0	110.1	271.9	621.2	120.4	55.6	1,386.0
Preferred casual	6.8	9.5	6.5	9.1	17.9	45.0	8.7	6.3	109.8
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	4.0	10.4	*	*	28.1
Total	55.8	92.2	89.8	121.3	293.8	676.6	130.3	64.2	1,523.9
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	57.5	47.4	19.0	7.7	8.5	16.8	4.7	*	163.4
Preferred casual	58.2	39.9	12.9	5.1	4.3	6.4	*	*	130.6
Could not decide	11.3	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.4
Total	127.0	91.7	33.0	13.7	14.9	24.2	6.9	4.1	315.4
Total—									
Preferred permanent	105.0	126.8	99.0	117.8	280.3	637.9	125.1	57.4	1,549.5
Preferred casual	65.0	49.4	19.4	14.2	22.2	51.3	10.8	8.1	240.4
Could not decide	12.8	7.7	4.3	*	6.2	11.6	*	*	49.5
Total	182.8	183.8	122.7	135.0	308.7	700.9	137.1	68.4	1,839.4
PERSONS									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	50.7	89.3	111.7	220.3	693.5	1,705.1	651.5	529.1	4,051.2
Preferred casual	7.6	9.5	9.6	19.0	51.1	147.2	55.4	68.9	368.2
Could not decide	*	4.2	*	4.2	8.2	28.2	10.5	19.9	80.2
Total	59.7	103.1	125.0	243.5	752.8	1,880.5	717.3	617.8	4,499.7
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	68.0	57.1	24.3	13.5	12.8	45.9	14.5	20.2	256.4
Preferred casual	64.3	47.7	18.3	8.3	6.2	27.8	9.0	21.6	203.2
Could not decide	14.3	6.2	*	*	*	4.5	*	6.9	39.4
Total	146.5	111.1	44.6	23.2	22.0	78.2	24.7	48.8	499.0
Total—									
Preferred permanent	118.7	146.5	136.0	233.8	706.4	1,751.0	666.1	549.3	4,307.6
Preferred casual	71.8	57.2	27.9	27.3	57.3	175.0	64.3	90.5	571.5
Could not decide	15.7	10.4	5.6	5.5	11.2	32.6	11.7	26.8	119.6
Total	206.2	214.1	169.6	266.6	774.9	1,958.7	742.0	666.6	4,998.7

(a) Employees who were permanent or casual workers and usually worked 10 hours or more per week.

Source: *Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982* (6341.0).

## CHAPTER 9

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The ABS produces statistics about industrial disputes, trade union membership, and the incidence of awards, determinations and collective agreements which cover some aspects of Australian industrial relations.

The industrial disputes statistics presented in this chapter are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities.

An industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

The basis for the calculation of working days lost due to industrial disputes per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force Survey to derive the denominator. The estimates on this basis included in Table 9.2 have been recalculated for each month back to January 1984 and are available on request. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

A trade union is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Data on trade unions are obtained from two sources. An annual collection of trade unions is conducted to obtain information on membership. In addition, a supplementary household survey was conducted in August 1986 to provide information on the characteristics of trade union members such as their age, occupation, industry of work, and earnings.

Statistics of the award coverage of employees were obtained in conjunction with the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours conducted in May 1985.

Employees covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

**TABLE 9.1. SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : 1976 TO 1986**

Period	Employees involved ('000)								Total working days lost ('000)
	Number of disputes		Directly		Indirectly		Total		
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	
1976	n.a.	2,055	n.a.	2,137.3	n.a.	52.6	n.a.	2,189.9	3,799.2
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4
1980	2,420	2,429	1,101.8	1,108.6	63.2	64.0	1,165.0	1,172.6	3,319.7
1981	2,887	2,915	1,147.9	1,170.6	76.5	76.6	1,224.5	1,247.2	4,189.3
1982	2,045	2,060	654.2	680.6	24.2	25.5	678.4	706.1	1,980.4
1983	1,779	1,787	427.4	444.9	25.4	25.4	452.8	470.2	1,641.4
1984	1,958	1,965	520.0	529.2	31.1	31.1	551.1	560.3	1,307.4
1985	1,830	1,845	524.5	542.3	28.2	28.2	552.6	570.5	1,256.2
1986	1,680	1,687	653.8	671.6	20.1	20.1	673.9	691.7	1,390.7

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

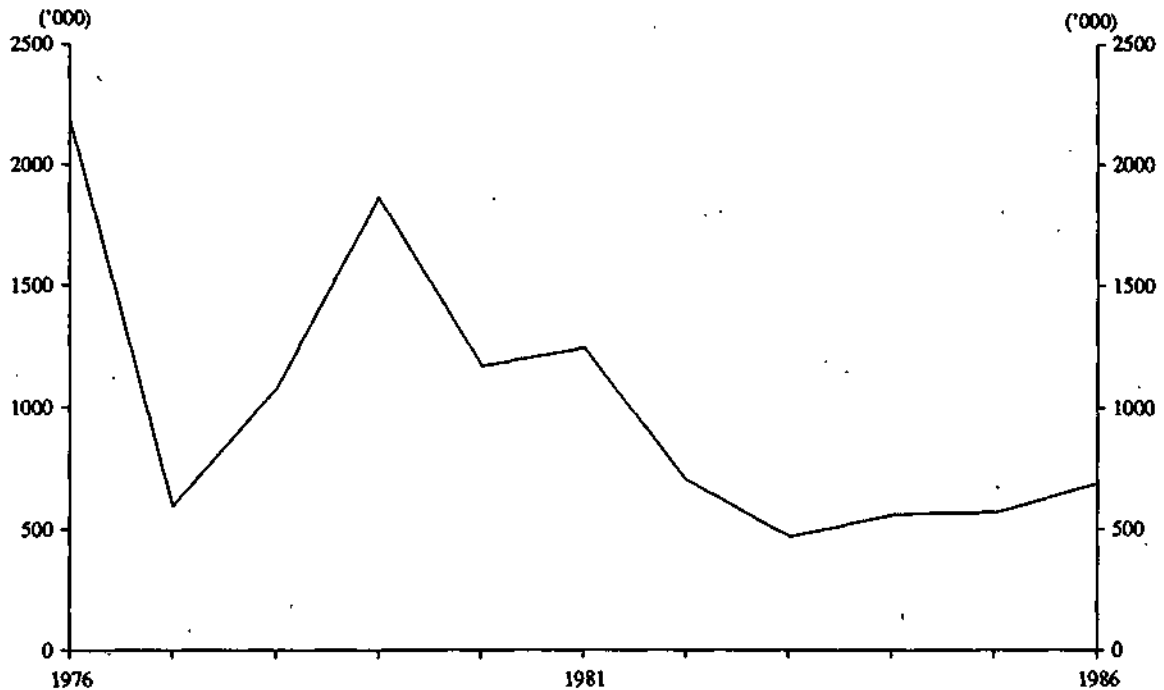
Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

**CHART 9.a. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND  
WORKING DAYS LOST**



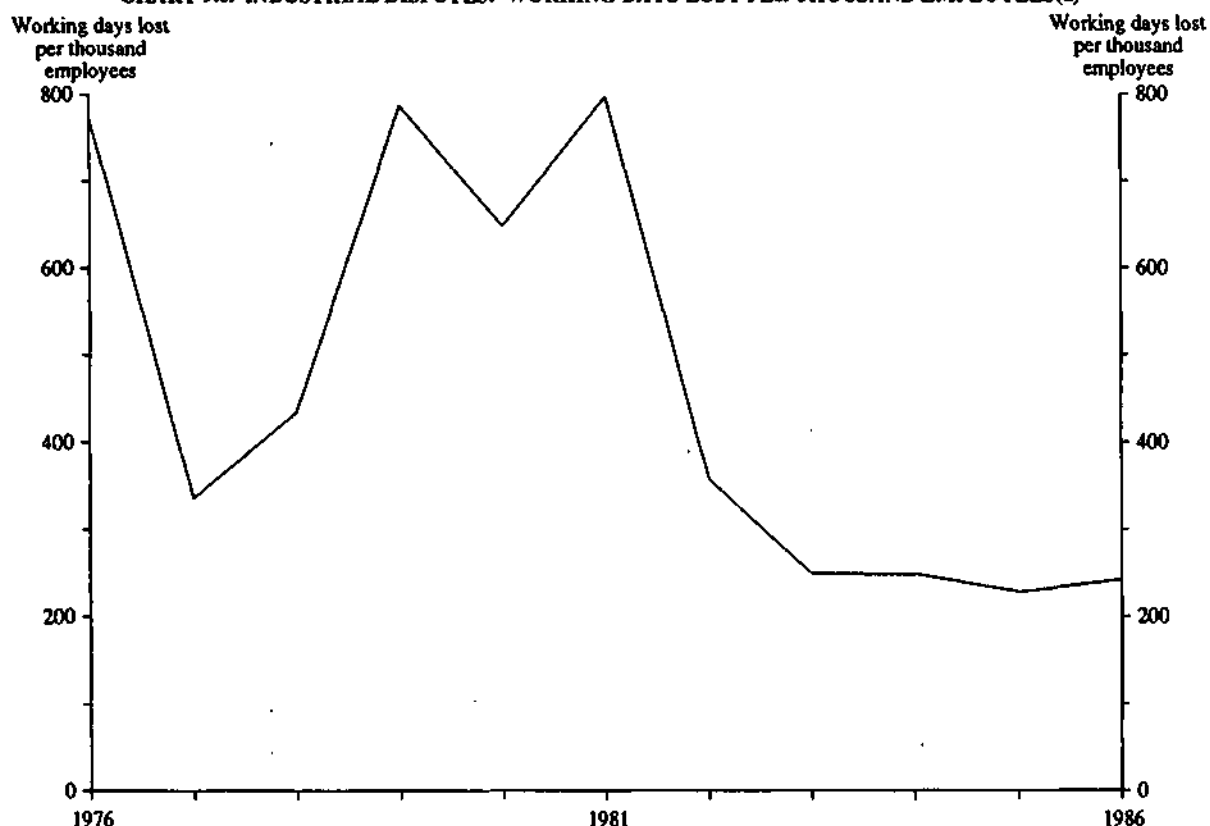
Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

**CHART 9.b. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED**



Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.e. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)



(a) Excludes agriculture etc. and private households employing staff (ASIC subdivision 01 to 04 and 94 for the years 1976-1983, but included from 1984 onwards).  
Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRY, 1976 TO 1986

Period	Manufacturing				Construction	Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries (a)	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
1976	6,602	3,952	1,467	1,245	1,433	2,276	1,010	292	773
1977	4,145	3,182	398	679	591	2,625	450	101	336
1978	5,669	2,415	1,460	747	378	8,418	435	74	434
1979	8,220	5,752	1,886	1,112	1,100	3,724	1,138	269	787
1980(b)	23,362	4,036	1,194	1,080	674	2,548	353	202	649
1981	10,209	5,238	2,287	986	1,405	2,952	970	238	797
1982	9,698	2,686	471	505	768	672		84	358
1983	3,223	3,375	353	186	1,269	485		42	249
1984	3,913	3,745	343	416	503	372		91	248
1985	6,898	1,931	255	312	666	432		71	228
1986	10,773	3,328	445	328	458	135		72	242

(a) Excludes agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff for the years 1976-1983 but included from 1984 (b) For change in method of estimation see Appendix II.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)

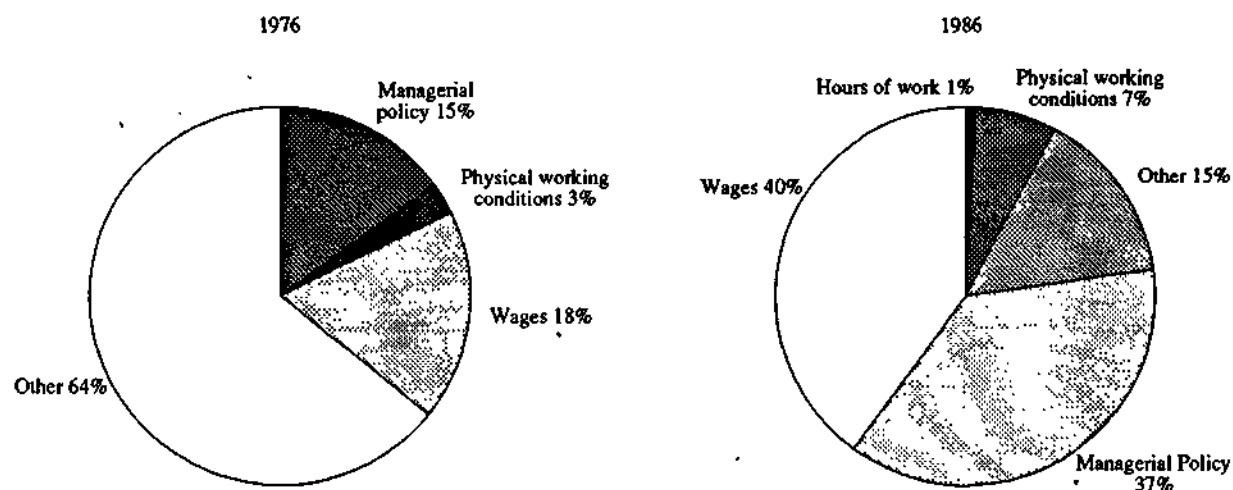


TABLE 9.3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986(a): INDUSTRY AND CAUSE OF DISPUTE

Cause of dispute	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
1976 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST									
Wages	1.4	23.4	21.9	24.2	24.8	8.3	10.9	10.9	18.4
Hours of work	—	12.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.8	2.6	1.5
Managerial policy	12.1	14.3	12.1	22.1	12.8	15.3	16.1	12.6	15.1
Physical working conditions	17.6	8.0	1.9	2.7	5.1	16.7	1.2	1.0	3.4
Trade unionism	17.3	12.1	1.6	1.6	2.5	15.9	0.3	2.3	3.2
Other(b)	51.6	29.4	62.3	49.1	54.6	43.8	70.7	70.6	58.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST									
Wages	80.4	6.3	55.4	29.8	50.5	10.3	—	4.2	39.9
Hours of work	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	6.2	—	0.5	1.0
Managerial policy	6.7	65.9	24.7	22.9	15.1	56.6	—	82.7	36.5
Physical working conditions	3.5	5.3	6.5	12.7	18.5	5.7	—	3.3	6.9
Trade unionism	1.1	2.6	3.8	1.5	12.0	8.5	—	3.0	3.3
Other(b)	6.3	19.8	9.5	32.8	3.9	12.6	—	6.4	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Disputes ending during the year. Disputes continuing into the next year are not included. (b) For details, see Appendix II par 266(f).

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)

CHART 9.d. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986:  
CAUSE OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

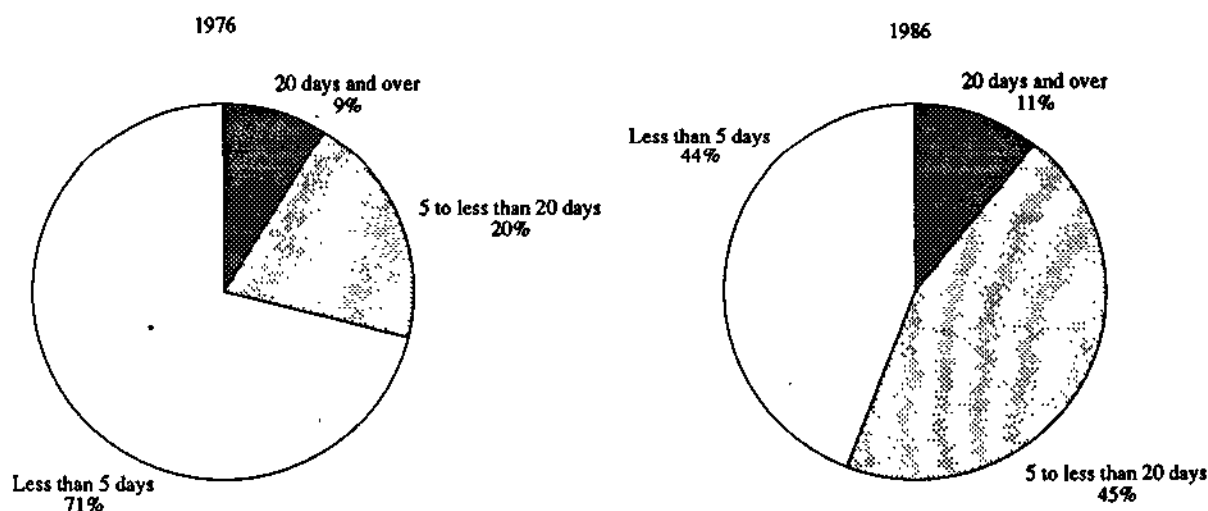
Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986(a): INDUSTRY AND DURATION OF DISPUTE

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
	1976 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST								
Up to 1 day	12.5	14.3	15.1	13.8	18.2	42.3	40.4	22.3	19.5
Over 1 to 2 days	8.0	4.1	31.1	28.8	21.1	44.5	49.3	36.4	29.9
Over 2 to 3 days	17.0	12.8	29.5	14.0	19.9	8.1	1.2	20.8	18.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	14.5	5.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.8	1.4	3.8	4.0
5 to less than 10 days	45.8	37.4	4.2	15.2	5.4	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.9
10 to less than 20 days	2.2	25.5	14.1	11.6	8.0	—	2.1	5.6	9.6
20 to less than 40 days	—	0.6	1.7	5.0	9.2	—	1.2	9.3	4.9
40 days and over	—	—	0.2	7.6	15.4	—	0.8	—	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST									
Up to 1 day	16.4	9.1	50.9	9.6	51.8	25.3	—	21.6	23.8
Over 1 to 2 days	3.2	7.1	14.3	21.6	6.7	22.0	—	7.9	10.0
Over 2 to 3 days	2.9	4.6	7.7	2.1	3.1	14.8	—	3.1	4.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3.9	5.5	9.4	8.4	3.9	26.1	—	3.2	6.4
5 to less than 10 days	21.1	2.9	13.3	32.5	16.8	3.1	—	9.0	16.1
10 to less than 20 days	51.1	5.8	4.3	17.5	10.2	8.6	—	50.9	29.0
20 to less than 40 days	1.4	65.0	0.1	8.3	7.4	—	—	2.5	10.1
40 days and over	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Disputes ending during the year. Disputes continuing into the next year are not included.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.e. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986:  
DURATION OF DISPUTE, AUSTRALIA

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

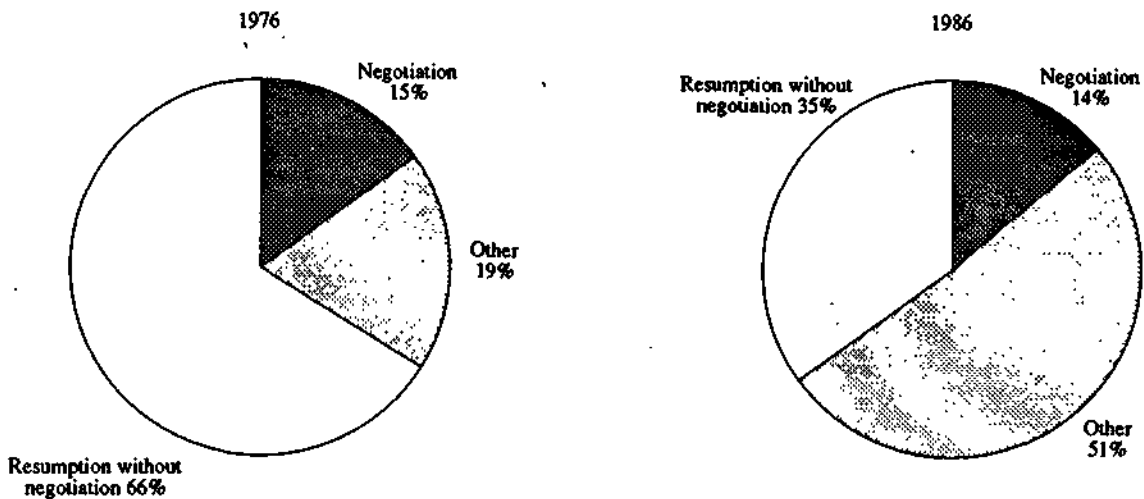
TABLE 9.5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986(a): INDUSTRY AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement of dispute	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; Communication		Other industries	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
1976 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST									
Negotiation	11.2	9.1	17.1	25.5	11.0	8.6	5.1	10.2	14.6
State legislation	2.2	66.1	1.3	14.1	4.7	2.7	2.0	6.2	9.5
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	50.8	3.5	7.4	5.9	21.6	17.2	3.0	6.4	10.1
Resumption without negotiation	35.8	20.9	73.4	54.3	62.4	71.5	89.7	77.1	65.5
Other methods	—	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1986 PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST									
Negotiation	3.8	19.6	13.2	31.9	14.4	9.6		12.3	14.0
State legislation	0.2	38.6	3.1	6.1	7.6	15.5		4.6	8.1
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	76.9	22.0	15.0	21.3	11.4	38.4		55.6	42.1
Resumption without negotiation	19.1	19.7	68.7	32.7	66.4	36.1		27.5	34.6
Other methods	—	0.1	—	8.0	0.2	0.5		0.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Disputes ending during the year. Disputes continuing into the next year are not included.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING 1976 AND 1986: METHOD OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA



Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.6. TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 1976 TO JUNE 1986

	Number of separate unions	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total employees (per cent)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>End of December</i>							
1976	322	1,956.8	843.3	2,800.0	61	45	55
1977	324	1,940.6	857.4	2,797.9	61	46	55
1978	330	1,969.2	861.5	2,830.8	62	46	56
1979	328	1,971.4	902.2	2,873.6	61	47	56
1980	325	2,009.5	946.3	2,955.9	61	47	55
1981	324	2,029.4	964.7	2,994.1	60	47	54
1982	322	2,024.4	988.0	3,012.4	62	48	56
1983	319	2,007.2	978.0	2,985.2	61	47	56
1984	329	2,041.2	987.3	3,028.5	61	45	55
30 June 1985	323	2,121.6	1,032.6	3,154.2	65	46	57
30 June 1986	326	2,126.5	1,059.7	3,186.2	63	44	55

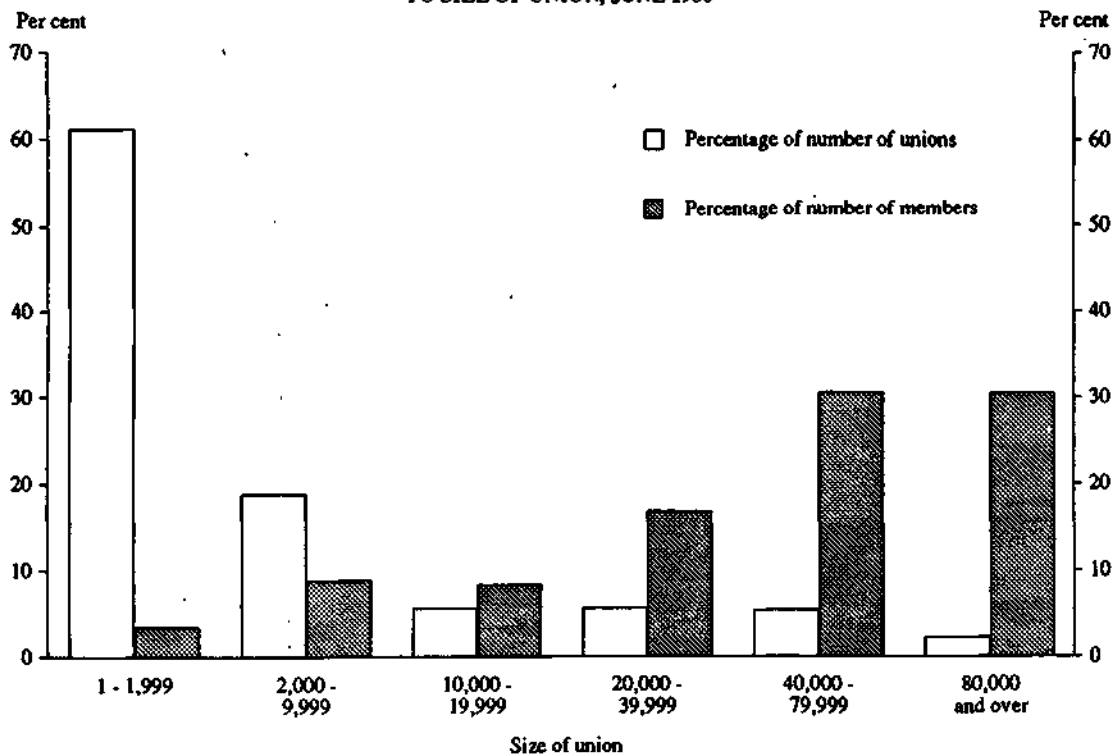
Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

TABLE 9.7. TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER 1976 AND JUNE 1986

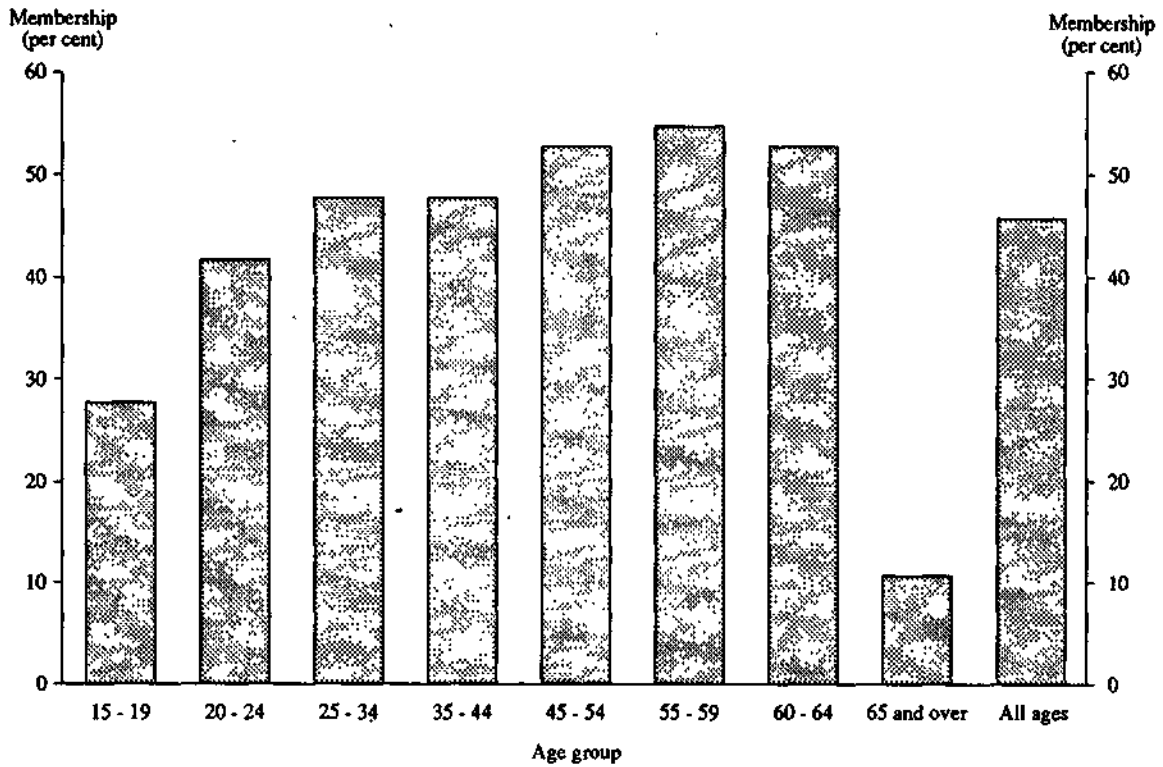
Number of members	Number of unions		Proportion of total unions (per cent)		Number of members ('000)		Proportion of total members (per cent)	
	December 1976	June 1986	December 1976	June 1986	December 1976	June 1986	December 1976	June 1986
Under 100	37	40	11.5	12.3	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	36	40	11.2	12.3	5.6	6.6	0.2	0.2
250 and under 500	35	32	10.9	9.8	12.3	11.8	0.4	0.4
500 and under 1,000	49	43	15.2	13.2	35.4	31.1	1.3	1.0
1,000 and under 2,000	38	45	11.8	13.8	52.6	63.0	1.9	2.0
2,000 and under 5,000	44	39	13.6	12.0	136.5	130.1	4.9	4.1
5,000 and under 10,000	24	23	7.4	7.1	169.2	158.8	6.0	5.0
10,000 and under 20,000	20	19	6.2	5.8	290.2	275.0	10.4	8.6
20,000 and under 30,000	10	12	3.1	3.7	235.8	294.6	8.4	9.2
30,000 and under 40,000	9	7	2.8	2.1	320.0	251.3	11.4	7.9
40,000 and under 50,000	6	10	1.9	3.1	267.8	455.8	9.6	14.3
50,000 and under 80,000	7	8	2.2	2.5	430.8	529.4	15.4	16.6
80,000 and over	7	8	2.2	2.5	841.6	976.8	30.0	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,800.0</b>	<b>3,186.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

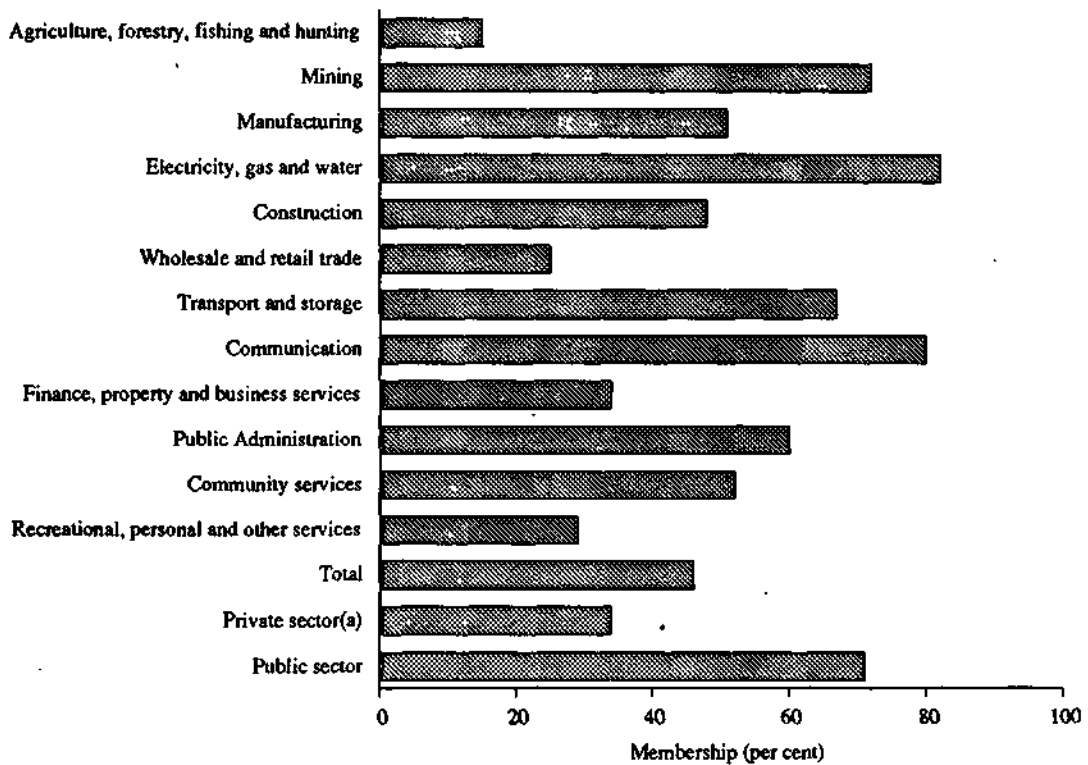
CHART 9.g. TRADE UNIONS: PERCENTAGE OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF UNION, JUNE 1986



Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

**CHART 9.h. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: AGE, AUGUST 1986**

Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986 (6325.0).

**CHART 9.i. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: INDUSTRY AND SECTOR AUGUST 1986**

(a) Includes some persons for whom sector could not be determined.

Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1986 (6325.0).

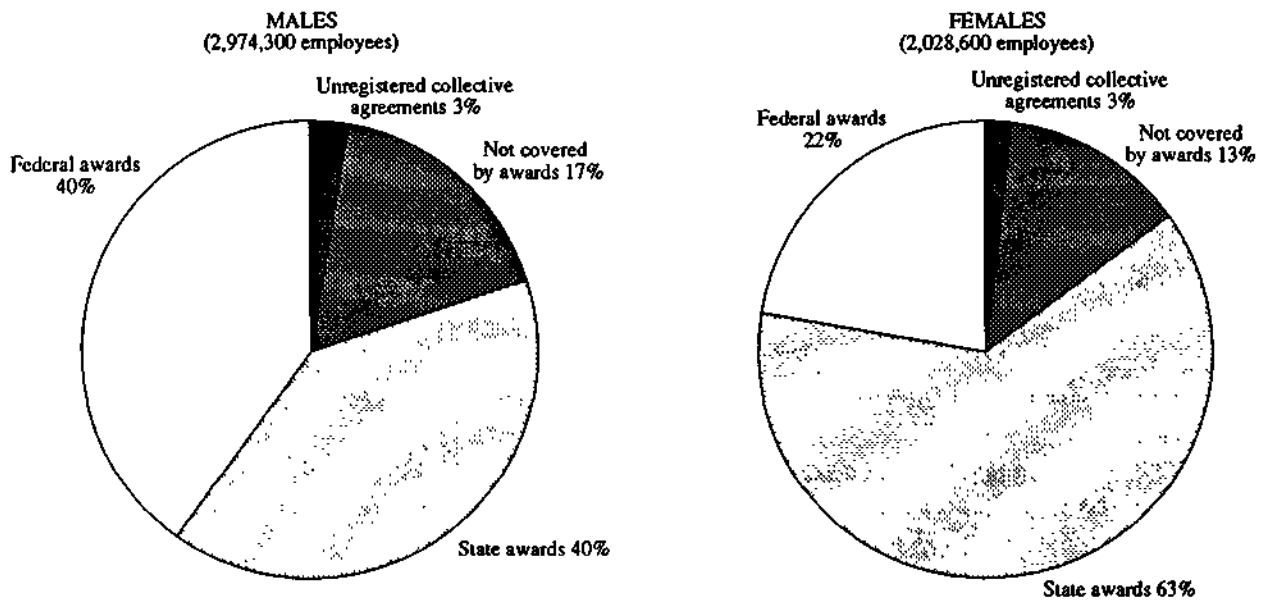
TABLE 9.8. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : EMPLOYEE CATEGORIES, MAY 1985

Employee category	Number of employees  ( ' 000 )	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
		Federal	State	Total(a)	
		— per cent —			
MALES					
Adults	2,750.3	40.2	39.4	82.4	17.6
Managerial, executive, etc.	482.0	17.9	18.0	42.0	58.0
Non-managerial	2,268.3	44.9	43.9	91.0	9.0
Full-time	2,094.1	46.6	43.1	91.9	8.1
Part-time	174.2	25.5	52.8	81.0	19.0
Juniors	224.1	38.9	53.6	94.6	5.4
Full-time	183.8	44.4	49.7	96.3	*
Part-time	40.3	*	71.4	86.5	*
Total	2,974.3	40.1	40.4	83.4	16.6
Managerial, executive, etc.	482.0	17.9	18.0	42.0	58.0
Non-managerial	2,492.4	44.4	44.8	91.4	8.6
Full-time	2,277.8	46.4	43.7	92.2	7.8
Part-time	214.5	23.3	56.3	82.0	18.0
FEMALES					
Adults	1,766.2	22.3	61.5	86.2	13.8
Managerial, executive, etc.	121.9	*	36.4	45.1	54.9
Non-managerial	1,644.3	23.5	63.4	89.3	10.7
Full-time	1,049.8	28.4	61.7	92.5	7.5
Part-time	594.5	14.8	66.4	83.6	16.4
Juniors	262.4	16.8	76.1	95.6	4.4
Full-time	176.1	22.4	71.3	97.6	*
Part-time	86.3	*	85.9	91.6	*
Total	2,028.6	21.6	63.4	87.4	12.6
Managerial, executive, etc.	121.9	*	36.4	45.1	54.9
Non-managerial	1,906.7	22.6	65.1	90.2	9.8
Full-time	1,225.9	27.6	63.0	93.2	6.8
Part-time	680.8	13.6	68.8	84.6	15.4
PERSONS					
Adults	4,516.4	33.2	48.0	83.9	16.1
Managerial, executive, etc.	603.9	15.5	21.7	42.7	57.3
Non-managerial	3,912.6	35.9	52.1	90.3	9.7
Full-time	3,143.9	40.5	49.3	92.1	7.9
Part-time	768.7	17.3	63.3	83.0	17.0
Juniors	486.5	27.0	65.7	95.1	4.9
Full-time	359.9	33.6	60.2	96.9	3.1
Part-time	126.6	8.1	81.3	90.0	10.0
Total	5,002.9	32.6	49.7	85.0	15.0
Managerial, executive, etc.	603.9	15.5	21.7	42.7	57.3
Non-managerial	4,399.0	34.9	53.6	90.8	9.2
Full-time	3,503.7	39.8	50.4	92.6	7.4
Part-time	895.3	16.0	65.8	84.0	16.0

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements.

Source: Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1985 (6315.0).

CHART 9J. AWARD COVERAGE OF EMPLOYEES, MAY 1985



Source: Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1985 (6315.0).

TABLE 9.9. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATION GROUP, MAY 1985  
(Per cent)

Occupation group	Males				Females			
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
	Federal	State	Total		Federal	State	Total	
Professional, technical and related workers	24.8	63.4	90.3	9.7	6.6	87.9	96.2	3.8
Nurses	*	97.5	100.0	—	*	93.9	99.0	*
Teachers	13.0	77.7	93.1	*	6.1	86.3	95.0	*
Draftspersons and technicians	46.5	35.9	84.3	15.7	*	61.0	86.8	*
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	15.7	13.0	34.8	65.2	*	24.0	34.0	66.0
Clerical workers	48.7	33.3	87.0	13.0	27.9	53.3	85.4	14.6
Sales workers	17.7	57.1	78.2	21.8	4.2	83.4	88.6	11.4
Farmers, fisherpersons and related workers	*	61.0	87.5	*	*	*	*	*
Miners, quarry and related workers	57.1	*	86.6	*	*	*	*	*
Workers in transport and communications	50.5	37.6	91.7	8.3	*	44.1	88.2	*
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	52.9	37.7	92.5	7.5	53.8	40.0	94.8	5.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather goods makers and related workers	60.4	*	93.5	*	64.4	32.6	97.2	*
Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	63.8	27.2	92.3	7.7	*	*	*	*
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	67.1	27.6	95.7	*	*	*	*	*
Metalmaking and related workers	68.3	26.8	95.5	*	90.4	*	95.7	*
Carpenters, cabinetmakers and related workers, building etc. tradespersons and construction workers	41.6	44.1	87.3	12.7	*	*	*	*
Packers, wrappers, labellers, storepersons and freight handlers	41.1	50.9	94.3	*	*	67.2	94.1	*
Labourers, apprentices, factory workers n.e.c.	42.5	47.5	92.8	7.2	*	41.9	92.7	*
Service, sport and recreation workers	20.1	71.2	92.3	7.7	17.8	71.5	90.0	10.0
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>

Source: Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1985 (6315.0).

**TABLE 9.10. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1985**  
(Per cent)

Industry	Males				Females			
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc
	Federal	State	Total(a)		Federal	State	Total(a)	
Mining	53.1	26.2	81.9	18.1	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	48.9	32.4	84.0	16.0	39.7	46.7	87.9	12.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	25.6	56.3	85.7	14.3	20.4	69.1	91.4	*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	57.4	*	80.7	*	63.2	30.7	94.2	*
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	45.4	28.8	84.9	15.1	*	44.0	80.6	*
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	36.3	32.4	70.7	29.3	*	59.3	81.1	*
Metal products, machinery and equipment	62.3	22.1	85.6	14.4	49.3	37.3	88.3	*
Basic metal products	38.8	46.3	85.7	*	*	*	*	*
Fabricated metal products, other machinery and equipment	61.0	17.8	80.6	19.4	42.1	42.2	86.6	*
Transport equipment	80.0	13.6	94.0	*	75.2	*	96.0	*
Other	39.7	41.1	82.6	17.4	*	54.6	80.9	*
Electricity, gas and water	38.6	59.9	98.5	*	*	*	98.3	*
Construction	35.4	38.9	77.0	23.0	*	42.0	56.0	44.0
Wholesale trade	28.1	33.4	66.2	33.8	11.8	62.2	77.2	22.8
Retail trade	30.5	45.7	77.9	22.1	6.3	80.5	87.5	12.5
Transport and storage	55.3	31.4	90.6	9.4	47.3	29.7	79.3	*
Communication	99.8	*	99.9	*	99.6	*	99.9	*
Finance, property and business services	32.1	28.7	69.1	30.9	29.1	46.4	84.2	15.8
Public administration and defence	53.4	44.3	98.6	*	64.9	32.2	98.2	*
Community services	14.0	72.9	88.4	11.6	6.9	82.5	90.9	9.1
Recreation, personal and other services	32.1	46.2	81.1	18.9	27.3	56.5	85.2	14.8
All industries	40.1	40.4	83.4	16.6	21.6	63.4	87.4	12.6

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1985* (6315 0)



## CHAPTER 10

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

In many countries, statistics on labour are based on standard concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). However, these definitions are applied by individual countries in different ways according to national circumstances with the result that the statistics are often not comparable.

For labour force statistics, this problem is further compounded by the variety of collection methodologies and counting rules used in different countries. Some countries, including Australia, conduct regular household and employer surveys while others obtain their statistics as administrative by-products. The survey approach is generally preferred as it provides better coverage and a close adherence to the international recommendations.

International comparisons of labour force statistics are compiled by a number of organisations including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and ILO. These organisations make some adjustments to figures supplied by the various international statistical organisations in order to make the data more comparable and in greater conformity with ILO standards.

The following tables have been derived from the ILO and OECD and, where possible, data are presented for the period 1976 to 1986. The figures given for Australia may differ slightly from those given earlier in this publication because of the adjustments made to the Australian series to allow for international comparability and to conform fully with ILO standards.

**TABLE 10.1. ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985**  
(Million)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	13.89	215.97	111.52	61.83	56.22	52.70	55.44	22.73	8.19	3.09
1976	14.03	218.04	112.77	61.53	56.21	52.91	55.70	23.03	8.22	3.12
1977	14.19	220.24	113.88	61.40	56.18	53.15	55.73	23.30	8.25	3.13
1978	14.36	222.59	114.92	61.33	56.17	53.38	56.13	23.54	8.28	3.13
1979	14.51	225.06	115.88	61.36	56.23	53.61	56.29	23.77	8.29	3.14
1980	14.70	227.76	116.80	61.57	56.31	53.88	56.42	24.07	8.31	3.14
1981	14.92	230.14	117.65	61.68	56.38	54.18	56.50	24.37	8.32	3.16
1982	15.18	232.52	118.45	61.64	56.34	54.48	56.64	24.66	8.33	3.18
1983	15.38	234.80	119.26	61.42	56.38	54.73	56.83	24.90	8.33	3.23
1984	15.56	237.02	120.02	61.18	56.49	54.95	56.98	25.15	8.34	3.26
1985	15.75	239.28	120.75	61.02	56.62	55.17	57.13	25.38	8.35	3.28

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987

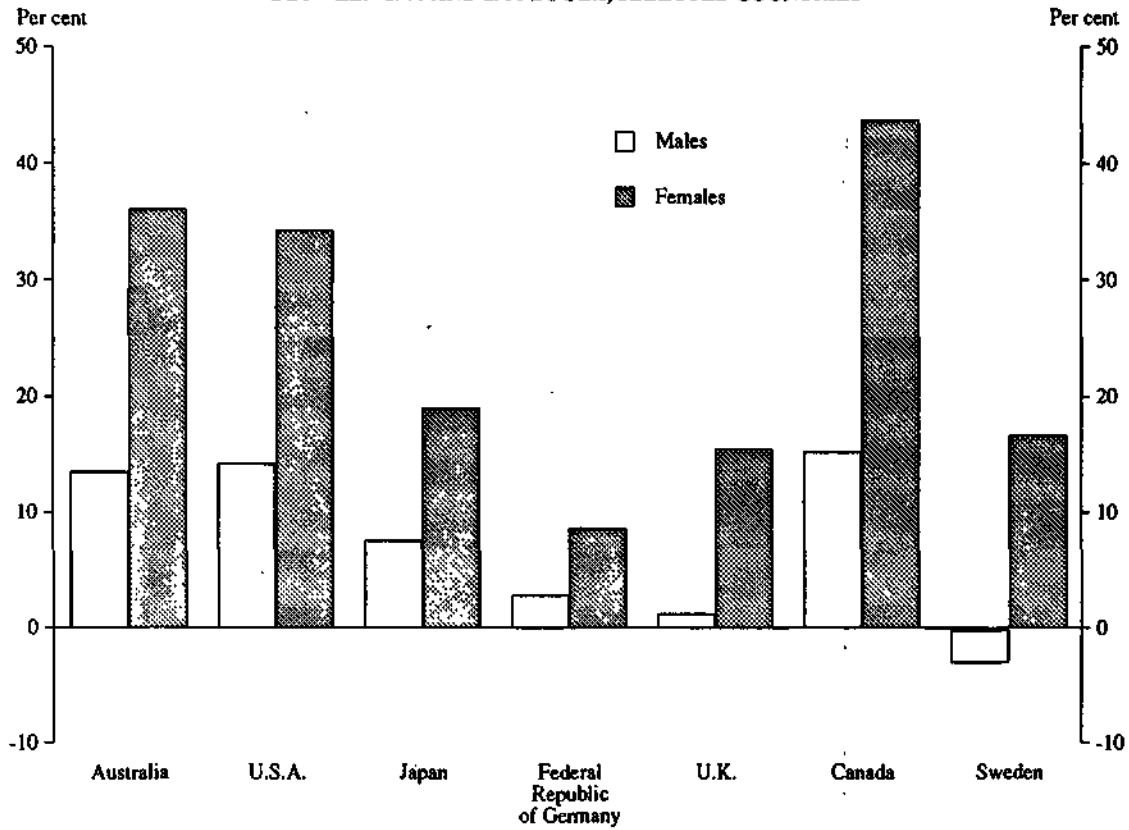
**TABLE 10.2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986**  
( ' 000)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1976	6,244	96,158	53,780	26,119	25,756	22,018	21,032	10,203	4,155	1,239
1977	6,358	99,009	54,520	26,044	25,882	22,324	21,329	10,500	4,174	1,258
1978	6,384	102,251	55,320	26,162	26,023	22,491	21,423	10,895	4,209	1,267
1979	6,460	104,962	55,960	26,391	26,295	22,689	21,743	11,231	4,268	1,287
1980	6,644	106,940	56,500	26,686	26,496	22,818	21,997	11,573	4,318	1,293
1981	6,751	108,670	57,070	26,881	26,384	22,955	22,256	11,904	4,332	1,319
1982	6,895	110,204	57,740	27,010	26,339	23,173	22,349	11,958	4,357	1,329
1983	6,984	111,550	58,890	27,051	26,253	23,115	22,614	12,183	4,375	1,342
1984	7,109	113,544	59,270	27,101	26,787	23,295	22,675	12,400	4,391	1,358
1985	7,274	115,461	59,630	27,308	27,268	23,342	22,836	12,639	4,424	n.a.
1986	7,536	117,834	60,200	27,485	27,517	n.a.	23,192	12,870	4,386	n.a.

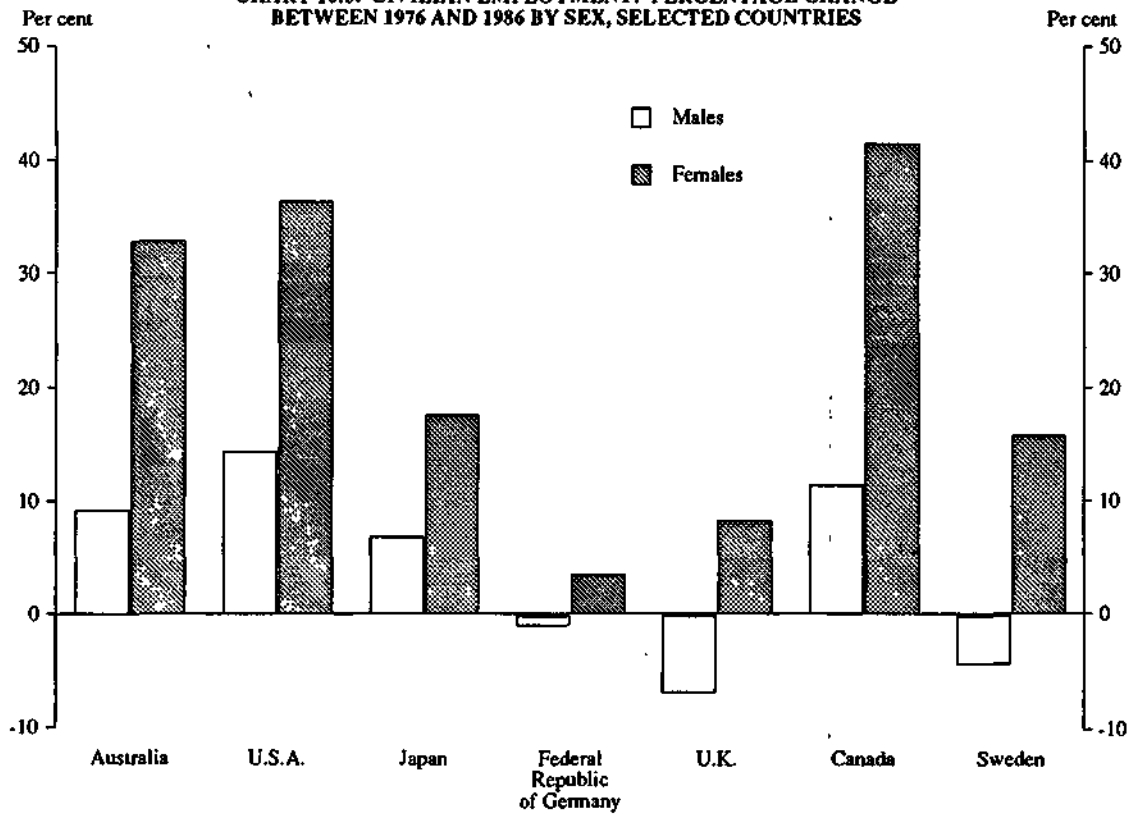
(a) Annual averages.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987.

**CHART 10.a. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1976 AND 1986 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**



**CHART 10.b. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1976 AND 1986 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**



**TABLE 10.3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE : PARTICIPATION RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984**  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy(b)	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	61.4	58.0	63.1	54.3	59.3	54.4	n.a.	59.7	63.6	56.4
1976	61.0	58.4	63.0	53.7	59.5	54.5	n.a.	59.7	63.7	56.4
1977	61.5	59.1	63.2	53.2	59.4	54.8	49.7	60.1	63.6	56.6
1978	60.8	59.9	63.4	53.0	59.3	54.7	49.4	61.1	63.8	56.5
1979	59.8	60.5	63.4	53.0	59.5	54.7	49.6	61.8	64.3	57.0
1980	60.8	60.6	63.3	53.0	59.6	54.6	49.7	62.5	64.6	56.5
1981	60.5	60.8	63.4	52.8	58.9	54.4	49.9	63.1	64.5	57.0
1982	59.8	60.9	63.4	52.7	58.7	54.5	49.4	62.4	64.5	56.6
1983	59.6	61.0	63.8	52.6	58.1	53.9	49.4	62.7	64.5	55.9
1984	59.8	61.4	63.4	52.5	58.7	53.9	49.3	63.0	64.5	55.7

(a) Annual averages. (b) For population aged 14 and over

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984.

**TABLE 10.4. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984**  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy(b)	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	58.6	53.1	61.9	52.1	57.3	51.6	n.a.	55.6	62.5	56.2
1976	58.1	53.9	61.7	51.5	56.5	51.2	n.a.	55.4	62.6	56.2
1977	58.0	54.9	61.9	51.1	56.3	51.6	46.1	55.2	62.5	56.5
1978	57.1	56.3	62.0	51.0	56.3	51.4	45.8	56.0	62.4	55.6
1979	56.3	56.9	62.1	51.4	56.7	51.0	45.8	57.2	63.0	55.9
1980	57.2	56.3	62.0	51.2	56.2	50.6	45.9	57.8	63.3	55.2
1981	57.1	56.2	62.0	50.3	53.6	49.8	45.7	58.4	62.9	54.4
1982	55.8	55.0	61.9	49.1	52.4	49.5	44.9	55.5	62.5	54.6
1983	53.7	55.1	62.1	48.2	51.5	48.6	44.4	55.3	62.3	52.8
1984	54.7	56.8	61.7	48.1	52.0	n.a.	44.2	55.9	62.5	52.5

(a) Annual averages (b) For population aged 14 and over.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984.

**TABLE 10.5. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986**  
( ' 000)

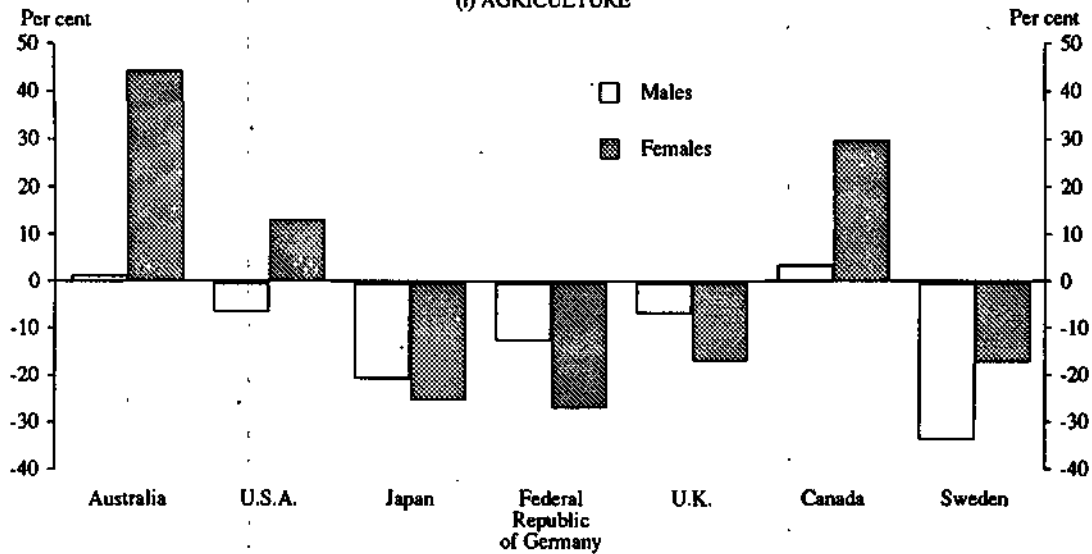
Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1976	5,946	88,752	52,710	25,059	24,491	21,027	19,612	9,477	4,088	1,235
1977	6,000	92,017	53,420	25,014	24,523	21,202	19,791	9,651	4,099	1,254
1978	5,975	96,048	54,080	25,169	24,681	21,285	19,863	9,987	4,115	1,246
1979	6,064	98,824	54,790	25,515	25,061	21,317	20,057	10,395	4,180	1,262
1980	6,242	99,303	55,360	25,797	24,983	21,347	20,313	10,708	4,232	1,264
1981	6,364	100,397	55,810	25,609	23,989	21,226	20,361	11,006	4,225	1,258
1982	6,403	99,526	56,380	25,177	23,570	21,254	20,297	10,644	4,219	1,282
1983	6,289	100,834	57,330	24,793	23,269	21,154	20,350	10,734	4,224	1,266
1984	6,471	105,005	57,660	24,835	23,757	20,983	20,418	11,000	4,255	1,281
1985	6,676	107,150	58,070	25,004	24,090	20,900	20,508	11,311	4,299	n.a.
1986	6,946	109,597	58,530	25,257	24,288	n.a.	20,614	11,634	4,269	n.a.

(a) Annual averages.

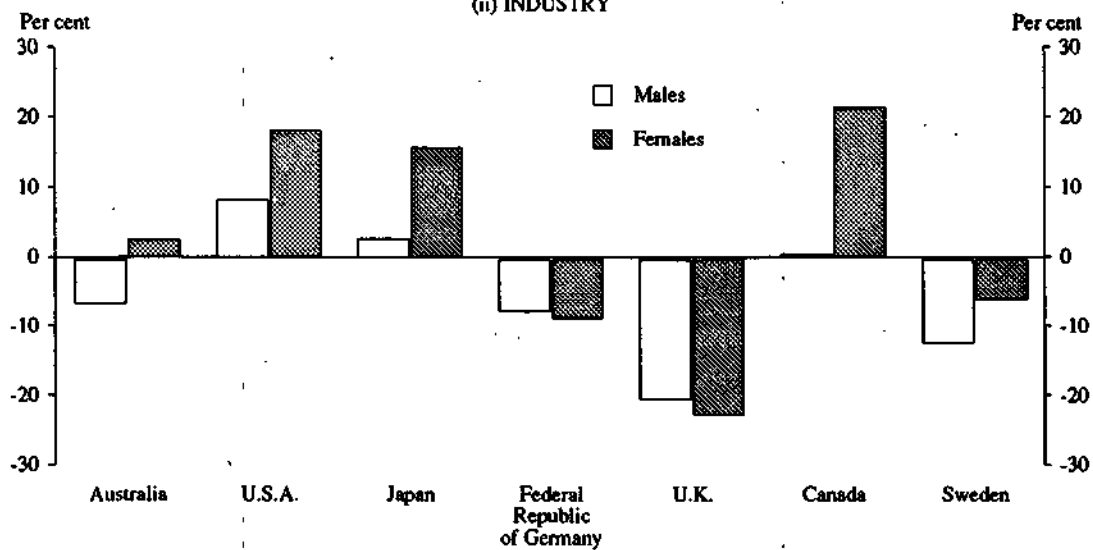
Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984, OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987.

CHART 10.c. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1976 AND 1986, SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR BY SELECTED COUNTRIES

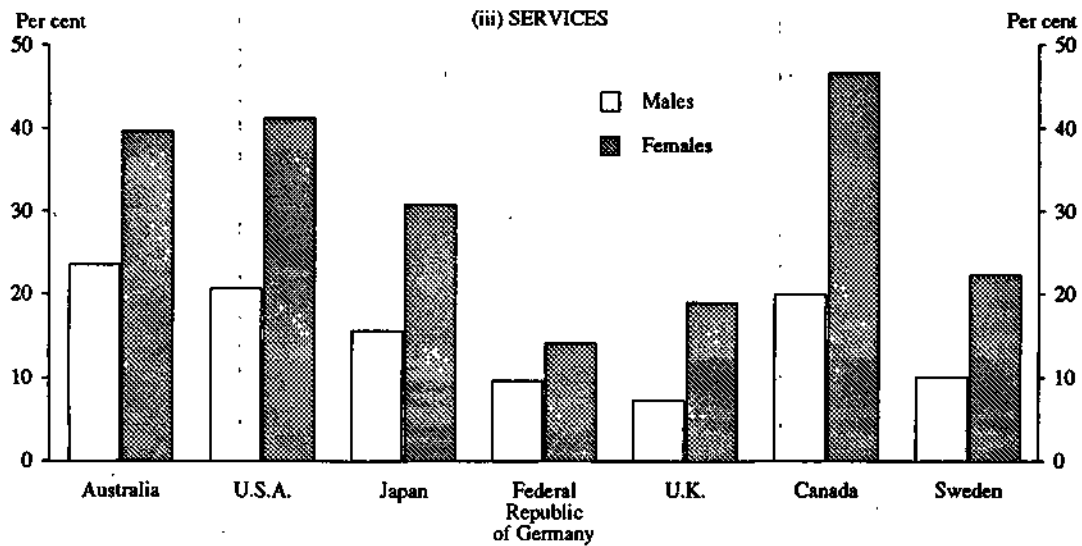
(i) AGRICULTURE



(ii) INDUSTRY



(iii) SERVICES



Source: OECD Labour Statistics, 1964-1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987.

**TABLE 10.6. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986**  
(per cent)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
<b>AGRICULTURE(a)</b>										
1976	6.5	3.9	12.2	6.7	2.8	9.9	16.5	5.9	6.2	10.5
1977	6.7	3.7	11.9	6.4	2.8	9.5	15.8	5.7	6.1	10.7
1978	6.2	3.7	11.7	6.1	2.7	9.2	15.5	5.7	6.1	11.2
1979	6.6	3.6	11.2	5.8	2.6	8.9	14.9	5.7	5.8	11.1
1980	6.5	3.6	10.4	5.6	2.6	8.7	14.3	5.4	5.6	10.9
1981	6.5	3.5	10.0	5.5	2.6	8.4	13.4	5.4	5.6	11.2
1982	6.4	3.6	9.7	5.5	2.7	8.2	12.4	5.2	5.6	11.4
1983	6.6	3.5	9.3	5.6	2.7	8.0	12.4	5.5	5.4	11.2
1984	6.2	3.3	8.9	5.5	2.7	7.8	11.9	5.3	5.1	11.2
1985	6.2	3.1	8.8	5.4	2.6	7.6	11.2	5.2	4.8	n.a.
1986	6.1	3.1	8.5	5.3	2.5	n.a.	10.9	5.1	4.2	n.a.
<b>INDUSTRY(b)</b>										
1976	33.2	30.8	35.8	44.9	39.7	37.9	38.4	29.7	35.4	35.8
1977	32.4	30.9	35.4	44.7	39.5	37.5	38.5	28.8	34.3	35.9
1978	31.2	31.1	35.0	44.4	39.2	36.8	38.1	28.7	33.0	34.2
1979	31.2	31.3	34.9	44.2	38.7	36.2	37.8	28.9	32.5	33.6
1980	30.9	30.5	35.3	44.1	37.7	35.9	37.9	28.5	32.2	33.8
1981	30.3	30.1	35.3	43.4	35.8	35.1	37.6	28.3	31.3	32.3
1982	29.5	28.4	34.9	42.6	34.7	34.5	37.1	26.5	30.3	32.7
1983	28.0	28.0	34.8	41.8	33.6	33.8	36.1	25.5	29.9	32.2
1984	28.1	28.5	34.8	41.3	32.9	32.9	34.5	25.9	29.8	32.1
1985	27.7	28.0	34.9	41.0	32.4	32.1	33.6	25.5	29.9	n.a.
1986	26.8	27.7	34.5	40.9	31.6	n.a.	33.1	25.3	30.2	n.a.
<b>SERVICES(c)</b>										
1976	60.3	65.3	52.0	48.4	57.5	52.2	45.2	64.4	58.3	53.7
1977	60.9	65.4	52.8	49.0	57.7	53.0	45.7	65.4	59.6	53.5
1978	62.5	65.2	53.3	49.5	58.1	54.0	46.4	65.5	60.9	54.6
1979	62.2	65.2	53.9	50.0	58.6	54.9	47.3	65.4	61.7	55.4
1980	62.6	65.9	54.2	50.3	59.7	55.5	47.8	66.0	62.2	55.3
1981	63.2	66.4	54.7	51.1	61.5	56.4	49.0	66.3	63.1	56.5
1982	64.1	68.0	55.4	51.9	62.6	57.3	50.5	68.2	64.1	55.9
1983	65.3	68.5	56.0	52.6	63.7	58.2	51.5	69.0	64.7	56.6
1984	65.7	68.2	56.3	53.1	64.4	59.3	53.6	68.8	65.1	56.7
1985	66.2	68.8	56.4	53.5	65.0	60.4	55.2	69.3	65.3	n.a.
1986	67.1	69.3	57.1	53.8	65.8	n.a.	56.0	69.6	65.6	n.a.

(a) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. (b) Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction. (c) Transportation, communication, public utilities, trade, finance, public administration, private household services and miscellaneous services.

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987.

**TABLE 10.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1986**  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
1976	4.7	7.6	2.0	3.7	5.6	4.4	6.6	7.1	1.6
1977	5.6	6.9	2.0	3.6	6.1	4.9	7.0	8.0	1.8
1978	6.2	6.0	2.2	3.5	5.9	5.2	7.1	8.3	2.2
1979	6.2	5.8	2.1	3.2	5.0	5.9	7.6	7.4	2.1
1980	6.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.4	2.0
1981	5.7	7.5	2.2	4.4	9.8	7.4	8.3	7.5	2.5
1982	7.1	9.5	2.4	6.1	11.3	8.1	9.0	10.9	3.2
1983	9.9	9.5	2.6	8.0	12.5	8.3	9.8	11.8	3.5
1984	8.9	7.4	2.7	8.5	11.7	9.7	10.2	11.2	3.1
1985	8.2	7.1	2.6	8.6	11.3	10.1	10.5	10.4	2.8
1986	8.0	6.9	2.8	n.a.	11.5	10.3	n.a.	9.5	2.7

(a) Unemployment estimates conforming to ILO definitions and estimates of the total labour force have been used to calculate these rates. National rates will differ where coverage of unemployment differs from that of the ILO, or when a denominator other than the total labour force is used. (b) Annual averages.

Source: OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1987.

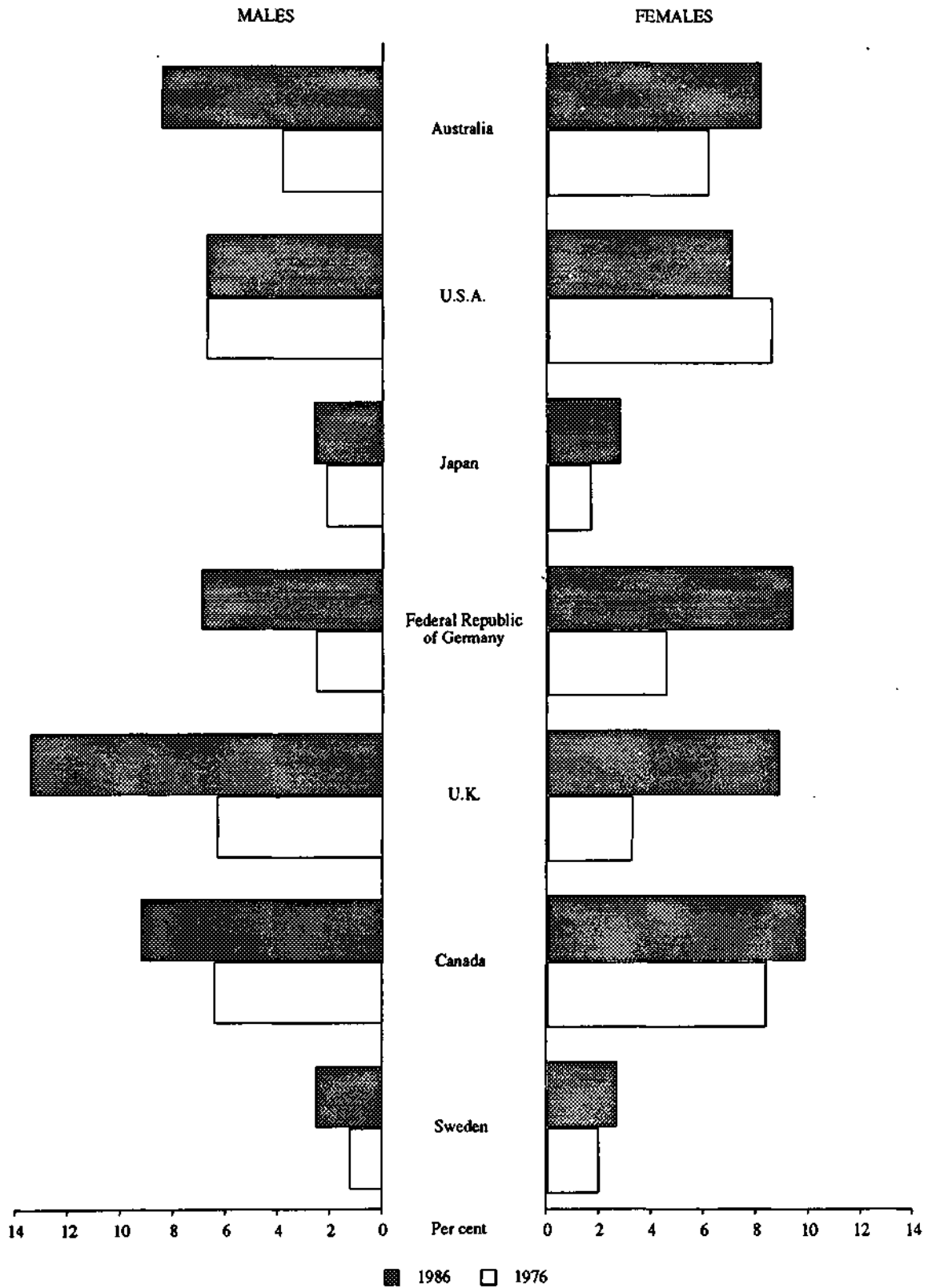
**TABLE 10.8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a) : AGE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985**  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
<b>PERSONS AGED UNDER 25 YEARS</b>									
1975	9.0	15.2	3.1	5.2	8.6	7.9	12.8	12.0	3.8
1976	9.8	14.0	3.1	4.8	11.8	10.1	14.5	12.7	3.7
1977	12.2	13.0	3.5	5.0	12.8	11.1	23.9	14.4	4.4
1978	12.6	11.7	3.8	4.5	12.0	11.0	24.8	14.5	5.5
1979	12.2	11.3	3.7	3.4	10.6	13.3	25.6	13.0	5.0
1980	12.2	13.3	3.4	3.9	14.1	15.0	25.2	13.2	5.1
1981	10.8	14.3	4.0	6.5	18.1	17.0	27.4	13.3	6.3
1982	12.9	17.0	4.3	9.5	23.1	19.0	29.7	18.7	7.6
1983	17.9	16.4	4.5	10.7	23.2	19.7	32.0	19.9	8.0
1984	16.1	13.3	4.9	9.9	21.8	24.4	33.4	17.9	6.0
1985	14.3	13.0	4.8	9.5	21.7	25.6	n.a.	16.5	5.8
<b>PERSONS AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER</b>									
1975	3.0	6.0	1.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.5	5.0	1.2
1976	2.9	5.4	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.6	5.1	1.2
1977	3.3	4.9	1.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.8	1.3
1978	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	1.6
1979	3.5	3.9	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	3.7	5.4	1.5
1980	3.6	5.0	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.5	5.4	1.4
1981	3.7	5.4	2.0	4.1	7.5	4.9	4.0	5.6	1.8
1982	4.5	7.3	2.1	5.8	8.5	5.5	4.2	8.4	2.3
1983	7.1	7.4	2.4	6.9	8.9	5.8	4.8	9.4	2.6
1984	6.0	5.7	2.4	7.2	9.2	6.7	5.0	9.3	2.6
1985	5.8	5.6	2.3	7.2	9.5	7.4	n.a.	8.7	2.3

(a) National rates. (b) Annual averages.

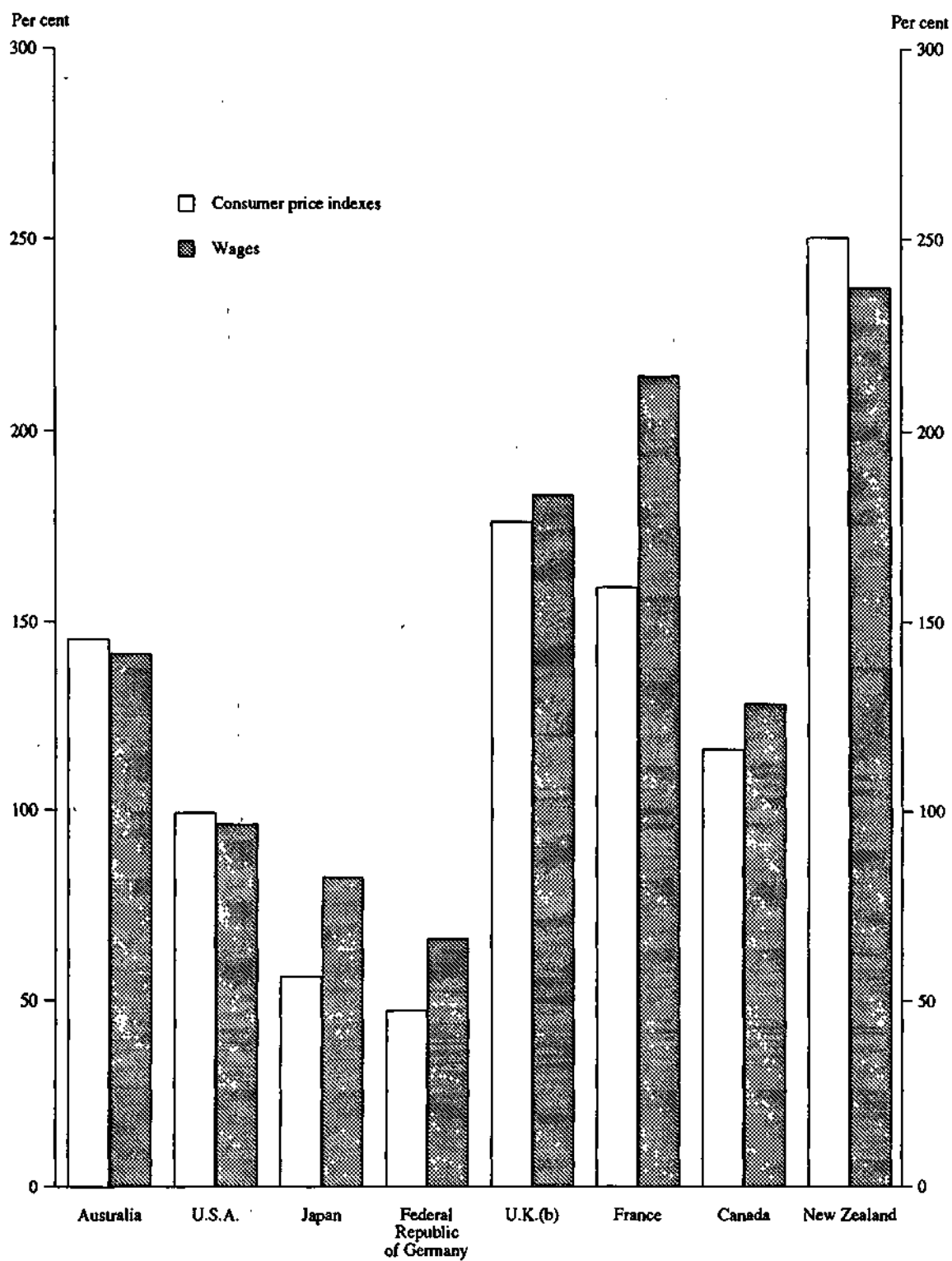
Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984.

**CHART 10.d. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES**



Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-1984; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics 1/1987.

**CHART 10.e. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES AND WAGES**  
**(a), SELECTED COUNTRIES 1975 TO 1985**



(a) Wages in Manufacturing.

(b) Male wages.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1985; ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 4/1986.



**TABLE 10.9. INDEXES OF WAGES(a) : AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1985**  
(Base: 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Australia (b)(c)(d)	U.S.A. (c)(e)	Japan (f)(g)(h)	Federal Republic of Germany (c)(e)(h)	U.K. (b)(c)(d)(h)	France (c)	Italy (c)(e)	Canada (f)(j)	Sweden (k)	New Zealand (c)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>										
1976	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.
1977	105.5	n.a.	115.3	109.1	109.2	n.a.	131.7	110.8	110.7	n.a.
1978	115.6	n.a.	119.9	115.9	124.2	n.a.	155.6	117.4	117.4	n.a.
1979	121.9	n.a.	124.3	124.7	146.0	n.a.	186.6	125.6	126.4	n.a.
1980	141.4	n.a.	131.2	134.1	171.8	n.a.	229.1	133.8	140.5	n.a.
1981	157.8	n.a.	138.4	138.6	191.6	n.a.	279.1	143.5	151.6	n.a.
1982	170.3	n.a.	143.9	146.5	209.5	n.a.	326.8	151.0	158.5	n.a.
1983	180.5	n.a.	147.9	152.3	230.0	n.a.	385.0	159.0	169.4	n.a.
1984	193.8	n.a.	151.9	159.3	240.8	n.a.	427.5	166.2	185.7	n.a.
1985	214.8	n.a.	155.3	163.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	197.2	n.a.
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES</b>										
1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
1977	110.8	108.0	109.7	107.4	108.3	112.9	125.4	109.6	n.a.	114.0
1978	118.4	117.1	117.5	113.3	124.1	126.4	153.3	116.4	n.a.	128.4
1979	128.6	126.7	123.8	119.6	144.7	141.6	181.8	126.4	n.a.	151.0
1980	145.3	137.0	131.5	127.8	172.7	164.5	221.7	139.2	n.a.	179.1
1981	165.1	149.2	139.4	135.3	191.9	189.7	272.2	156.0	n.a.	218.2
1982	193.3	158.0	144.2	141.9	209.9	214.7	317.1	171.4	n.a.	249.0
1983	201.7	165.0	148.5	146.9	225.7	242.4	366.4	171.3	n.a.	253.1
1984	218.0	171.2	155.0	150.3	240.9	257.6	407.2	177.7	n.a.	271.2
1985	226.9	176.3	158.4	156.2	n.a.	273.0	n.a.	183.8	n.a.	293.2

(a) Wages data has been converted from original monetary values to an index. (b) Earnings per week, Agriculture. (c) Earnings per hour, Non-agricultural activities. (d) Males, Non-agricultural activities. (e) Hourly wage rates, Agriculture. (f) Earnings per day, Agriculture. (g) Earnings per month, Non-agricultural activities. (h) Males, Agricultural activities. (i) Daily wage rates, Agriculture. (j) Earnings per week, Non-agricultural activities. (k) Earnings per hour, Agriculture.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1986.

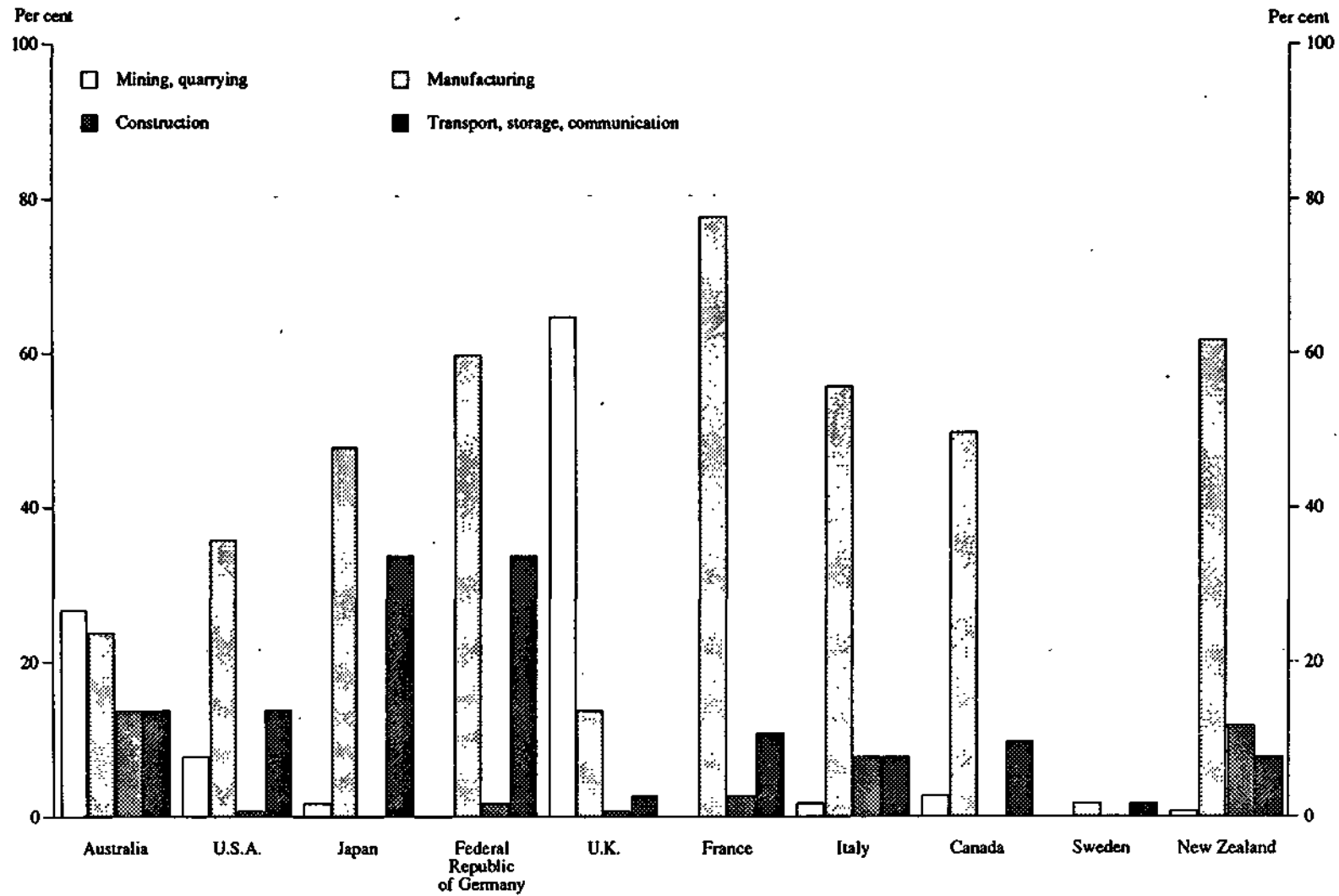
**TABLE 10.10. AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES : SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1985**

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (a)	Federal Republic of Germany (b)	U.K. (a)(c)	France (a)	Italy (a)(d)	Canada (b)	Sweden (a)	New Zealand (b)
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>										
1976	37.7	40.1	40.2	41.4	43.5	41.7	38.4	38.7	38.3	40.4
1977	37.6	40.3	40.3	41.7	43.6	41.3	38.5	38.7	38.0	40.3
1978	38.1	40.4	40.6	41.6	43.5	41.0	38.6	38.8	37.8	40.1
1979	38.0	40.2	41.1	41.8	43.2	40.8	38.3	38.8	37.8	39.7
1980	38.0	39.7	41.2	41.6	41.9	40.7	38.7	38.5	37.7	39.6
1981	37.8	39.8	41.0	41.1	42.0	40.3	38.8	38.5	37.5	39.6
1982	36.9	38.9	40.9	40.7	42.0	39.3	38.5	37.7	37.7	39.2
1983	36.9	40.1	41.1	40.5	42.5	38.9	38.5	38.4	37.9	39.5
1984	37.7	40.7	41.7	41.0	42.8	38.7	38.9	38.5	n.a.	40.4
1985	37.2	40.5	41.5	40.7	43.0	38.6	n.a.	38.8	n.a.	40.2
<b>TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES</b>										
1976	35.2	36.1	40.3	41.6	44.0	42.5	38.6	n.a.	36.3	39.5
1977	35.0	36.0	40.3	41.7	44.2	41.9	38.7	n.a.	35.9	39.4
1978	35.9	35.8	40.5	41.6	44.2	41.5	38.8	n.a.	35.7	38.4
1979	35.5	35.7	40.7	41.9	44.0	41.2	38.4	n.a.	35.7	39.0
1980	35.0	35.3	40.6	41.6	43.0	41.1	38.8	n.a.	35.6	38.9
1981	35.0	35.2	40.4	41.2	43.0	40.8	38.8	n.a.	35.4	38.6
1982	34.5	34.8	40.3	40.7	42.9	39.6	38.7	n.a.	35.6	38.7
1983	34.6	35.0	40.4	40.5	43.3	39.3	38.7	n.a.	35.7	38.8
1984	35.0	35.2	40.7	40.9	43.4	39.1	38.9	n.a.	36.0	39.3
1985	34.5	34.9	40.6	40.7	n.a.	39.0	n.a.	n.a.	36.3	39.2

(a) Hours actually worked. (b) Hours paid for. (c) Male employees. (d) Hours per day data converted into hours per week.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1986.

**CHART 10.1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: PROPORTION OF WORKING DAYS LOST  
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND COUNTRIES, 1985**



Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1986.

**TABLE 10.11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1976 TO 1985**

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (c)	Federal Republic of Germany (d)	U.K. (d)	France (e)	Italy	Canada (a)	Sweden	New Zealand (f)
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES</b>										
1976	2,055	231	2,720	n.a.	2,016	4,348	2,706	1,039	73	487
1977	2,090	298	1,712	n.a.	2,703	3,281	3,308	803	35	562
1978	2,277	219	1,517	n.a.	2,471	3,195	2,479	1,058	99	411
1979	2,042	235	1,153	n.a.	2,080	3,121	2,000	1,050	207	523
1980	2,429	187	1,133	n.a.	1,330	2,118	2,238	1,028	212	360
1981	2,915	145	955	n.a.	1,338	2,405	2,204	1,048	68	291
1982	2,060	96	944	n.a.	1,528	3,113	1,747	677	46	333
1983	1,787	81	893	n.a.	1,352	2,837	1,565	645	92	333
1984	1,965	62	596	n.a.	1,206	2,537	1,816	717	206	364
1985	1,845	54	627	n.a.	903	1,901	1,341	824	160	383
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED ('000)</b>										
1976	2,190.1	1,518.5	1,356.0	169.3	668.0	2,022.5	11,898.0	1,570.9	8.7	201.1
1977	596.2	1,211.9	691.9	34.4	1,165.8	1,919.9	13,803.0	217.6	13.1	159.4
1978	1,075.6	1,006.3	660.0	487.1	1,041.5	704.8	8,774.2	401.7	8.3	157.9
1979	1,862.9	1,020.9	449.5	77.3	4,607.8	967.2	16,237.0	462.5	32.3	158.2
1980	1,172.8	795.3	562.9	45.2	833.7	500.8	13,825.0	441.0	746.7	127.7
1981	1,247.2	728.9	247.1	253.3	1,512.5	329.0	8,226.6	338.6	99.2	135.0
1982	706.1	655.8	215.7	40.0	2,102.9	397.7	10,483.0	444.3	5.1	156.0
1983	470.2	909.4	224.1	94.1	573.8	(g)453.6	6,844.2	329.3	14.4	140.7
1984	560.3	376.0	155.1	537.3	1,464.3	(g)505.2	7,356.5	186.8	23.7	160.3
1985	570.5	323.9	123.4	78.2	791.3	273.6	4,842.8	159.7	124.5	182.2
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>										
1976	3,799.4	23,962.0	3,253.7	533.7	3,284.0	4,054.9	25,378.0	11,610.0	24.7	488.4
1977	1,654.8	21,258.0	1,518.5	23.7	10,142.0	2,434.3	16,566.0	3,307.9	87.2	436.8
1978	2,130.8	23,774.0	1,357.5	4,281.3	9,405.0	2,081.0	10,177.0	7,392.8	37.1	380.6
1979	3,964.4	20,409.0	930.3	483.1	29,474.0	3,172.3	27,530.0	7,834.2	28.7	381.9
1980	3,320.2	20,844.0	1,001.2	128.4	11,964.0	1,522.9	16,457.0	8,975.4	4,478.5	373.5
1981	4,189.3	16,908.0	553.7	58.4	4,266.0	1,441.6	10,527.0	8,878.5	209.1	388.1
1982	1,980.4	9,061.2	538.1	15.1	5,313.0	2,250.2	18,563.0	5,795.4	1.8	330.0
1983	1,641.4	17,461.0	506.9	40.8	3,754.0	1,321.0	14,003.0	4,444.0	36.9	371.8
1984	1,307.4	8,498.8	354.1	5,617.6	27,135.0	1,316.8	8,703.3	3,871.8	31.3	424.9
1985	1,256.2	7,079.1	264.1	34.4	6,402.0	726.7	3,830.8	3,188.7	504.2	756.4

(a) Excludes disputes in which time lost is less than 10 man days. (b) Excludes disputes lasting less than a full day or shift, and disputes involving less than 1,000 workers. (c) Excludes disputes lasting less than half a day. (d) Includes disputes lasting less than 1 day only if more than 100 working days lost. (e) Excludes agriculture and public administration. (f) Excludes public sector conflicts. (g) Monthly average converted to an annual average.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1986

## APPENDIX I

### DATA SOURCES

This appendix sets out the data sources for the tables and charts in each chapter of this publication. Also set out are the catalogue numbers for ABS data sources, as are Appendix II page references for the related technical notes.

<i>Title</i>	<i>ABS Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Appendix II Page No.</i>
<i>Chapter 1—Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population</i>		
Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age	3201.0	142
Australian Demographic Statistics	3101.0	142
Overseas Arrivals and Departures	3404.0	142
Projections of the Population of Australia, 1984 to 2021	3222.0	143
Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960	6250.0	143
Internal Migration	3408.0	143
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	143
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	143
<i>Chapter 2—The Labour Force</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	144
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	145
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	146
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	146
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	146
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	6264.0	147
Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force	6267.0	148
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	6238.0	148
<i>Chapter 3—Employment and Underemployment</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	144
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	146
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	145
Labour Mobility	6209.0	149
Employed Wage and Salary Earners	6248.0	149
Civilian Employees	6213.0	150
Multiple Jobholding	6216.0	151
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	146
Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment	6246.0	151
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	151
<i>Chapter 4—Unemployment</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	144
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	6222.0	152
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	145
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	146
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	6245.0	152
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	146
Job Vacancies	6231.0	153
<i>Chapter 5—Persons Not In The Labour Force</i>		
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	153
The Labour Force	6203.0	144
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	146
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	145
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	146
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	146

**APPENDIX I—continued**  
**DATA SOURCES—continued**

<i>Title</i>	<i>ABS Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Appendix II Page No.</i>
<i>Chapter 6—Award Rates, Earnings, Income and Labour Costs</i>		
Award Rates of Pay Indexes	6312.0	154
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	154
Consumer Price Index	6401.0	155
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	155
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	6310.0	156
Major Labour Costs, Private Sector	6348.0	157
<i>Chapter 7—Non-Wage Benefits</i>		
Employment Benefits	6334.0	157
Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken	6317.0	157
<i>Chapter 8—Hours of Work, Work Patterns, Work Preferences and Job Satisfaction</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	158
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	158
Overtime	6330.0	158
Working Hours Arrangements	6338.0	158
Alternative Working Arrangements	6341.0	159
<i>Chapter 9—Industrial Relations</i>		
Industrial Disputes	6322.0	159
Trade Union Statistics	6323.0	160
Trade Union Members	6325.0	161
Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements	6315.0	161
<i>Chapter 10—International Comparisons</i>		
OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1964-84	..	..
OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, No. 1, 1987	..	..
ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1985 and 1986	..	..
ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1986-4	..	..

## APPENDIX II

### TECHNICAL NOTES

Data for tables and charts included in the chapters of this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Information as to the method of collection, concepts and definitions used, etc. is contained in this appendix.

2. Reference might also be made to the publication *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) which describes the concepts, methodology and sources of the ABS labour market data within the conceptual frameworks underlying the collection of these data. The Guide is structured according to subject matter topics similar to the chapter headings used in this publication.

3. Much of the data presented in the publication has been obtained from sample surveys, especially household surveys (such as the labour force survey and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) *sampling error*—since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers or households they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all employers or households had been included in the survey.
- (b) *non-sampling error*—inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

#### CHAPTER 1—SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

**Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)**

**Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)**

4. These publications contain estimated resident populations for the States, Territories and Australia. In addition, 3101.0 includes quarterly estimates of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and overseas migration. In presenting statistics of births and deaths a distinction is made between State of registration and State of usual residence. Marriages and divorces are shown by State of registration only, and overseas migration statistics are shown by State of usual residence only.

5. The *estimated resident population* is the official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

6. An explanation of the 'usual residence' conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS information paper entitled *Population Estimates: An*

*Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0), released on 29 March 1982. An ABS technical paper, *Methods and Procedures in the Compilation of Estimated Resident Population 1981 and in the Construction of the 1971-81 Time Series* (3103.0), was issued on 11 March 1983.

7. In this publication (6101.0), population estimates have generally been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

8. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

#### Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)

9. This publication contains annual statistics of arrivals in, and departures from, Australia. Persons arriving in or departing from Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. These cards serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

10. *Permanent movement* comprises arrivals of settlers (i.e. persons who hold migrant visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens), and permanent departures of Australian residents, including former residents (i.e. those who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia).

11. *Long-term movement* is defined as the arrivals of visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see above) and the temporary departures by Australian residents with the intention to stay, in Australia or abroad respectively, for twelve months or more, together with the departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents who had stayed, in Australia or abroad, for twelve months or more. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months are classified as *short-term*, except those who, on arrival, hold migrant visas. Some travellers state an intended or actual duration of stay of one year exactly. Such travellers are allocated to short-term or long-term in proportion to the number of travellers who stated an actual duration of stay of 11 months or one year one month respectively.

12. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Fully enumerated strata cover all movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year. All movements by air with a duration of stay equal to or less than one year are sampled and, therefore, statistics relating to these movements are estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

### **Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1984 to 2021 (3222.0)**

13. This publication contains summary results of projections of the population of the States, Territories and Australia for the period 1984 to 2021, by age group, based on preliminary estimates of the population at 30 June 1984.

14. The projections published in this publication are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of population growth which would occur if certain selected assumptions of future demographic trends are realised. While these assumptions are based on an examination of past demographic trends and survey data on birth expectations, there is no certainty that these assumptions and expectations will or will not be realised. No attempt has been made to incorporate in these projections possible effects of economic depressions or booms, wars, natural disasters or other significant factors of this nature.

15. Alternative projections have been provided in recognition of the uncertainty of future movements in demographic trends, and to give users a range of options. The projections in this publication are also intended to serve both as a framework and a point of departure for other organisations and individuals working in the field of population projections.

16. The projections take as their starting point the preliminary estimated resident population of Australia by sex and single year of age at 30 June 1984. The four sets of projections are based on the following assumptions:

- A and B: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 75,000 per year; total fertility rate declining to 1,930 per 1,000 women by 1989, and remaining constant thereafter.
- C: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 100,000 per year; total fertility rate as for Series A and B.
- D: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 100,000 per year; total fertility rate declining to 1,930 by 1989 then increasing to 2,110 by 1995 and remaining constant thereafter.

### **Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia (6250.0)**

17. This publication contains information relating to migrants aged 18 years and over at the time they arrived in Australia and who arrived after 1960. Details cover the various categories of migrants, their country of last residence, family details, labour force status and State in which first settled. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are given in paragraphs 33 to 38 below.

18. A *migrant* is a person who was not born in Australia and who was a permanent resident of Australia at the time of the survey. A migrant could be *sponsored* to come to Australia or arrive *unsponsored*.

19. Migrants who were *sponsored* include those who had family already in Australia who filled out papers for that person to come to Australia. These people are considered to have come to Australia under the Family Reunion criteria. Others who were sponsored had an employer or some other person or organisation, other than the Australian Government, fill out papers for that person to come to Australia.

20. Migrants who were *unsponsored* include those who came to Australia under special eligibility criteria. This category includes persons who came to Australia as migrants who did not require a visa, or who had some entitlement to come to Australia such as New Zealanders. Refugees were regarded as unsponsored and include any person who came to Australia under a refugee program. Other persons who were unsponsored include: persons who applied in their own country to come to Australia; Australians born overseas; persons who came to Australia on a temporary visa, on a working holiday, as a student, etc., and had since gained permanent residence.

21. If a wife arrived in Australia with her husband or within 12 months then the wife was considered to be a *wife accompanying husband*.

22. *Place of last residence* is the 'continent' on which a person stated he/she last lived.

23. *State in which first settled* is the State in which that person first lived for 12 months or more.

24. *State lived in before settling* is the State in which that person lived just before moving to State in which first settled.

### **Internal Migration, Australia (3408.0)**

25. This publication presents estimates of interstate and intrastate movements of civilian population classified by age, sex, birthplace, employment status, reason for movement and duration of residence. These estimates are derived from an annual nationwide survey of a selected sample of households.

26. For the purposes of the survey, persons are classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence is different from that twelve months earlier. Persons whose usual residence was at the same address on both dates, but who moved away and returned during this period, are not counted as movers.

### **Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)**

27. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 68 to 75 below.

### **Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)**

28. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 61 to 67 below.

## **CHAPTER 2—THE LABOUR FORCE CHAPTER 3—EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT**

## CHAPTER 4—UNEMPLOYMENT

## CHAPTER 5—PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

29. Data pertaining to the labour force characteristics of the population as shown in Chapters 2-5 were obtained mainly from the ABS household surveys, especially the labour force survey and the various supplementary surveys. Data pertaining to employed wage and salary earners and job vacancies are obtained from employer based surveys.

### The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

30. The labour force survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 35,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

31. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia.

32. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the *actual activity* undertaken during the survey week (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.). The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

33. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out;

on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

34. From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers). Previously, such persons who worked 1 to 14 hours, or had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In this issue, estimates for months prior to April 1986 are on the old basis, and estimates for April 1986 and later months are based on the new definition. For further information, see paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 1987 issue of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

35. *Full-time workers* are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

36. *Hours of work.* The figures of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

37. The *employment/population ratio* for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

38. *Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
- (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or



- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then;

or (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

39. *Unemployed persons looking for first job* are those who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

40. The *unemployment rate* for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

41. *Duration of unemployment* is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been unemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

42. *Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation.* Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

43. The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

44. *Persons not in the labour force* are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined above. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (school, university, etc.), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

45. The *labour force participation rate* for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Because it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace of persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force), labour force participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

46. *Industry* is classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) 1983 (1201.0 and 1202.0) and *occupation* according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (First Edition)*, *Statistical Classification* (1222.0).

47. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as *married or not married*. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Therefore, marital status does not necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married.

48. Estimates from 1978 onwards are calculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of the results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to 1978 conform to population estimates which take into account the results of the 1976 and earlier censuses. Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in the estimation of labour force survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. To coordinate with the new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. The estimates from October 1982 in this publication are wholly according to place of residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of residence.

#### **Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)**

49. Data presented in this publication relate to the labour force experience of the civilian population aged 15 years and over during a given twelve month period. Information collected includes length of time people were working, looking for work or not in the labour force, the number of spells during which they were looking for work and other aspects of labour force experience. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

50. It is impracticable to obtain information, relating to a twelve month reference period, which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the labour force survey (for which the reference period is one week). The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of labour force experience, a person is assigned to a labour force category for each of the weeks in the year on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

51. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who, *for those weeks*, reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 52 and 53.

52. Persons who *worked* are those persons who, *for those weeks*, reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

53. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who, *for those weeks*, reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

54. Persons *out of the labour force* are those who, during any week, were neither working nor looking for work, as defined in paragraphs 52 and 53 above.

55. For the purposes of the Labour Force Experience Survey, a *job* is defined as:

- (a) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer in a particular locality; or
- (b) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

#### **Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)**

56. Information presented in this publication relates to attendance of persons aged 15 to 64 years at an educational institution in both the previous and current year and their labour force status. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1964. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those for the labour force survey.

57. An *educational institution* is defined as any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, universities, colleges of advanced education, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges, etc. A *tertiary institution* is defined as any educational institution other than a school. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example hospitals.

58. Persons are regarded as *attending an educational institution full-time* if they consider themselves to be attending full-time or the institution which they are attending so classifies them.

59. *Leavers* from educational institutions are persons who were full-time students at some time in the previous year but are not currently full-time students.

60. *Apprentices* include only those employed persons aged 15 to 34 years who indicate in the survey that they are apprentices. The *field of trade* is derived from information provided by apprentices on their occupation.

#### **Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)**

61. Data presented in this publication relate to the highest educational qualifications attained by the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Information relating to the educational attainment of persons in the labour

force has been collected in an annual supplementary survey since 1979. Since 1982, information relating to the educational attainment of persons has been obtained from all civilians aged 15 and over. For persons with post-school qualifications the information sought included field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they left school.

62. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey. It should be noted that there are slight differences in the estimates for labour force categories. This is due to the different sizes of the samples used and the inability to obtain from a small number of persons the additional information required for the educational qualifications survey. Although the estimation procedures take account of these factors, estimates for some characteristics will be affected.

63. *Persons with a post-school qualification* are those who had left school and who answered 'Yes' to the question: 'Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'

64. *Classification of post-school qualifications*—respondents indicate which one of the following groups best describes their highest qualification:

- (a) *Degree*—a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate;
- (b) *Trade; technical or other certificate*—completion of an approved trade/technician apprenticeship or training course, other certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc.;
- (c) *Other*—completion of other post-secondary education e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

65. *Classification of field of study*—respondents with a degree; trade; or technical certificate (i.e. (a) or (b) in paragraph 64, above) indicate the field of study for their highest qualification.

66. *Highest level of secondary school available* refers to the highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

67. *Still at school*—current school attendance is recorded only for persons aged 15 to 20 years.

#### **Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)**

68. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force status of family members, their relationship to the family head and family composition. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are given in paragraphs 33 to 38, above.

69. A dwelling may contain one or more households, and separate households are considered to exist within a dwelling when:

- (a) a group of one or more persons considered themselves to be a separate household from others in the dwelling;
- (b) regular provision was made for groups to take meals at different times or in different rooms; or
- (c) a dwelling contained one or more lodgers, who received accommodation, but no meals; each lodger was then considered to be a separate household.

A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members. A boarder who received both accommodation and meals is not considered to constitute a separate household.

70. *Marital status* is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as *married* if they are reported as being married (including *de facto*) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The *not-married* category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a *de facto* relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as *not married*.

71. The determination of family relationships and composition is complex, involving many factors. The following description outlines the major principles used for this survey. A *family* is defined to consist of two or more related persons usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head (as defined in paragraph 73, below) together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- (a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- (b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- (c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

72. The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

- (a) the term *relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption;

- (b) a family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife (referred to as *married-couple families*);

- (c) *other families* are families other than married-couple families as defined above. From the definition of married and not married in paragraph 70 it can be seen that the heads of other families must, by definition, be not married. In addition to one-parent families, this category includes families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister;

- (d) persons are defined as *not a member of a family* if they are not related to any other member of the household in which they are living. A person is considered to be *living alone* if he or she is the sole member of a household. Thus, a person who is the sole occupant of a self-contained flat attached to another dwelling is considered to be *living alone*;

- (e) the terms *usually reside* and *present* are synonymous, and refer to persons who were identified by the respondent as usual residents of the household at the time of the survey.

73. The *family head* of an *other family* is the parent in the case of a one-parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, it is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. No family head is defined for a married-couple family.

74. *Dependent children* comprise all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15 to 20 years who are full-time students.

75. Information about families in this survey was restricted to usual residents of private dwellings. In cases where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all family members (e.g. if a person is a member of the permanent defence forces and therefore excluded from the scope of the survey) the entire family was excluded.

#### **Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6264.0)**

76. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who had re-entered the labour force in the previous twelve months after a substantial period out of the labour force. Details of previous job, reason left previous job and time since previous job are given.

77. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

78. *Persons who had re-entered the labour force* are those persons who were working or looking for work in the survey week, had a period out of the labour force of at least twelve months duration that finished within the last twelve months and had worked continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

79. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who had re-entered the labour force a person is assigned to labour force categories at various points in time on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

80. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 81 and 82.

81. Persons who *worked* are those persons who reported having either worked or been on paid leave.

82. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

83. Persons *out of the labour force* are persons who reported having neither worked nor looked for work as defined in paragraphs 81 and 82.

84. *Previous job* is the job, full-time or part-time, that a person who had re-entered the labour force reported having worked in continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time (as referred to in paragraph 78).

85. *Time since previous job* is the total time since previous job as defined in paragraph 84.

86. *Persons with a post-school qualification* are those who have left school and answered 'yes' to the question:

'Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'

87. *Classification of post-school qualifications.* Respondents indicate which one of the following groups best describes their highest qualification:

- (a) *Degree:* a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate;
- (b) *Trade; technical or other certificate:* completion of an approved trade/technician apprenticeship or training course; other certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc.;
- (c) *Other:* completion of other post-secondary education, e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

## Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)

88. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who were out of the labour force at the time of the survey and who had left the labour force during the previous twelve months. Data include whether intended to return to the labour force, time since last left the labour force and main source of income.

89. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

90. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who have left the labour force a person is assigned to a labour force category on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

91. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 92 and 93.

92. Persons who *worked* are those persons who reported having either worked or been on paid leave.

93. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

94. Persons *out of the labour force* are persons who reported having neither worked nor looked for work as defined in paragraphs 92 and 93.

## Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0)

95. Information presented in this publication relates to persons aged 45 years and over who had retired or intend to retire from full-time work. Persons who had retired were asked about their age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment derived from such schemes; housing arrangements; and main source of income at retirement. Those persons who had not yet retired were asked whether they intended to retire from full-time work and, if so, were asked about their intended age at retirement; retirement scheme coverage and type of payment expected from these schemes; current and expected housing arrangements; expected main source of income; and expected form of disbursement for any lump sum received at retirement.

96. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey.

97. A person who had retired from full-time work was a person who had had a full-time job at some time and who had ceased full-time labour force activity (i.e. was not working full-time, was not looking for full-time work and did not intend to look for or take up, full-time work at any time in the future).

98. A person who retired from full-time work early was a person who retired from full-time work at age 45 or more but before the age of 60, if female, or 65, if male.

99. A person who intended to retire from full-time work was a person who either was working full-time or considered themselves to be working full-time, was looking for full-time work, would like full-time work or intended to take up full-time work at some time and who intended to retire from full-time labour force activity.

100. A person who intended to retire from full-time work early was a person who intended to retire from full-time work at age 45 or more but before the age of 60, if female, or 65, if male. Persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire from full-time work were not classified as intending to retire from full-time work early.

101. A retirement scheme includes superannuation schemes, life assurance policies or similar schemes that provide a financial benefit when a person leaves full-time work.

102. A superannuation scheme is any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work. A life assurance policy is any endowment policy covering the life of a person which matures at a nominated age. For this survey, information was collected only for those policies which would provide money for a person when he or she retires from full-time work.

#### Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)

103. Information presented in this publication relates to the mobility of the civilian population aged 15 years and over with respect to duration of current job, number of jobs held and other information during a twelve month period. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

104. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a twelve month period which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the labour force survey for which the reference period is one week (see paragraph 32, above). The definition in this publication of persons who worked differs from that shown in paragraph 33 for employed persons.

105. Persons who worked are those who, for these weeks, reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

106. For the purposes of this survey:

- (a) labour mobility is defined in terms of specific questions asked regarding job mobility and duration of current job; and
- (b) a job is defined as:
  - (i) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or
  - (ii) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

107. Locality—in capital cities and major towns each suburb is considered to be a different locality.

108. Job mobility is defined as a change of job. A change of job may involve a change of employer without a change of job location; a change of location without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and location. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different location would entail a change of job for employees who move to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involves a move to premises in a different location would also constitute a change of job. It should be noted, however, that for a person who works at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) is considered to be his place of work.

#### Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)

109. This publication contains results of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings which was introduced in the September 1983 quarter. The survey is designed to obtain, from employers, information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the Civilian Employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns, which was discontinued after April 1980.

110. Background information on the reasons for the introduction of the new survey is provided in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (6239.0) published on 8 July 1981. Further information on the differences in concepts, methodology and coverage of the old and new employment series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series—Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) issued on 21 June 1984.

111. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter with data collected on monthly employment and quarterly earnings. For the first and last month of each quarter the number of persons is collected; for the mid month of each quarter, details of males and females, full-time and part-time, are collected. All wage and salary earners who received pay in the reference quarter are included except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of enterprises in the private sector primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) unpaid family helpers;
- (e) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.;
- (f) employees based outside Australia;
- (g) self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner drivers and consultants.

112. For the *private sector*, a sample of approximately 20,000 private employers was selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State. Each statistical unit was classified to an industry which reflected the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State. In a small number of cases where an enterprise had significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit was created for each industry. The statistical units were stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample selected for each stratum.

113. For the *public sector*, statistical units were derived in the same way as for the private sector; data are collected in the survey from all public sector units.

114. *Number of employees* refers to all employees who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period. All permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees are included. Part-time and casual employees who may have worked only a few hours during the reference period are included. Employees on paid leave and those employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the employer's payroll are included. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period are excluded.

115. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

116. *Part-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not classified as full-time employees as defined.

117. *Public employees* comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government bodies engaged in providing services.

118. *Commonwealth employees* are those employed by all government departments, agencies and authorities responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies jointly run by Commonwealth and State governments are classified as Commonwealth.

119. *State employees* are those employed by all State government departments and authorities responsible to State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility e.g. universities. Following self-government the Northern Territory administration has been classified as a 'State' government.

120. *Local government employees* are those employed by Municipalities and Shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation such as county councils in New South Wales.

121. To derive estimates for *employer size groups*, each of the approximate 20,000 statistical units (see paragraph 112) selected in the private sector is allocated a size classification based on the number of employees actually reported for the middle month of the quarter. This size classification reflects the employment size of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory and not the employment size of an enterprise Australia wide. Over a period, the composition of these size categories will vary as changes in individual employment levels cause some enterprises to migrate from one size group to another. This will have some effect on changes over time in the distribution of employment by size of enterprise.

#### Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0)

122. The figures generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of the data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. This series was discontinued in April 1980, see paragraphs 109 and 110 above.

123. The estimates in this publication, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmark') derived for the purpose from population censuses and other sources.

124. The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to benchmark dates were obtained from three main sources:

- (a) payroll tax returns;
- (b) returns from government bodies; and
- (c) some other returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals).

The balance (i.e. unrecorded private employment), which accounted for 15 per cent of all employees, was estimated.

125. Although the series generally measure the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods. Also, increases in payroll tax exemption levels may result in a reduction in the number of businesses liable for payroll tax and, as a consequence, increase the size of the unrecorded sector for which employment has to be estimated. Such a reduction is more significant in those industries, such as retail trade, in which there is a high proportion of businesses with few employees. With an increase in exemption levels a greater degree of estimation may be required in producing employment estimates for those industries.

126. Data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

127. In all States and Territories, most employers paying wages in excess of a designated exemption level were required to lodge payroll tax returns. Certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the various Payroll Tax Acts.

128. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) engaged in providing services.

129. The industry classification used in this publication is the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Volume 1* (1201.0).

#### **Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)**

130. Information presented in this publication relates to the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey biennially since 1965.

131. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

132. *Multiple jobholders* are persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason; and
- (b) were an *employee* (i.e. employed as a wage or salary earner) in at least one of their jobs.

133. Worked as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, babysitters, etc., are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

134. The *main job* is defined as the job at which most hours are usually worked or, where an equal number of hours are usually worked at two or more jobs, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.

135. *Proportion of labour force* refers to the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

#### **Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)**

136. This publication analyses the trends in employment, underemployment, unemployment and so-called 'hidden' unemployment over the period 1966 to 1983.

137. The source of data for tables and charts included in this publication is the ABS population survey system. References include *The Labour Force* (6203.0), *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (6224.0), *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons* (6222.0), *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment* (6235.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (6220.0). A comprehensive explanation of survey concepts and definitions may be found in the relevant paragraphs of this Appendix.

#### **Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0)**

138. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of underemployed workers, including type and duration of current period of underemployment, educational attainment and preferred number of extra hours.

139. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

140. The Resolution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982 defined underemployment as follows:

'Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill'.

141. The Conference Resolution further distinguished two principal forms of underemployment, visible and invisible:

- (a) *visible underemployment* reflects an insufficiency in the volume of employment (i.e. the hours worked); and
- (b) *invisible underemployment* exists when the labour supplied to the labour market is not being efficiently utilised in terms of either the type of work offered to the individual (disguised underemployment) or how the individual's working time is used (potential underemployment).

142. Due to the serious conceptual difficulties that would be encountered in seeking measures of invisible underemployment, the ILO recommended that statistical measurement be limited to visible underemployment. This is the approach adopted in this supplementary survey.

143. The approach adopted by the ABS is to define two categories of underemployed workers:

- (a) Part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours, i.e. *underemployed part-time workers*. In this supplementary survey, additional information was collected about those



underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours at some time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and who were available to start such work within four weeks.

- (b) Full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons, i.e. *underemployed full-time workers*. Economic reasons comprise stood down, short time and insufficient work.

144. *Fully employed workers* are defined as those persons who are voluntarily working part-time, or who worked full-time hours in the reference week, or who are full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons. It should be noted that persons who are normally underemployed but who worked full-time hours in the reference week are classified as fully employed.

145. The *underemployment rate* for any group is the number of underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

146. The *underutilisation rate* for any group is the sum of the number unemployed and the number underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

147. *Duration of current period of underemployment* is the period from the time the person became underemployed to the end of the survey week. Periods of underemployment are recorded in full weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been underemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is that which divides underemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of underemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

148. *Average (mean) preferred number of extra hours* is obtained by dividing the aggregate preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of persons in that group.

#### **Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)**

149. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of unemployed persons including difficulties in finding work, steps taken to find work, past employment experience, whether they had had offers of employment and their educational attainment.

150. The number of unemployed persons given in this publication differs from the number of *unemployed persons* from the labour force survey (as defined in paragraph 38 above) in that the latter *includes* persons who are waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they have been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

151. In this publication *unemployed persons* are those who were not employed during the survey week (i.e. the week immediately preceding that in which the interview took place) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, and:

- (a) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
- (b) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then.

152. *Active steps to find work* comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

153. *Classification of post-school qualifications* is the same as defined in paragraph 64, above.

#### **Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)**

154. Information presented in this publication relates to the job search experience of all persons aged 15 years and over who had looked for or started a wage or salary earner job during the previous twelve months. Persons who had started a wage or salary earner job were asked about their method of job attainment, whether they were out of work prior to starting the job and details of the job. Persons who had looked for a wage or salary earner job but had not started one were asked about their job search experience and the type of job they were looking for. Both these subsets of respondents were asked about their educational attainment.

155. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

156. *Persons who started a wage or salary earner job during the previous twelve months* are those who had started a wage or salary earner job lasting two weeks or more during the twelve months up to the time of the survey. If more than one job was started during the twelve months details were obtained about the most recent job started.

157. Persons starting a job are also described according to whether they were out of work prior to starting the job or whether they changed employers.

158. Method of job attainment is determined by the respondents' answer to the question 'How did you find out that particular job was available?' and is described according to whether an employer approached the job-seeker or a jobseeker approached the employer. In the latter case, the job is described according to whether or not the jobseeker knew that the particular job was available before approaching the employer.



159. *Active steps taken to find work* comprise: writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

160. Definitions of persons with post-school qualifications and classification of post-school qualifications are given in paragraphs 63 and 64, above respectively.

#### **Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)**

161. Information presented in this publication refers to vacancies in private and public employment. The information is obtained from a survey of employers conducted on a quarterly basis.

162. All vacancies (as defined in paragraph 164) for wage and salary earners are represented in the survey except those:

- (a) in the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) in enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) in private households employing staff;
- (d) in overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) located outside Australia.

163. A sample of approximately 4,300 employers is selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The sample is updated each quarter to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and mergers. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State or Territory. In a small number of cases where an enterprise has significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. The statistical units are stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample is selected from each stratum.

164. A *job vacancy* is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. This point is particularly relevant to the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of each of the States and the Northern Territory. Also excluded are vacancies:

- (a) of less than one day's duration;

- (b) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes;
- (c) not available for immediate filling on the survey date;
- (d) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates;
- (e) for work carried out under contract;
- (f) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

165. The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

#### **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)**

166. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force aspirations, availability for work and reasons for not seeking employment of persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. Similar data have been collected in supplementary surveys since 1975.

167. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

168. The criteria determining those in the labour force are based on actual activity (i.e. working or looking for work) during the survey week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work, reasons for not actively looking for work and availability to start work, are more subjective and are not based on respondents' actual activity. Hence, the measurement of these criteria is affected by the respondents' own interpretation of the concepts used. Individual respondent's interpretation is affected by such factors as the respondent's work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

169. *Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force* are those who were not in the labour force in the survey week, wanted to work and:

- (a) were actively looking for work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

170. *Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work* are those who:

- (a) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had taken *active steps* to find work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, had not taken *active steps* to find work; or
- (c) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had not looked for work but in the survey answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to the question 'Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job?'.

171. *Discouraged jobseekers* are those persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks but whose main reason for not taking active steps to find work was that they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; or no jobs at all.

172. *Active steps taken to find work* comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

## CHAPTER 6—AWARD RATES, EARNINGS AND INCOME

173. Data pertaining to earnings and wages have been obtained from a number of sources. Information on the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners is a product of the ABS population survey. Details on average weekly earnings are obtained from regular surveys of employers. Indexes of award rates of pay are derived from information provided in industrial awards, determinations and agreements.

### Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)

174. The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are produced monthly and are designed, like other indexes, to depict movements. They measure changes in minimum rates payable under awards.

175. The current series of *Award Rates of Pay Indexes* have been compiled on a monthly basis from June 1976. The indexes are constructed by weighting award rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment existing in May 1976.

176. *Award Rates of Pay*. The award rates used in the compilation of the indexes refer to rates of pay at the end of the month. These rates generally consist of the base rate and any allowances or loadings that are applicable to all workers under a specific award classification (e.g. industry allowances).

177. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial arbitration authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are significant in the particular industries to which they refer.

178. *Wage and salary earners*. The main index series refer to award rates of pay for all wage and salary earners within the scope of the indexes. In order to produce separate indexes for wage earners and wage and salary earners it was necessary to designate all classifications in the index as either a wage or salary earner. The following definitions have been adopted:

- (a) *wage earners*—those classifications corresponding to occupations which were engaged mainly in manual work or regarded as blue collar occupations. Remuneration for wage earners is usually stated in terms of a weekly wage.
- (b) *salary earners*—those classifications corresponding to occupations which were engaged mainly in non-manual work or regarded as white collar occupations. Remuneration for salary earners is normally stated in terms of an annual salary (which is converted to a weekly rate for index purposes).

179. *Weekly and Hourly Rates*. The award rates of pay series are expressed in the form of both weekly and hourly rates of pay. Weekly rates of pay refer to rates prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Hourly rates are calculated by dividing the weekly rate of pay by the standard hours of work as prescribed in awards, etc.

### Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (6302.0)

180. The survey of average weekly earnings is designed to obtain, from employers, information on earnings in respect of a specified payweek each quarter. Background information about the average weekly earnings series is given in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) published on 21 June 1984. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and coverage of the old and new earnings series is given in a further publication, *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings—New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (6336.0) issued on 24 March 1982.

181. All wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period are represented in the survey, except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) employees based outside Australia;
- (f) employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll;
- (g) directors who are not paid a salary;
- (h) proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses;
- (i) self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

182. *Reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter, for example 21 November 1986.

183. *Employees* refers to all wage and salary earners (as defined in paragraph 181) who received pay for any part of the reference period.

184. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

185. *Adults* are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

186. *Weekly ordinary time earnings* refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, overaward payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

187. *Weekly total earnings* is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus overtime earnings.

188. *Average weekly earnings* statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the labour force. There are several aspects which can contribute to compositional changes such as variations in the proportions of part-time, casual and junior employees, variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries and variations in the distribution of employment between industries.

#### **Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0)**

189. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

190. The results of the latest major review of the CPI were incorporated in the tenth CPI series introduced in the June quarter 1982 issue of 6401.0. Details of the review are contained in *ABS Information Paper: Review of the Consumer Price Index* (6450.0).

191. Further information about the CPI is contained in a booklet entitled *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0) and in the publication *The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0).

192. *Prices of goods and services* included in the CPI are generally collected quarterly. However, some important items are priced monthly or more frequently (e.g. bread, fresh meat and fish, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco) and a small number annually (e.g. seasonal clothing, local government rates and charges).

193. The bulk of items for which prices are collected quarterly are priced at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter (i.e. in August, November, February and May), but, to facilitate a more even spread of the field collection workload, some goods and services are priced in the first and third months of each quarter. Items priced in the third month are generally those subject to price changes at discrete points of time (e.g. electricity and postal charges, milk); in these cases information is obtained on any changes in price during the quarter so that a weighted average price for the whole quarter can be calculated.

194. *Weighting pattern*—there are 105 expenditure classes (that is, groupings of like items) in the tenth series CPI and each expenditure class has its own weight, or measure of relative importance. In calculating the total index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. Changes in the weighting pattern have been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. The CPI now comprises ten series of price indexes which have been linked to form a continuous series. The tenth series (that is, the current series), which was introduced in the June quarter 1982, has a weighting pattern based, in general, on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80.

#### **Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)**

195. This survey is conducted in respect of a pay period in May. The survey was conducted annually from 1974 to 1981, then in 1983 and has been reinstated to an annual basis from 1985. The survey is based on a sample of employers who in turn randomly select employees in accordance with instructions supplied by the ABS. The data presented provides information on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours as well as averages.

196. *Reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of May, for example 16 May 1986.

197. *Employees* refers to all wage and salary earners who receive pay for any part of the reference period.

198. *Sector*. Public sector includes all government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to the Commonwealth and State Parliaments. All remaining employees are classified as private sector.

199. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

200. *Adults* are employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who are under 21 years of age but are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation. Junior employees are all other employees.

201. *Managerial employees* are managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those employees who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime or who, although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment. *Non-managerial employees* are those not defined as managerial employees.

202. *Award pay or base rate of pay* refers to the award pay or rate of pay for ordinary time hours paid for and includes all allowances (dirt, height, tool, etc.) and penalty payments (e.g. shift loadings) specified in the award. It excludes overaward pay and service increments not specified in the award.

203. *Overaward pay* refers to amounts of ordinary time pay (regular or otherwise) that are over the award (e.g. attendance, good time keeping, profit-sharing, etc.). It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

204. *Payment by measured result* refers to earnings which vary according to measured performance (e.g. piecework, production and task bonuses, commission).

205. *Other pay* refers to ordinary time earnings not included in award or base rate of pay, overaward pay or payment by measured result. It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

206. *Weekly ordinary time earnings* refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, overaward payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

207. *Weekly overtime earnings* refers to that part of weekly total earnings for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

208. *Weekly total earnings* is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

209. *Weekly hours paid for* refers to the hours for which payment was made. It comprises overtime hours and ordinary time hours. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the reference period only the hours actually paid for were included. Where agreed hours of work were less than award hours, reported hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

210. *Overtime hours* refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

211. *Ordinary time hours* refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long-service leave taken during the reference period.

212. *Mean (or average) earnings or hours* refers to the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings or hours of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in that group.

213. *Median earnings or hours* refers to the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups of employees, one half having amounts below the median and the other half having amounts above it.

#### **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)**

214. In recent years supplementary surveys based on the population survey have been conducted throughout Australia every August to obtain information about the weekly earnings of wage and salary earners. For the sake of brevity in the survey data, wage and salary earners are referred to as employees.

215. *Weekly earnings* refers to the amount of 'last total pay' prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave etc.

216. *Median weekly earnings* is the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, and linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

217. *Mean weekly earnings* is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.

218. The *main job* is defined as the job at which most hours were usually worked. The *second job* is defined to include all remaining jobs, in which some hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview week). A person who held more than one job as an employee is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job.

219. Service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also hold another job of a different kind; nor are those who work for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

220. *Hours paid for* refers to the number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily to the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).

221. *Hours worked* refers to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for.

222. *Full-time employees* are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more (in all jobs) and others who, although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. It should be noted that some full-time employees may have worked or been paid for less than a full week. *Part-time employees* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

#### Major Labour Costs, Private Sector, Australia (6348.0)

223. This publication contains results of the Survey of Major Labour Costs conducted during 1986. Information was collected on the major labour costs incurred by employers in the private sector — earnings; payroll tax; workers' compensation; superannuation; and severance, termination and redundancy payments — for the year ended 30 June 1986.

224. *Labour costs* are defined as all costs incurred by employers in the employment of labour, and may be classified as follows:

- (a) Earnings of employees, which include two main components:
  - (i) payment for time worked; and
  - (ii) payment for time not worked (which includes the various components of paid leave; public holidays; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and infrequent bonuses).
- (b) Payroll tax payments.
- (c) Workers compensation.
- (d) Superannuation.
- (e) Fringe benefits.
- (f) Welfare services.
- (g) Training.
- (h) Recruitment.

225. The Survey of Major Labour Costs covered only components (a) to (d), which are estimated to represent over 90 per cent of all labour costs. The survey did not collect information on the dissection of earnings into payments for time worked and time not worked (although severance, termination and redundancy payments were separately identified).

226. The survey was restricted to the private sector only. The public sector was excluded because of the variety of funding arrangements that exist for public sector superannuation and workers' compensation schemes. It was not possible, in the time available to carry out the investigations necessary to enable the information to be collected on a basis consistent with that for the private sector.

## CHAPTER 7 — NON-WAGE BENEFITS

### Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)

227. In association with the August labour force survey, information is obtained on a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees (wage and salary earners). These data were first collected in 1979, and have been collected annually since 1983.

228. An *employment benefit* was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc. received by or provided to employees in addition to wages or salary and award, etc. minimum provisions under which a person was employed in their main job. Not all benefits were received directly from the current employer. Some benefits may have been received from other sources by employees as a result of their employment in a particular occupation or industry. Such benefits, e.g. a concession air fare granted by an airline to a travel agency employee, have been included in the tables where appropriate. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and overaward payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc. provisions (e.g. safety clothing) were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. For definitions of individual employment benefits, see *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1986* (6334.0).

229. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the tables in this publication; with the exception of leave entitlements, only those benefits which were used or taken up were counted.

### Annual and Long-service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984 (6317.0)

230. In May 1984 a supplementary survey was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long-service leave taken by employees during the period May 1983 to April 1984. Other types of leave, such as study or sabbatical leave, sick leave, maternity leave, etc., and unpaid leave, were not included in the survey. Similar surveys were conducted in 1974 and 1979.

231. *Annual leave* (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave) is a period of paid absence from work for leisure or recreation purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

232. *Long-service leave* (or furlough) is a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after 10 or 15 years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

233. Payments in lieu of leave (e.g. to casual workers or on termination of employment) are not regarded as leave.

234. *Weeks taken*—in recording the amount of leave, separate periods of the same type of leave taken by individual respondents within each month were aggregated. (It should be noted that the category 'less than one' includes persons who did not take leave because their period of service with an employer or in one industry was not long enough to qualify them for an entitlement). The number of weeks of leave taken in any month was calculated as follows:

<i>Consecutive working days absent in any month</i>	<i>Recorded as</i>
0, 1 or 2	less than one week
3-7	1
8-12	2
13-17	3
18-22	4
23 and over	5

When leave continued from one month into the next, the period of leave taken in each of the months was counted separately. The total amount taken for the period May 1983 to April 1984 is the sum of the amounts taken in each month, as defined above.

235. For the purposes of this survey *employees* are persons who were employed wage and salary earners at the time of the survey, regardless of their labour force status during the reference period, May 1983 to April 1984. Persons who were wage and salary earners during the reference period but not at the time of the survey, and who took paid annual or long-service leave during the reference period are excluded.

## CHAPTER 8—HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

236. Data pertaining to working hours arrangements and preferences have been obtained from the ABS population survey system, which is discussed earlier in this Appendix. Data on overtime hours worked are a product of the ABS sample survey of employers.

### The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

237. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 30 to 48 above. For definition of hours worked see paragraph 36.

### Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)

238. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 195 to 213 above.

### Overtime, Australia (6330.0)

239. The ABS conducts a quarterly survey of employers to obtain information about overtime hours worked and the number of people who worked overtime during a specified survey week. The survey is conducted in respect of the last week of the pay period ending on, or before the third Friday of the survey month. It should be kept in mind that the statistics presented may display short-term or seasonal fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

240. *Overtime* is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managerial, executive, etc., staff, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid for at penalty rates.

241. *Overtime hours* represent the number of hours of overtime paid for. Respondents were instructed not to convert overtime hours to their ordinary time equivalent. For example, 100 hours of overtime paid for at time and a half and 20 hours at double time would be counted as 120 hours, not 190. For the new survey, overtime is defined in respect of hours paid for, compared with hours worked in the previous surveys, a change in definition which has not affected the estimates significantly.

242. *Average hours of overtime per employee working overtime* is calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group (e.g., industry, State or Territory) by the number of employees who were paid for overtime in the same group.

243. *Average hours of overtime per employee in the survey* is calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who were not paid for any overtime).

244. *Number of employees* is the number on the payroll on the last day of the pay period ending on or before the survey date. *Included* are persons on paid leave (recreation leave, sick leave, long-service leave, etc.). *Excluded* are persons on leave without pay, and persons on strike, locked out or stood down as a result of an industrial dispute, for the whole of the reference period.

### Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981 (6338.0)

245. During the period February to May 1981, a special household survey was conducted to obtain information about the different types of working patterns of employed persons, including details about nightwork, shiftwork, weekend work and days in the week usually worked. Similar information was contained in two separate publications in 1976. For further information see: *Work Patterns of Employees, Australia, November 1976* (6328.0); and *Evening and Nightwork, Australia, November 1976* (6329.0).



246. A *nightworker* was defined as an employed person who in any one of the four weeks prior to the survey date worked a total of 15 hours or more between 7.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. in either their main or second job. ('Main job' was defined as the job in which respondents usually worked the most hours).

247. *Other workers* (i.e. 'day' workers) were persons who did not work the hours described in paragraph 246 above.

248. *Shiftworkers* were employees who in the four weeks prior to the date of the interview worked two or more different work shifts. For the purposes of this survey, work shifts were two or more distinct periods of work within a 24-hour day between which employees were regularly rotated. Persons who worked fixed hours, i.e. those who did not work rotating shifts whether during the day or at night, were not classified as shiftworkers. Persons who, in establishments working several 'shifts', worked the 'night shift' only were not classified as shiftworkers but were generally classified as nightworkers.

249. *Weekend workers* were persons who usually worked at some time on either Saturdays or Sundays (or both). However, those persons for whom any regular working period ended early on Saturday morning or started late on Sunday night were generally not included as weekend workers.

250. *Ordinary time* is defined as nightwork during award etc. agreed or standard hours of work. *Additional time* is defined as nightwork after award etc. agreed or standard hours have been worked. Figures for hours of nightwork refer to those hours in which respondents were nightworkers and is not necessarily their usual hours of nightwork.

251. *Multiple jobholders* were persons who usually worked in two or more jobs each week and who were employed in at least one of their jobs as wage or salary earners.

252. Employees working *flextime* were able, within limits, to choose to some extent the times at which they started and/or finished work each day, while still working the award or agreed hours on average over a longer period.

253. It should be noted that some of these groups of persons are not necessarily mutually exclusive and the same data have not been obtained for all of them, e.g. employees who worked rotating shifts were not asked whether they worked on weekends.

#### **Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982 (6341.0)**

254. A special household survey was conducted during the period March to May 1982 to obtain information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for any changes to them. This information includes details of usual working arrangements (e.g. 5 day week, 9 day fortnight, etc.) control over working arrangements and/or start and finish times, preference for permanent or casual employment and more or less work.

255. For the purposes of this survey, a *permanent worker* was defined as an employee who was entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job. A *casual worker* was an employee who was not entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job. Similar definitions applied in relation to employees' preferred mode of employment.

256. Employees who *preferred to work less* were those who, given the opportunity, would have preferred to work less hours and receive commensurately less pay. Similarly those who *preferred to work more* would have preferred to do so on the understanding that they would earn commensurately more pay, and those who *preferred to work the same hours* expected to continue earning the same amount of pay.

257. Employees who *had, or preferred, some say in start/finish times* (and/or usual working days arrangement), were those able, or who preferred, within limits, to choose the times (and/or days) when they worked, e.g. 'flextime', flexible working hours, respectively.

258. Employees who *preferred tapered retirement* wanted to work less than their current usual total working time in the period immediately preceding their retirement by working either fewer weeks per year, fewer days per week or fewer hours per day.

## **CHAPTER 9—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

### **Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)**

259. The ABS publishes monthly and annual statistics of the number of industrial disputes, the number of employees involved and working days lost in industrial disputes. The annual statistics are also classified according to duration, cause and method of settlement.

260. The statistics refer only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the *establishment where the stoppages occurred*. Employees involved include wage and salary earners only who are directly and indirectly involved in disputes. *Employees indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

261. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the number or employees involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the *total* number of

employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months (as published monthly in 6321.0). Differences between monthly and annual aggregates can occur due to temporary cessations in the first month of the year of stoppages resuming in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

262. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but having a common cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State and in the total for Australia.

263. *Working days lost* refers to time lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

264. *Working days lost per 1,000 employees* have been compiled from those lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten working days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The estimates of employees are obtained as set out in the following paragraph.

265. Estimates for 1975 to 1979 are based on numbers of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980, estimates from 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In January 1987 the basis for calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force Survey to derive the denominator. The estimates have been recalculated on this basis back to January 1984.

266. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

- (a) *wages*—claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase/decrease in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes);
- (b) *hours of work*—claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease/increase in hours; spread of hours);

- (c) *managerial policy*—disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.;

- (d) *physical working conditions*—disputes concerning physical working conditions, safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.;

- (e) *trade unionism*—disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.;

- (f) *other*—claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

Also included in *other* are disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

267. Further information about the industrial relations system in Australia and a framework for classifying disputes can be found in *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0).

#### Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)

268. The figures presented in 6323.0 have been compiled from questionnaires completed by individual trade unions in respect of their membership as at 30 June from 1985 onwards and as at 31 December in previous years.

269. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions, unions ceasing to operate, new unions being formed, existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union and existing unions reporting for the first time. For the purpose of these statistics a *trade union* is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-operating unions or branches, i.e. those with no members at the date of collection, are not included in the statistics.



270. The *total membership* of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; therefore persons who are members of more than one union are counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known. Members of unions working overseas are excluded from the reported membership data. Membership figures may be affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by different unions or by the same union at different times.

271. *Proportion of total employees*—the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e. employees) who were members of trade unions are shown in Table 9.6. Estimates for 1975 to 1979 are based on estimates of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980 the proportions of total employees shown for 1980 and subsequent years have been calculated from estimates of employees from the labour force survey published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners and the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

#### Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)

272. In association with the August 1986 labour force survey, information was obtained about the membership of trade unions and employee associations, and various characteristics of members and non-members. Similar surveys were previously conducted in November 1976 and during the period March to May 1982.

273. A *trade union* (or employee association) was defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which included the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

274. For the purposes of this survey a *part-time employee* was one who usually worked less than 35 hours per week.

275. Although some persons may be union members in their second job only, this survey only collected characteristics of respondents who were trade union members in relation to their main job.

#### Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia (6315.0)

276. This publication contains details of the award coverage of employees obtained as part of a sample survey which was conducted in May 1983. The survey was designed primarily to provide statistics of the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours of employees.

277. *Employees covered by awards, etc.* are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement. However, unregistered collective agreements dealing only with overaward pay are ignored.

278. *Federal awards, etc.* are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal.

279. *State awards, etc.* are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial arbitration authorities. The estimates shown for employees affected by State awards, etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in other States. Similarly in each Territory there is a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in adjacent States.

280. *Collective agreements* (whether registered or unregistered) are agreements made by an employer or a number of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Registered collective agreements* are those collective agreements registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority, whilst *unregistered collective agreements* are those not so registered.

281. *Employees not covered by awards, etc.* are those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.



